

I R A V I S
IN THE
M O C U I F M P I R F
A D 1656-1668

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*Full-length by Mr. Emily Waller from a contemporary
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Figs. 1-12 reproduced by Messrs. Waller and Dentell, London.

MAPS

L'EMPIRE DU GRAND MOGOL.

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the 1670 Paris edition. *Fac. 5* 238

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the 1673 Amsterdam edition. 408

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Fig. 1-12 reproduced by John Bartholomew and Co., Edinburgh.

liked his own character our trade was not in those times secure from his resentment. His country is at such a distance that the manners might be safely falsified and the incidents designed for the remoteness of the place is remarked by Racine to afford the same conveniences to a poet as length of time. However as may be gathered from Appendix I the poetic licence allowed to himself by Dryden has enabled him to portray the character of Aurangzeb in a much more favourable light than the stern facts of history would warrant and 'tis strange to say this seems to have been generally overlooked by those writers who have hitherto quoted Dr Johnson's criticism.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

The editorial work of Mr Archibald Constable although excellent on the whole shares the lot of most human productions in falling short of perfection. Critical scrutiny has revealed the need for numerous minute emendations in order to correct misprints typographical defects misspellings of proper names or foreign words, mistakes of interpretation and errors in sundry matters of fact. Such emendations have been silently made and do not require to be further specified. The spelling of names and the transliteration of foreign words still remain rather irregular but I have not thought it necessary to observe absolute uniformity. The Index has been left unchanged. Mr Constable's dates seem to be all in old style.

Mr Constable's citations from Fryer's work entitled *A New Account of East India and Persia* were made from the rare original edition of 1698 then the only one in existence. I have altered the references so as to suit the more accessible Hakluyt Society edition by Mr William

Crooke, of which Volume 1 appeared in 1909 and Volume II in 1912. The third volume is in the press.

Mr Constable's commentary makes nineteen references to the work by Father François Catrou, S J., entitled *Histoire Générale de l'Empire du Mogol*, first published in 1705, and thrice reissued ten years later in enlarged forms. That work, while not disdaining the support of other authorities, was avowedly based on the memoirs of Niccolao Manucci, a Venetian who practised as a physician in India with success during the second half of the seventeenth century. When Mr Constable was engaged on his edition the testimony of Manucci was known only through the paraphrase of Catrou, and it was impossible to be certain that any given statement in the Jesuit's book reflected accurately the observations of the Venetian. Some years ago the late Mr William Irvine succeeded in tracing the forgotten Manucci manuscripts, of which he had copies made. He then translated the whole under the title *Storia do Mogor*, adding an elaborate commentary. His labours resulted in the production of four massive volumes published by Mr John Murray in 1907 and 1908, which supersede Catrou. Practically the whole value of Catrou's compilation consists in the material derived from Manucci, and now that, owing to Mr Irvine's scholarly enthusiasm, the text of that author has been made accessible in an English version, it is not only superfluous, but actually misleading, to quote Catrou, as will appear from the comments to be made presently. I have, therefore, prepared a statement giving exact references to the quarto edition of Catrou published in 1715 (the references of Mr Constable being without indication of the pages) and also to the passages in the *Storia do Mogor* which most nearly correspond. The studious reader will thus be enabled to follow up Mr Constable's vague references to 'Catrou' in the pages of Mr Irvine's monumental work.

References to Catrou and Manucci.

Reference to Catrou's Ber- nier ed. Constable.	Catrou, <i>Histoire Générale de l'Empire de Mogol</i> Paris, 1715. quarto.	Manucci, <i>Storia dei Mogor</i> transl. and ed. by W. Irvine London, 1807-1808; 4 vols. thick octavo.		
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283 n. 4*	,	158	II	07
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288, n. 1*	"	117		183
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NOTE.—Irvine (*Storia dei Mogor* vol. I. p. xxvi) mentions three issues of Catrou's revised work in French, all published at Paris, and bearing the date 1715; namely (No. 1) 1 vol. quarto; (No. 2) 4 vols. small octavo and (No. 3) 3 vols. duodecimo. Copies of Nos. 1 and 2 which I have not examined, are in the British Museum. I do not know where No. 3 is to be found. No copy of any of the three issues exists at Oxford in the Bodleian All Souls College Library or the Library of the Union Society. The India Office Library has a good copy of No. 1 only which I have used. It is a small quarto containing Parts I. and II. to the end of Shahjahan's reign, 272 pp. reprinted from the *editio princeps* of 1705; and Part III. Aurangzeb's reign 207 pp. paged separately with a *Table des Matières* of 4 pages not numbered. The passages marked with an asterisk differ materially in Catrou and the *Storia dei Mogor*.

Certain matters which could not be conveniently included in the emendations may be noted here

Page 3, n 1 The title *Sáhib-i Kirán* has nothing to do with a reign of thirty years. It means 'lord of [auspicious] conjunction [of the planets],' i.e. that the prince had been born under such a conjunction. Sháhjahán called himself the 'second *Sáhib-i Kirán*', Tímúr having been the first.

Page 7, n. 1, 1 5 The names omitted are given by Manucci as Father Estanilas Malpica, a Neapolitan, and Father Pedro Juzarte, a Portuguese (*Storia do Mogor*, 1 223). The India Office copy of Catrou (p 170) gives them as 'les P P Stanislas Malpica Napolitain, Pedro Juzarte Portugais'.

Page 57, n 2 The statements are incorrect. Sulaimán Shikoh was poisoned at Gwalior by order of Aurangzeb, but his younger brother, Sípihr Shikoh, although imprisoned for a time at the same place, was married in 1673 to Zubdat-un-nissá, a daughter of Aurangzeb, and detained at Salimgarh (Delhi), where he died on July 2, 1708 (*Storia do Mogor*, see Index).

Page 59, n 3 Sulaimán Shikoh was not given up 'by the Rája,' who, on the contrary, refused to violate the laws of hospitality, defying Auiangzeb to do his worst. The betrayal was the work of the Rája's son, who desired to curry favour with the emperor (*Storia do Mogor*, 1. 379).

Page 68, n The boy was Sultan Muhammad Azam, Auiangzeb's third son, born on Oct. 17, 1653 (N S), and therefore almost four years and eight months old on June 15, 1658 (*ibid* 1 303, note). But Mr Irvine also gives the date of his birth as July 9, 1653 (*ibid* iv 400, note 2). Beale gives the date as July 11 (O S).

Page 70, n 1 The eunuch Sháhbáz was suddenly seized by four men, who forthwith strangled him, 'and burned him without a sound' (*Storia do Mogor*, 1 303).

Page 101, n 1, page 103, n. 1. The details given by

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION (1891)

I WAS led to select *Bernier's Travels* as the opening volume of my ORIENTAL MISCELLANY Series for two reasons. An edition of this book had been promised but never actually issued by my Grandfather as one of the works to be included in that MISCELLANY which may be regarded as the precursor of all the healthy cheap and popular literature of the present day and further it was a book which I had ever admired even before I was able from actual experience to fully appreciate its very remarkable accuracy.

Strange to say, although frequently reprinted and translated there does not exist so far as I am aware any satisfactory edition as to general editing notes, and so forth and this has I hope proved of advantage to me. For all that I cannot claim to have approached even partially an ideally perfect edition; but to quote Bernier's own words as applied to his map of *The Mogul Empire* I prefer to hope that I have produced a work not absolutely correct, but merely less incorrect than others that I have seen. For instance a copy of the Urdu translation made in 1875 by Colonel Henry Moore and lithographed in two volumes 8vo at Amritsar and Moradabad in 1886 and 1888 respectively only reached my hands after the Bibliography had been printed off. Nor have I been able as yet to find any copy of a Lucknow reprint of the Delhi edition No. 22 of the list.

In my treatment of Indian proper names and Indian and Persian words generally in my notes and elsewhere I have availed myself very liberally of the time honoured spelling proviso or clause laid down by authority in the rules which govern the transliteration of such words.

In the matter of type, ornament, and printing generally, I have endeavoured to retain the old-time flavour of the early French and English editions, but I have never aimed at a facsimile reprint, and I need hardly add that in the text I have preserved the transliterations, admirably phonetic as they all are, to be found in the first French editions, and have avoided attempting any work that might be open to the charge of 'restoration' in the manner too often practised in the art of Architecture at the present day

In accordance with these general principles I have given a translation of Bernier's Dedication to the French King, and of his Address to the Reader, both of which have been hitherto omitted from every edition except the first. They contain, as was generally the case at the period, a great deal of valuable personal history not to be found elsewhere, and all worthy of preservation.

The letter from M de Monceaux the younger, to Mr H O, given in the first English translation, and omitted in most of the subsequent reprints or new editions, has also been included, and containing as it does very pleasant testimony to the high esteem ('the most knowing Company on Earth') in which our own Royal Society was held by Foreign *savants* thus early in its history, I trust that it will prove of general interest, taken in connection with the identification of Mr H O with the first indefatigable secretary of that illustrious body, which it has been my privilege to establish.

As will be seen from Appendix I, it is to the first English edition of Bernier that we are indebted for Dryden's masterpiece of *Aureng-Zebe*, a tragedy (first acted, it is believed, in the Spring of the year 1675, and printed in 1676) of which Dr Johnson was moved to say that, founded on the actions of a great Prince then reigning, it was fortunate that his dominion was over nations not likely to employ their critics upon the transactions of the English stage, otherwise, 'if he had known and dis-

Manucci (L 356-60) do not agree exactly with Catrou's version.

Page 105 n. 3 Manucci says — Then he called in the men hidden for the purpose, and ordered them to bring in the scythes already lying ready for use. Some, on the other hand want to make out that these scythes were of silver intended by Aurangzeb to terrify his son Sultán Mohammad if he were disobedient (*Storia do Mogor*, L. 304). As to the eunoch, see the comment above on p. 70 note 1

Page 108, n. 1 Manucci states that — The qādī passed sentence according to the instructions received and to execute it the kārog sent a company of soldiers from his guard with some of his slaves. When they had arrived at Gwāliyār fortress, they cut off Muríd Baksh's head in the presence of the complainant and other witnesses. He was interred there and then (*ibid.* L. 333).

Page 114 n. 1 Manucci, who goes more into detail does not give the date Feb 7 1658 (*ibid* L. 375).

Page 118, n. 1 For the history of the Tāj see *A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon* Oxford 1911 pp 414-8

Page 257 n. 1 Mr Constable's note and Appendix A. of Keene's *Handbook* are in error. The true story of the elephants is summarized in *A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon* p. 425

Page 273 n. 2 Dame Jeanne anglicised as demi-john, was a kind of glass vessel I do not know how the phrase *raisons de Dame Jeanne* arose.

Page 284 n. 3 'Some 168 *Mihārs* have been located to date—33 in the United Provinces, 30 in the Punjab and 105 in Rajputana. There are 75 in the Jaipur State alone (*Ann. Progr. Rep. of Super^t Mihāmādar and British Monuments, Northern Circle* 1912-13, p. 7).

Page 287 n. 1 The trouble arose owing to the capture by the Portuguese of two slave-girls, not

daughters, of Mumtáz Mahall (*Storia do Mogor*, 1 176, 182, 183) The mistake is due to a mistranslation of ‘deux de ses filles’ (Catrou, Parts I and II p 156)

Page 323, n 2, page 329, n 3 Mr Constable’s ingenuous explanation of the use of the form ‘Hanscrit’ instead of ‘Sanskrit’ seems to be unnecessary and erroneous The simple explanation is that the writers who use that form followed the pronunciation of Western Rájputána and Gujarát

‘The sibilant is the *Shibboleth* of the Rajpoot of Western India, and will always detect him The “lion” (*sing*) of Pokurna is degraded into “asafoetida” (*hing*), as *Halm Hing*’ (Tod, *Annals*, Popular Edition, 1914, vol 1 p 557 n) ‘Especially in the west and south [of Rájputána], the letter *s* is pronounced like a rough *h*, thus agreeing with Northern Gujarati and many Bhil dialects’ (Grierson, *Linguistic Survey*, vol ix part II p 4)

Page 394, n last para Dr (Sir M A) Stein published his critical edition of the text of the *Rájatarangini* in 1892, and his magnificent translation with encyclopaedic commentary in 1900 (Constable, 2 vols)

V. A. S

CHRONICLE

CHRONICLE
OF
SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS
IN THE
LIFE AND TIMES
OF
FRANÇOIS BERNIER

Louis XIII. King of France.

James Stuart VI. of Scotland and I. of England reigns in England.

Séjoungt Emperor of Hindostan.

Born at Joué near Gommard in Anjou. His parents, cultivators of the soil, were leaseholders in the Barony of Etier, of land belonging to the Canons of St. Maurice at Angers.

Baptized.

September
25th or 26th.

Asjoenlbal vingt-sixième Jour de septembre mil six cent lxxi.
esté baptisé par moy curé soubeigné François fils de honorable homme
Pierre Bernier t de André Grimaud; fut parme vénérable et discret
Messire François Bernier curé de Chantaux et marraine bonnefille
Jullenne Boucic, laquelle mes déclarer ne ay avoir signé.

F. Bernier

Guyton.

—(Register of the Parish of Joué preserved in the Archives of the
Commune of Joué Etier.)

Charles I. King of England, begins to reign, 27th February 1625.

Louis XIV succeeds to the throne of France 14th February 1643.

Shah Jahan, Emperor of Hindostan, 4th February 1628.

Commonwealth proclaimed in England 30th January 1648-9.

Travels in Northern Germany Poland Switzerland and Italy

1647 1650.

xx CHRONICLE OF FRANÇOIS BERNIER

- 1652 Having passed an examination in physiology, for which he had been prepared by the philosopher Gassendi, in Provence, he matriculates at the University of Montpellier.
- May 5th
- July 18th. Passes his examination as licentiate in medicine
- August 26th Takes his degree as Doctor of Medicine, and subsequently goes to Paris
- 1654 Visits Palestine and Syria.
- 1655 Tends, together with Antoine de la Potherie, amanuensis, the philosopher Gassendi in his last illness, and is present at his death
- October 24th Bernier undoubtedly owed his great powers of accurate observation to his training under Gassendi, and he has warmly recorded his sense of gratitude to M. Chapelée (who first introduced him to that philosopher) in the last paragraph of his letter to M. Chapelain, on the Gentiles of Hindostan, see p. 349
- Admirable testimony to the genius of Gassendi has been borne by Henry Rogers as follows 'The character of Gassendi's intellect is everywhere indicated by his works,—it was *critical* rather than inventive. Gassendi's powers of acquisition must have been singularly active, nor was his logical acuteness, or the liveliness of his imagination, much inferior to the promptness and retentiveness of his memory. His learning is never mere learning, like that of many of his erudite contemporaries, it ministers to his intellect, but does not oppress it. The vivacity of his mind animates and penetrates the mass, and the acuteness of his reasoning and the exuberance of his illustrations relieve of much of their tedium discussions in themselves often uninviting enough' *Encyc. Brit.* Eighth edition, 1856
- Aurangzeb proclaims himself Emperor of Hindostan, under the title of Alamgir, 21st July 1658
- 1656-1658 Go. to Egypt Has 'the plague' at Rosetta Lives at Cairo for upwards of a year Embarks at Suez for Jeddah, where he is detained for nearly five weeks Sails thence for Moka, where he arrives after a passage of fifteen days Is compelled to abandon his intention of visiting Abyssinia, and sets sail in an Indian vessel for Surat, which he reaches in twenty two days, most probably towards the end of 1658 or early in 1659
- March April After the battle fought at Deorá near Ajmere, between the Princes Aurangzeb and Dárá, on the 12th 13th March 1659, Bernier, then on his way from Surat to Agra, is compelled by Dárá, whom he meets near Ahmedabad, to accompany him as his physician Dárá being obliged to fly towards Sind, Bernier is harassed by robbers, but eventually reaches Ahmedabad, where he falls in with a Mogul Noble who was travelling to Delhi, and places himself under his protection

xvii CHRONICLE OF FRANÇOIS BERNIER

du dit mois en la maison place Dauphine, à la Renommée, de cette paroisse Ont assisté au convoy Philippe Bourigault, aussi docteur en médecine de la dite Faculté, demeurant de présent susdite place Dauphine, et Martin Barthelemy d'Herbelot, escuyer, demeurant rue de Touraine, paroisse St. Sulpice

B D'HERBELOT

P BOURIGAULT

His friend D'Herbelot, the Orientalist, and his nephew Philippe Bourigault, who arranged for his burial, would appear to have given his age inexactly as seventy-three, whereas he was then a few days short of sixty-eight years

Bernier does not appear to have been long ill, and it is said that his death resulted from an apoplectic fit, the effect of excitement caused by some rude bantering he had been subjected to when in the company of M le Procureur-général de Harlay He had made his will on the 18th September, bequeathing his property to his nephew Philippe Bourigault, charged with legacies to Antoine de la Potherie, his man of business, formerly secretary to Gassendi, to the Prior of Saint-Marc-lès-Vendôme, his two female servants, and another

For the facts contained in the foregoing Chronicle I am mainly indebted to the researches of Drs E Farge and Pompée Mabille, and M L De Lens, see *Biographies and Miscellanea*, No 12-16, p xlii post

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A BIBLIOGRAPHY¹ OF THE WRITINGS OF FRANÇOIS BERNIER.

TRAVELS IN THE MOGOL EMPIRE.

Essays in the Author's Lifetime

I—AS A SEPARATE PUBLICATION

HISTOIRE | DE LA DERNIÈRE | REVOLUTION | DES ETATS | DU
GRAND MOGOL, | Dédicé au ROI | Par le Sieur F. BERNIER | A/er
de la Faculté de | Montpellier | [Ornament] | A PARIS, | Chez
CLAUDE BARBIN | au Palais, | sur le Perron de la Sainte Chapelle. |
M.DC.LXX. | Avec Privilege du Roy |

i
Paris 1670
2 vols.
13mo.

[Frontispiece Map of the Empire of the Great Mogul; title-page;
Dedication to the king two leaves; Address to the Reader one leaf;
pages 263. The map (reproduced at p. 238 of this volume) is interesting
and the position of many of the places tolerably accurate, others
are very far out. For a translation of the Dedication to the King, and
the Address to the Reader see pp. xlvi—xlvii.]

EVENEMENTS | PARTICULIERS, | Oncequis est passé de plus | con-
siderable après la guerre | pendant cinq ans, ou en |viron, dans les
Etats du grand Mogol. | Avec une Lettre de l'Amiral de | l'Hinden-
stan Circulation de l'or | & de l'argent pour venir s'y offrir | mer
Alchémies Forces Justice | & Causes principales de la Deca | dence des
Etats d'Asie | TOME II | [Ornament] | A PARIS, | Chez CLAUDE
BARBIN au Palais, | sur le Perron de la St^e Chapelle. | M.DC.LXX. |
Avec Privilege du Roy |

[Title page. Pages 294. Abridgment of the Letters-Patent of the
King authorising the printing and publication of the book; one leaf.
This authority is dated Paris, 5th April 1670, and ends by stating that
the Sieur Bernier had made over to Claude Barbin the right of
printing publishing and selling the said work.]

N.B. In the British Museum Library Catalogue there is an entry—

¹ For much valuable aid in the preparation of this Bibliography I am indebted to
Mr. John P. Anderson of the British Museum.

Pressmark 1434 *a*—of the issue of Tome II as a separate work in the same year, viz. 1670. A careful examination and measurement of the volume in question (which was at one time in the possession of Henri Ternaux—afterwards Ternaux-Compans—the well-known historian and bibliographer of books of early travel, each of the outside covers bearing his well-known crest, a ram's head, with his initials H T in Gothic letters, all stamped in gold), has convinced the writer that there is an error in the entry. The mistake has arisen from the fact that some owner of the volume has erased the words 'TOME II' from the title-page. The British Museum cataloguer has thus been led to suppose that he had a copy of a 'reissue' in his hands, this belief being strengthened, perhaps, by the fact of the volume having the leaf with the *Extrait du Privilege du Roy* at the end, following page 294, as in the copy with 'TOME II' on the title-page described above. The volume in question is half-bound in calf, gilt tooling and ornaments in the Ternaux-Compans style, and is lettered at the back
EVENEMENTS | DES ETATS | DU MOGUL | PARIS 1670 |

2
Paris 1671.
 2 vols
 12mo

SVITE | DES | MEMOIRES | DV S^R BERNIER, | SVR | L'EMPIRE | DV GRAND MOGOL. | DEDIEZ AV ROY | [Ornament] | A PARIS, | Chez CLAVDE BARBIN, au Palais, | sur le Peron de la Sainte | Chapelle | M DC LXXI | AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY |

[Title-page Pages 3-178 Letter to Monsieur de la Mothe le Vayer, written at Dehli 1st July 1663, descriptive of Dehli and Agra etc. Blank leaf Pages 1-137, Letter to Monsieur Chapelain, despatched from Chiras in Persia, 4th October 1667, concerning the superstitions etc. of the Indous or Gentiles of Hindoustan. Pages 169, Letter to Monsieur Chapelain, despatched from Chiras in Persia, 10th June 1668, regarding his intention of resuming his studies of some points relating to the atomic theory, and the nature of the human understanding]

SVITE | DES | MEMOIRES | DV S^R BERNIER, | SVR | L'EMPIRE | DV GRAND MOGOL | DEDIEZ AV ROY | [Ornament] | A PARIS, | Chez CLAVDE BARBIN, au Palais, | sur le Perron de la Sainte | Chapelle. | M DC LXXI | AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY |

[Title-page General title to the series of letters descriptive of the journey to Kashmír made in 1664 in the suite of the *Great Mogol*, one leaf Pages 5-285 The series of nine letters to Monsieur de Merveilles, the first being written from Dehli on the 14th December 1664, Aurengzebe being then about to start Pages 286 293 'Some particulars omitted to be inserted in my first work, which will serve to improve the map of Hindoustan, and afford details concerning the Revenue of the Great Mogol' On *verso* of page 293 an abstract of the King's Licence (for a translation, see p 461 of this volume) given in Tome

IL of 1670, to which is appended the certificate of registration of the publication as follows:—

Registre sur le Livre de la Commandement des Libraires & Imprimeurs de Paris le 13. Aoust 1670. Signé LOUIS SEVESTRE, Syndic.

The | HISTORY | or | The Late Revolution | or | The Empire
of the | GREAT MOGOL: | TOGETHER WITH | The most considerable
Passages, | for 5 years following in that Empire, | To which is added
| A LETTER to the Lord COLBERT | touching the extent of INDOSTAN |
the | Circulation of the Gold and Silver of | the World, to discharge
itself there; | as also the Riches Forces and Justice | of the same;
And the Principal Cause | of the Decay of the States of ASIA | By
Monsr F BERNIER | Physician of the Faculty of Montpeller |
English'd out of French. | LONDON | Printed and sold by Moses Pitt |
at the White Hart in Little Britain, Simon Alliter | at the Star in St.
Paul's Church yard, and John | Starkie at the Viper near Temple Bar
1671 |

[Title page. Seven pages, an extract of a letter written to Mr H[ENRY] O[LDENBRO] from Monsr de Monconseil the younger giving a character of the book here Englished and his Author. Six pages, *The Heads of the Principal Contents of this History Added by the English Interpreter*. One page, Errata of Tome I and Tome II. Pages 1-258, The history of the Late Revolution of the Dominions of the Great Mogol.]

(Particular Events | or THE | Most Considerable | PASSAGES | After
the War of Five Years, or | thereabout, in the Empire of the GREAT
MOGOL | Together with a Letter concerning the Extent of INDOSTAN
the | Circulation of the Gold and Silver at | last swallow'd up there;
the Riches, Forces, Justice and the Principal Cause of the Decay of
the States of ASIA | TOM II | London Printed by S. G. for Moses
Pitt at | the White Hart in Little Britain 1671

[Title-page as above. Pages 1-176, Particular events etc. Pages
1-102, Letter to Colbert. Map of The EMPIRE of the Great MOGOL.
This map has been copied from the one in the First French edition
Paris, 1670, some of the names have been Anglicized, and, although not
quite so well engraved it is printed on better paper. One leaf Ad
vertisement of the publication by M. Pitt of an English translation,
price 12. 6d. in 8vo, of the voyage of *Rakaud Fregis* of Marseilles to
Mauritania in Africa in 1666, by the French King's Order.]

A CONTINUATION | OF THE | MEMOIRES | OF | Monsieur BERNIER,
| Concerning the | Empire of the Great Mogol: | Wherein is contained
| 1: An exact Description of DELHI | and Agra, the Capital Cities of

London 1672
3 vols.
8vo.

4
London 1672
3 vols.
8vo.

the Empire of the Great MOGOL, together with some particulars, marking known the COURT and GENIUS of the *Mogols* and *Indians*, as also the Doctrine, and Extravagant Superstitions and Customs of the Heathen of INDOSTAN | 2 The Emperour of *Mogol's Voyage* to the Kingdom of *Kachemire*, in the year 1664. | 3 A LETTER, written by the Author to *M Chapelle*, touching his Design of returning, after all his Peregrinations, to his Studies, where he taketh occasion to discourse of the Doctrine of ATOMS, and the Nature of the Understanding of MAN, | TOME III and IV | English'd out of French by H O | LONDON | Printed, and are to be sold by *Moses Pitt*, at the *White Hart* in *Little Britain* 1672. |

[Title-page Four pages, The Heads of the Chief Contents of the Third Tome Five pages, The Heads of the Fourth Tome Three pages, List of books 'to be sold by Moses Pitt at the White Hart in Little Britain' One Leaf, Licence for printing and publishing 'this Continuation of the *Memoires of Mons Bernier*', dated, *Whitehall, April 24, 1671*, and signed, JOHN COOKE Pages 1-173, Letter to Monsieur de la Mothe le Vayer]

A CONTINUATION | OF THE | HISTORIE | OF | Monsieur Bernier Concerning the EMPIRE of | the GREAT MOGOL. | PARTICULARLY | A Relation of the Voyage made A 1664 | by the great Mogol *Aurenge Zebe*, mar- ching with his Army from *Dehly* to *La hor*, from *Lahor* to *Bember*, and from *Bember* to the Kingdom of *Kachemire*, by the Mogols called the *Paradise of the Indies* | TOME IV | London, Printed by S G, and sold by *Moses Pitt* at the Signe of the White Hart in *Little Britain*

[Title-page. General title to the series of letters, one leaf Pages 2-174, The series of nine letters to Monsieur de Merveilles Pages 175-178, 'Some particulars forgotten to be inserted in my first Book, to perfect the Map of Indostan, and to know the Revenue of the Great Mogol' Pages 1-39, Letter to Monsieur Chapelle. One page, List of books to be sold by *Moses Pitt* This is the earliest English translation of the *Editio Princeps*]

5
Amsterdam 1672
4 vols in one 12mo

OPROER | int | RYCK VAN MOGOL, | t'Amsterdam, | By Joannes Jan'sonius van | Waeberge Anno 1672 | [At foot of a copperplate engraving representing a Mogul executioner, sword in right hand, and holding up the head of a man whose body lies at his feet In background a general scrimmage or uproar]

VERHAEL | Van der laetsten | OPROER | Inden Staet des | GROOTEN | MOGOLS | Tegelyck oock vervattende veeler- | ley feldsaeme Voorvallen | Beschreven | Door de Heer F BERNIER, | Medicijn in de Faculteyt van | Montpellier | En nu Vertaeldt door | SIMON DE VRIES | [Printer's mark, Spreading olive tree with vine round trunk, aged

men to right, with NOV SOLUS to left.] | t AMSTELDAM | By JOHANNES JANSENIIUS van WAESBERGK. 1672. |

[Engraved title page, as above. Printed title page, as above. Two pages, the Translator to the Reader dated Utrecht 1st May 1672, and signed SIMON de VRIES. Map IMPERII MAGNI MOGOLIS | *Noef-sime Descriptie* | Pages 1-140, History of the late Revolution etc. Title page to vol. ii. Pages 3-162, Occurrences after the war and the letter to Colbert. Title page to vol. iii. Pages 3-94, Letter to Monsieur De la Motte le Vayer. Pages 95-168, Letter to Monsieur Chappelain (sic). Pages 169-200, Letter to Monsieur Chapelle. Title page to vol. iv. Pages 3-146, The series of nine letters to Monsieur de Mervelles on the journey to Kashmir etc. Pages 147-151 Some particulars forgotten to be inserted in the first volume etc. The Translator has taken the trouble to verify the figures, but has himself fallen into an error. His words are De regtighe reeckeningh is: Over de 230. *Milhonne Rupies* of meer als 345. *Milhonne guldens* sijnde 3450. Tonpen Goods. Which may be English'd thus: The correct amount of this statement is above 230 millions of rupees, or more than 345 millions of guilders which would amount to 3450 tons of gold.¹

A very choice printed edition, and the first with any pictorial illustrations. There are no notes of any kind but here and there the French equivalent for the Dutch is given. The map of the Mogul Empire, which has been compiled from various sources, is in many ways superior to the one in the first French edition, and is reproduced at page 454 of my edition. Bombay titled *Bombyca*, is shown, an early mention of the name of that city and territory ceded to Charles II by the Portuguese in 1661.

The illustrations, all copperplate engravings, some of them rather weak in their mechanical execution are as follows. Vol. i. facing page 12, to illustrate the incident recorded at page 13 of my edition, Begum Sahib and her Khanzeman (Steward), a mere fancy sketch; Begum Sahib with an ostrich plume headdress, but with a very chubby honest Dutch face, and so forth. Page 58, The battle of Samtgurh.

Vol. ii. page 10, The Tartar Princess shooting arrows into a band of Mogul soldiery who are falling fast; see pp. 122, 123 of my edition. Page 22, Didur Khan and the wife of the Gentile Scrivener

Vol. iii. page 33, The Great Mogul riding in state, several of the details correct according to Bernier's text as a whole a mere fancy sketch. Page 44, An outriding (*Sarwar*) of the Great Mogul. At page 61 is an interesting map of the Kingdom of Kashmir a new and accurate delineation (REOMI KACHEMIRE *New & Accurate de-*

¹ A ton of gold = one hundred thousand guilders (Picard's Dutch Dictionary). Tavernier constantly talks of this measure of account. The guilder may be here taken as worth about 12. gd. to 12. cfd.

scriptio) This has been compiled from the text of Bernier's account, and is curiously incorrect The royal elephants falling from the *Pire Penjale* (see page 408 of my edition, where this map is reproduced), are shown thereon. At the back of the map is inserted an engraving of an elephant fight, see page 276, *et seq.*, also a mere fancy sketch.]

- 6 [Edition not seen.]

La Haye
1671-72
? vols
12mo

- 7 [Edition not seen It is a German translation by Johann Wilhelm Frankfort ^{A/M.} Serlin, who was also its publisher, of the first French editions, Nos 1672 73 I and 2]
4 vols
12mo

- 8 Istoria della ultima revoluzione dell Stati del Gran Mogor dell Sr Milan 1675 Bernier tradotta in Italiano [Edition not seen]
? vols
12mo

- 9 Vol 1 has the same title-page as in the 1671 edition (No 3), with London 1676 the addition of the words THE SECOND EDITION above the imprint
2 vols
8vo Vol. II the same title page as in the first edition, but printed by William Godbid Both these volumes are in smaller type than the first edition, but otherwise it has been followed The third and fourth volumes of the first edition (No 4) do not appear to have been reprinted for the second edition, but copies of the complete work, made up with vols 1 and II second edition, and III and IV of the first, bound up together, are not uncommon Probably vols. III and IV did not sell as well as vols. I and II

II—WITH OTHER WORKS

- 10 Collections of travels through Turkey into Persia and the East Indies, giving an account of the present state of those countries Being the travels of Monsieur Tavernier, Bernier, and other great men The second volume, London, Printed for Moses Pitt at the Angel in St Paul's Churchyard, M DC LXXXIV
London 1684 Folio [A reprint of the four volumes of Bernier's History of the late Revo

dition, etc. London, 1671 2, is contained in pages 1 154. We learn from the copy of the letter from Monsieur de Monceaux the younger as given in this edition that the Translator's name was Mr H[enry] Oldinburgh. This name is also spelt Oldenborg see Appendix V.)

Essays since the Author's Death.

I—AS A SEPARATE PUBLICATION

Voyages de François Bernier Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Montpellier contenant la Description des Etats du Grand Mogol de l'Hindoostan, du Royaume de Kachemire, etc. Le tout enrichi de Cartes et de Figures A Amsterdam Chez Paul Marret, Marchand Libraire dans le Beurs-stræt, à la Renommée N DC XCIX.

[Frontispieces to both volumes the same, the Great Mogul riding in state a mere fancy sketch.]

Vol. I. Map of the Mogol Empire, copied from the one in the first French edition, facing p. 5.

Vol. II. The illustrations are as follows:—Engraving of Inhabitants of Agra facing page 5, some of the details from authentic Eastern sources, but not applicable to Agra. Folding plate of The Court of the Great Mogul, facing page 40, compiled from the text of Bernier and various other writers, curious, here and there an authentic detail. This plate has been used to illustrate various other accounts of the Mogol Court. The Great Mogul being weighed against coins, folding plate, facing page 55 a mere fancy sketch. Two elephants fighting, folding plate facing page 63, copied in part from the engraving at page 61; vol. III. of edition No. 5. Folding plate, facing page 97 background, hilly landscape with a representation of a Hindoo idol, of the Satyr type usually met with in books of travel of that period; to the left a Moslem Fakir playing on a *mardang* (species of drum worn round the neck, and played on with the fingers of both hands); to the right, a female figure, intended I believe to represent a woman on the way to consult a devotee of some sort. Both of these figures have been copied from drawings after nature, and are undoubtedly quite authentic. Opposite page 113 folding plate of a Sufice ceremony; to the left two figures in Western dress looking on a mere fancy sketch. At page 123, a Hindoo Fakir with his arms above his head, from nature. Folding plate opposite page 136, the Great Mogul riding in state, copied from the engraving at page 33 vol. III. edition No. 5. Several of the details of arms, musical instrument in hand of mounted figure in the foreground, etc. have been copied from an early ms. copy of the *Ain-i-Akbari* in which there are drawings of these and other objects to illustrate the

text, and after which the plates in Blochmann's¹ edition have been compiled. Other details, such as the trappings of the elephant, etc., incorrect and of no value. This plate (or modifications of it) has often been used for illustrating early books on India. At page 269, *Carte nouvelle du ROYAVME DE KACHEMIRE*, a French translation of the map at page 61, vol. III, of edition No. 5, fairly well engraved. Facing page 343, a map of the sources of the river Nile, curious as an illustration to Bernier's text, and typical of the delineation of the sources of the Nile, and 'adjacent country' (!) that lingered on all maps until comparatively modern times.]

- 12 Voyages de François Bernier, etc. [A reprint of No. 11. Vol. II has M DCC IX as imprint,—a mistake, I take it, for M DCCXI, or it may be that vol. II is from another edition of 1709,—the ornaments on the title-pages of 1710 and 1709 differing.]
 Amsterdam
 1710 and 1709
 (sic)
 2 vols
 12mo

- 13 Voyages de François Bernier, etc. [A reprint of No. 11. The plates for the maps and illustrations wearing out, and showing great signs of having been 'touched up'].
 Amsterdam
 1711
 2 vols
 12mo

- 14 Voyages de François Bernier, etc. [A reprint of No. 11, with the same maps and plates].
 Amsterdam
 1723
 2 vols
 12mo

- 15 Voyages de François Bernier, etc. [A reprint of No. 11, with a few errors corrected in vol. I, which has on the title page *Nouvelle Edition revue & corrigée*, but this is the only vol. of the new edition. Vol. II is of the 1723 edition, and bears on title page M DCCXXIII. The map of the Mogul Empire does not appear to have been issued with vol. I].
 Amsterdam
 1724 and 1723
 (sic)
 2 vols
 12mo

- 16 Voyages de François Bernier, etc. [Edition not seen.].
 Amsterdam
 1725
 2 vols
 12mo

- 17 Travels in the Mogul Empire, by Francis Bernier. Translated from the French by Irving Brock. In two volumes. London. William Pickering, Chancery Lane. 1826.
 London 1826
 2 vols
 8vo

¹ Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1873, vol. I. All published as yet.

[An exceedingly well printed book. Valuable appendices considering the period when published and a preface that practically contains all that was then known about Bernier. The translation was handicapped by an evident want of any acquaintance with the East, and has therefore failed to bring out the extreme accuracy of much that Bernier records. Monseigneur de Mornac's letter to Mr H. O. and the valuable statement regarding the Mogul Revenues (see pages 455-460 of my edition), have been omitted. As stated elsewhere I have used Mr Brock's translation to some extent at the basis for my own.]

In a prospectus dated Edinburgh, 20th June 1825, *The Travels of François Bernier and his Access to the Court of the Great Mogul* 2 vols. is announced as a work under preparation for *Constitutes Vocabulary*. This book was never included in that series, and it is possible that the edition described above No. 17 was originally prepared for it. At present I have not been able to verify this.

Bernier's Travels: comprehending a description of the Mogul Empire including the Kingdoms of Kashmire etc. etc. etc. Translated from the French by John Stuart. *Quodam et compenso quae mox defrumenta possum.* Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1 Circular Road. 1826. 1 vol. 8vo.

[Title page. One leaf dedication dated Calcutta, 1st January 1826 to Captain George Anderson Vetch of the Bengal Army.¹ Pages i. iii, Translator's preface. Page i., blank. Pages v. vi. Advertisement which contains many mistakes relating to Bernier's career and other editions of his works. Pages vii. viii, Contents. Pages i. 53, Letter to Monsieur Chapelain. The series of nine letters to Monsieur de Merreilles pages 59-143, from which the concluding six paragraphs as well as the answers to the five questions put by M. Thévenot have been omitted. Pages 144-213 Letters to Monsieur de la Mothe le Vayer containing the description of Delhi and Agra, etc. At the end six pages of correspondence being reprints of a series of letters signed Oscar Censorious, and A Subscriber which appeared in the *India Gazette* ranging in date from 12th January 1826 to 18th February 1826, relating to the forthcoming publication. Censorious appears to have seen the MS. or perhaps proof sheets, as he condemns the book from every point of view. Oscar who was perhaps Captain Vetch, replies, appealing for fair play: Most critics, Mr Editor have the grace to wait at least till the game is fairly started and then give the *réve de l'âme*; but this poacher in the fields of criticism takes a pot shot at his prey in its seat, while with palpitating breast it is about to open on the public view.

¹ Fifty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry. In charge of the construction of the road from Benares to Allahabad. *Bengal Army List* for 1826.

Judging from the style of the translation, the intimate acquaintance with India apparent all through, and the endings, such as,

'I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your ever faithful and affectionate,

FRANCIS BERNIER'

which are, without any warrant, appended to many of the letters, Mr Steuart was probably an East Indian clerk in some Government office, who had a knowledge of French 'A Subscribers,' in the correspondence quoted above, states that on seeing the letters he was glad to observe that a translation of Bernier's travels was about to appear, and mentions that he has heard that the translator had already issued an English version of a 'most useful French work, in which, I understand, are to be found beautiful models of familiar letters']

19
Paris 1830
2 vols
8vo

Voyages de François Bernier, Docteur en médecine de la Faculté de Montpellier Paris Imprimé aux frais du Gouvernement pour procurer du travail aux ouvriers typographes, Aout, 1830

[A mere reprint of edition No 11, without the maps and illustrations. All the old typographical errors are repeated, and several new ones have crept in In the words of M L de Lens (*Les correspondants de François Bernier pendant son voyage dans l'Inde* Angers, 1872) 'C'est une simple réimpression, à laquelle aucun homme de lettres n'a donné ses soins L'ouvrage fut publié aux frais du Gouvernement, dans le but indiqué ci-dessus [pour procurer du travail aux ouvriers typographes], sur un crédit de 40,000 francs voté par la Chambre de députés']

20
Bombay 1830
1 vol.
8vo.

The history of the late Revolution, etc., Bombay Re-printed at the Summachar Press, 1830

[A verbatim, and to some extent facsimile, reprint of vols 1 and 11 of the first English edition, No 3 The Editor, probably the proprietor of the Summachar Press, dedicates the book, by permission, to Sir John Malcolm, G C B, Governor of Bombay Following the text, at the end of the book, is an announcement, which, as it contains much curious information worthy of record, and is an interesting specimen of quaint Indo English composition, is here reprinted.—

PROSPECTUS

Literature of India

The Literati in general and the Lovers of Oriental Literature in particular, are hereby informed that it is intended to reprint The History of the Revolution in the Empire of the GREAT MOGUL

by Monsr : F. BERNIER Physician of the Faculty of Montpellier (about A.D. 1656)—a work the very name of which avows its importance, and its known scarcity its value and hence so highly and desirable as a record of Indian Affairs, as the most important Historical event that has engaged either Scholar or Historian ;—a work so important in itself and written by an Eye witness of that important transaction which forms the great Era of Hindooostanee reference as the foundation of another Dynasty —claims the first place in the estimation, and search—and would do if as easily attainable as it is now scarce—in the Library of every Indian Antiquarian,—a work that is not more known to, than it is prized by every lover of ORIENTAL LITERATURE —while at the same time it is now so scarce—that even a transient and hasty sight of it is a treat hardly obtainable—as a volume that requires (as it did in the present instance) years of patient and persevering search to procure. Forming as it does the basis of every document that relates to the celebrated AURANGZEEB,—it is by this alone self avowed to be of the greatest importance.

Every attempt that is made by scientific research or literary labour to elucidate the history and establish the truth of any record regarding Hindooostan—this mighty aggregate of former kingdoms; must derive its materials from and refer to this work because—it is the only authentic source of that information which an Eye-witness (and no eye-witness alone) can afford—as well as being the testimony of an European. By birth an European who had every advantage of time and place, under most favourable circumstances. By Education of a liberal profession—by Situation a Physician—and as such occupying the first of all possible opportunities for observation—unsuspected and peaceably allowed access to every attainable particular—attending the ROYAL FAMILY who were the contending parties—he would hear and see, and know All that was to be, or heard, or seen or known, and more than probably was he also consulted and confidently entrusted with all the PRIVATE reasons and resources which publicly influenced the Great contending BELLIGERENTS—while his situation thus placed for so long a time put him in possession of every information of the native character under all its various and varying modifications, at such an eventful period—who then could possess greater or so great advantages !—as if Providence specially placed there to record by simple historical detail the passing events he witnessed as they occurred.

It is therefore proposed to reprint the London Edition (Englished out of French) of 1671. And it is further proposed to do this ~~so~~^{so} altered that a work so scarce so valuable and so desirable may be easily procurable (as easy as it has hitherto been difficult) by every person who wishes to possess it either as a depository in the Library or a companion for the sitting room : For the contemplation of the Philosopher or the instruction of Youth.

It shews at once the Native Spirit of the Country and the manner in which their revolutions are accomplished—while the mighty and sudden effects that are produced—changeable or lasting—shew at once that overruling power which directs and disposes the wills and affections of men! by results as unexpected as they were undesigned. While at the same time it exhibits the powerful contrast of European and Christian clemency in the present rule of England, throughout—her immense possessions, and almost boundless Empire in the same Land, on the one hand Fire and Sword, Blood and Carnage, Desolation and Havoc, Robbery and Destruction mark the path of the NATIVE conqueror in every way, while on the other hand Peace and Plenty—Forbearance and Security unite the Olive Branch with the Laurel to crown the CHRISTIAN Victories and make them the means of dispensing every advantage to soothe, to comfort and reward Native sufferings. The native victories succeed but to destroy—the English conqueror only to preserve and improve—the Native and the Christian therefore are alike interested in every event recorded in this History (of the MOGAL REVOLUTION) both in its cause and effect—and the influence it has produced on the character and Country at large that character and Country which is being enlightened with all that the Native can receive, or the European bestow in whatever is useful, or attainable in the present state of human intellect.

ELEVEN YEARS of continued solicitude have been employed in searching for the Copy of a work now obtained and at last by accident—a perseverance only stimulated by the known judgement of that enlightened friend who first named and of another who lately recommended it—the conviction of its importance, the pleasure of making its possession general—and the Hope that it would meet with that encouragement which it deserves! It is then presumed, that those laudable intentions are not over-rated in fixing the price of the volume at 15 Rupees for Subscribers only and 20 for non Subscribers, on or after the 15th February next, on which day it is intended that the work shall appear well printed in a large Type, on fine paper and occupying about 300 pages 8vo neatly half bound and Lettered

Bombay, 15th January 1830]

21
Calcutta
[1866] 2 vols
8vo

Travels in the Mogul Empire by Francis Bernier Translated from the French by Irving Brock Calcutta, R C Lepage and Co, Printers and Publisher

[A reprint of the edition No 17, with the addition of several typographical errors It is not edited in any sense, and the title-page is undated.]

22
Delhi 1872
1 vol.
12mo

A description of Dehli and Agra. The capital cities of the Empire of the Great Mogol, by Monsieur Bernier, Physician and companion of Danishmand Khan Written at Dehli, 1st July 1663.

[This is a reprint in 102 pages, of the letter to Monsieur de la Motte le Vayer from the third volume of the London edition of 1672. All the old errors are reproduced; at page 77 the amazing one about the toothpick see page 214 of the present edition. No imprint or date, but a preface of three pages, signed W. H. T. and dated The Camp, Dehli, January 1st 1872 which however gives no new facts, and is based upon the information contained in Bernier's own narrative. Outside cover white paper bearing a crescent and star in red and half title; DELHI AND Agra in the time of AURANGZIB.

Price one rupee.]

II.—WITH OTHER WORKS

Relacion de el Estado presente de el Gran Mogol segun la que
imprimio el Doctor en Medicina FRANCESCO BERNIER año de 99. 23
[In don Sebastian Fernandez de Medina's *Relaciones Nuevas* Brussels 1701.
Pages 68-85. A mere abstract, but cleverly done.] 8vo.

Sir F. Bernier's Voyage to Serat: containing the History of the late
Revolution of the Empire of the Great Mogol; together with the most
considerable Passages for five years following in that Empire. To
which is added a letter to the Lord Colbert etc. etc. Forming pages
102 236, vol. II. of A Collection of Voyages and Travels compiled
from the curious and valuable library of the Earl of Oxford.
London, Thomas Osborne, 1745. 24
[A modernised reprint of the English editions of 1671 72, with
various additional errors and misprints.] London 1745.
Folio.

Reise des Herrn Bernier in das Königreich Indien Forming 25
chapter xxiv (pp. 99-128) of vol. xl of Allgemeine Historie der Reisen
zu Wasser und zu Lande Leipzig, bey Ulrich und Herbst 1753. Leipzig 1753.
Quarto.

[A useful compilation. More especially devoted to the Kashmir
journey and description of that country. A few notes and references
to other travellers, such as Roe. At page 106 a full page engraving,
titled *Ranckenara Begum* a fancy picture but founded upon authentic
details. The engravings in Valentyn's *Bekryving van de Levens
der Groot Mogol* 1726, having been utilised for this and other similar
pictures, such as Begum Saheb Chah Jehan, etc. inserted in other
parts of the same volume as Illustrations to abridgments of other
Eastern travellers. The map of India in two sheets, which forms a
frontispiece to this volume compiled from the latest maps by Al
Bellin Ing de la Marine 1753 is valuable.]

- 26 Voyage de Bernier au Royaume de Kashemire Pages 179 210 of
 yo 1755 vol xiii of Prévost d'Exiles' Histoire Générale des Voyages, ou
 Quarto Nouvelle Collection de toutes les relations de voyages par mer et par
 terre . A La Haye, chez Pierre de Hondt, 1755
 [A French translation of No 25 Copy of the engraving of
 Rauchenara Begum at page 188 French edition of Bellin's map, and
 in addition a French translation of Valentyn's Map of the Kingdom
 of Bengal. Engraving of Begum Saheb inserted at back of plate of
 Rauchienara, not as in the German edition]
- 27 Bernier's voyage to the East Indies, containing the history of the
 London 1811 late revolution of the empire of the Great Mogol, etc. etc. Pages
 Quarto. 57 234 of vol viii of John Pinkerton's general collection of the best
 and most interesting voyages and travels in all parts of the world,
 many of which are now first translated into English Digested on a
 new plan
 [A reprint of No 24, with a few minor alterations. At page 64,
 a full-page engraving of Fort Gwalior from the North-west, after the
 view by Hodges At page 150, N E. view of the Cotsea Bhaug [Kudsia
 Bagh] on the river Jumna at Dehlı, after Daniell]
- 28 Voyage de Bernier à Cachemire Chapter x , pages 169 232 of
 Paris 1816. vol v of Abrégé de l'Histoire générale des voyages . . . Par J F
 Octavo Laliarpe Paris, Ledoux et Tenré, 1816
 [A tolerably full abridgment of Bernier's Journey to Kashmir]
- 29 Bernier Voyage à Cachemire (1638 (*sic*)—1670) Pages 84-108 of
 Paris 1833 vol xxxi of 'Histoire universelle des voyages effectués par mer et par
 Octavo terre dans les cinq parties du Monde, sur les divers points du Globe
 . Revus ou Traduits par M Albert Montémont Paris, Armand
 Aubrée ' [1833]
 [A cleverly written *précis* from a literary point of view The date
 1638 is evidently a misprint for 1658]

Other Works by François Bernier

- 1 Anatomia ridiculi Muris, hoc est, dissertatiunculae J B Morini
 adversus expositam à P. Gassendi philosophiam, etc. Lutetiae, 1651,
 4°
- 2 Favilla ridiculi Muris, hoc est, dissertatiunculae, ridicule defensæ
 a J B Morino, astrologo, adversus expositam à Petro Gassendi, Epicuri
 Philosophiam, etc Lutetiae, 1653, 4°

3. *Abrégé de la Philosophie de Gassendi en vingt trois tomes.* Lyon, 1674 &c.

[This volume was complete at this. Seven parts of the work were published first at Paris in 1674 and 1675 and at Lyon in 1676.]

4. *Second volume révise et augmenté par l'auteur.* 7 tom. Lyon, 1674 &c.

5. *Three Discourses of War, Virtue and Liberty. Collected from the v. to the third volume by Monseigneur Bernier. Translated out of French. London: Printed for A. Humble and John Churchill [s.n.], at the Black Swan in Pa. et Nostra Rue. 1679.* 8°

6. *Réflexions et discours à son fils sur les causes et effets de l'Environs de Paris, privilégiée à la Cour, voies et de l'Aménagement ensemble l'Aménagement des laues seules et croisées tout ce qui prétendent faire enseignez ou écrire de nouvelles découvertes qui ne soient pas d'ordre. 1674.*

[This is cited directly from Balaam's *Archæologiae*. It was circulated in sheets of 1671. Both pieces are mentioned in the *Journal des Sc. pour l'An 1671* Sept. 1671, and they were put into the *Cabinet du Roi* at La Haye the same year in a volume entitled *Le Cabinet des Antiquités secrètes et modernes* pages 172-201. The two pieces were also published in 24 pages, 12° at Lille 1673 and 1715.]

7. *Réflexion sur le livre de M. de la Velle (le père Le Valois, p. n. 16) intitulé Discours de M. Descartes touchant l'essence et les propriétés des corps, etc.*

[This is included in Bayle's *Recueil de quelques pièces concernant la philosophie de M. Descartes*, 1674. In his preface he states that a few copies had been printed for private circulation some years before probably either in 1650 or 1651.]

8. *Douze de M^r Bernier sur quelqueun des principaux Chapitres de son Abrégé de la Philosophie de Gassendi.* Paris, 1682. 12°

9. *Nouvelle division de la terre par les différentes espèces d'hommes qui l'habitent envoyée par un s. messis voyageur à M. l'abbé de la*

[This appeared in the *Journal des Savants* April 1684 and in the *Académie Française* of 1722.]

10. *Traité du Libre et du Volontaire (Doute L-III. Extrait d'un livre de la Providence et du Destin par Microclæs.)* Amsterdam 1685. 12°

11. *Lettre sur le Café*

[Addressed to Philippe Sylvestre Dufour and printed at pp. 207-216, in his work entitled *Traité des Nouveaux et curieux du Café du Thé et du Chocolat* pages 207-216. Lyon 1685. 12°]

12 Extrait de diverses pièces envoyées pour éstreines à Mme de la Sablière

[This appeared in the *Journal des Savants*, the 7th and 14th June 1688. It comprises the following articles *Introduction à la lecture de Confucius*, *Description du canal de jonction des deux mers*, *Combat des vents*, *Maximes touchant le mouvement*, *Des Réfractiōns*, *Epitaphe de Chapelle*, *Observations médicales communiquées par un professeur de Montpellier*. The *Description du canal du Languedoc* appeared originally in the 'Mercure Galant,' February 1688.]

13 Copie des Etrenes envoyées à Madame de la Sablière [Montpellier, 1688] 4°

14 Mémoire de Mr Bernier sur le Quiétisme des Indes

[This appeared in the 'Histoire des ouvrages des Scavans,' Sept 1688, pages 47-52.]

Biographies and Miscellanea.

1 Vincentu Panvrgi Epistola de tribus impostoribus, ad Clarissimum virum Ioan Baptis̄am Morinvm, etc. Parisiis, 1654, 4°

[In this violent attack upon Gassendi the author informs us 'Hanc autem epistolam inscripsi titulo DE TRIBUS IMPOSTORIBUS, scilicet Petro Gassendo Epicureo Philosopho, Francisco Bernerio, Anatomista murium, et Neuraeo Pictone, Archipaedogo Título quidem famoso, sed in his hominibus minime falso.' For an exhaustive account of the many polemical treatises which appeared under the same title about the beginning of the 17th century, see *De Tribus Impostoribus M D IIC texte Latin, collationné sur l'exemplaire du Duc de la Vallière Augmenté de variantes de plusieurs manuscrits, etc., et d'une notice philologique et bibliographique par Philomneste Junior Paris Gay 1861*] 1

2 Io Bapt Morini doctoris medici, et regii mathematvm professoris Defensio svae dissertationis de Atomis et Vacuo, aduersus Petri Gassendi Philosophiam Epicuream, contra Francisci Berneri, Ande gauī Anatomiam ridiculi muris, etc. Parisiis, 1657, 4°

3 François Bernier In Niceron's 'Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Hommes Illustrés,' etc., vol xxviii pp 364-370 Paris, 1733, 12°

[This article, which contains many facts correctly stated, all doubtful dates, etc., being avoided, has formed the basis of many subsequent biographical articles until the appearance of the Angevin literature, see Nos 12-16 below.]

4 François Bernier In vol 1 of Eloy's *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine* Liège and Francfort, 1755, 2 vols 8°

[Short, but correct as far as it extends. In the second edition of *Eloy's Mémoirs*, 1775, 4 vols. 4to, this notice is much extended, and in it will be found the earliest exact mention of Bernier's birthplace Joas or *petit de Gonnord en Anjou*. M. Eloy concludes by a kindly reference to Bernier's observations on the medical science of the *Brahmanes*, which he styles the earliest account of any philosophical value.]

5 François Bernier: In the *Biographie Universelle* vol. IV pp. 304-306. Paris, 1811. 8°.

[^cited W[alckenaer]. A valuable article based upon No. 3.]

6. In *The Edinburgh Review* for Oct. last 1815, in an article on certain accounts of parts of Western Asia, Elphinstone's *Account of the Kingdom of Cawnpore* then just published is criticised. The reviewer characterises that work as being more of a treatise on the country visited than a narrative of travel; and, quoting Elphinstone's eulogium on M. Volney's book on Syria and Egypt 1803 (p. 417): But though the systematic fulness and method with which information is conveyed be an indisputable advantage of that mode of writing chosen by M. Volney and imposed upon Mr. Elphinstone by his situation, yet the reader may regret the absence of the picturesque and dramatic qualities of narrative which, combined with the greatest accuracy and extent of knowledge render Bernier the first of travellers and which, without these substantial merits, lessens a powerful interest on the romantic adventures and relations of Bruce.

7 Review of the *Voyages* of François Bernier. In *The Advertiser for Africa* vol. I. sec. 1st. London 1827 pp. 245-263. [The Amsterdam editions of 1699 and 1710 are those reviewed. Extracts are given from Brock's translation, which is characterised as 'very good'.

Although we could have wished that more copious notes had brought the work to a level with the Oriental knowledge of the present day.]

8. In *The Quarterly Review* for January 1828. In an article on Bishop Heber's *Indian Journal*, etc. mention is made in a foot-note pp. 126-7 of Mr. Brock's translation of Bernier's *Travels in the Mogul Empire* which is styled 'good'. The writer of the article further states that, If any of our readers are unacquainted with this excellent old traveller we beg leave to tell them that his account of India is the most picturesque of all that have preceded Heber's; nor can we imagine anything more interesting than to compare his descriptions of the barbaric splendour of the court of Aurangzebe with the Bishop's account of his visit to his descendant the present pageant king of Delhi. We are sorry our limits prevent us from quoting the parallel passages. The mutability of human fortunes was never more strikingly portrayed.

9 François Bernier In 'Vies de plusieurs personnages célèbres, etc., by C A. Walckenaer, vol 11, pp 74-77 Laon, 1830, 8°
 [A reprint of No 5, with corrections and additions]

10 François Bernier In vol 1 of *The lives of celebrated travellers By James Augustus St John*, forming vol 11 of Colburn and Bentley's National Library, London, 1831 [An abstract of Bernier's travels, with an account of his life founded upon the preceding article (No 9) by Walckenaer, covering pages 192-220, well done, all the salient features being adequately brought forward]

11 François Bernier In 'Biographie Universelle (Michaud) ancienne et moderne nouvelle édition Paris, 1854 [et seq] Vol iv pp 78, 79 [Signed W[alckenae]r, a mere reprint of No 5]

12. Éloge de François Bernier Rapport de la Commission Par Dr E. Farge

[In the 'Annales de la Société Linnéenne du Département de Maine et Loire, 3^e Année, 1858, pp 338-353]

13 François Bernier, philosophe, médecin, et voyageur, par Dr Pompée Mabille. Cosnier et Lachèse Angers, 1864, 8°

14. Les Correspondants de François Bernier, pendant son voyage dans l'Inde, par L De Lens

[In the 'Mémoires de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture, Sciences, et Arts d'Angers,' 1872, vol. xv , pp 129 176 Angers, 1872 Reprinted in book form at Angers the same year]

15 Documents inédits ou peu connus sur François Bernier, par L. De Lens

[In the 'Revue Historique, Littéraire, et Archéologique de l'Anjou,' for 1872-73, vol 1 (Nouvelle série, illustrée), pp 161-177, 332-348, vol. ii pp 75, 92]

16 François Bernier, by L De Lens [In Célestine Port's 'Dictionnaire Historique,' vol 1, pp 325-328 Paris, 1874, 8°]

[It would be impossible to overstate the value of all that is contained in Nos 12-16 The original and authentic material there made known for the first time must for ever form the basis of all succeeding Bernier Literature]

DEDICATION ETC.



TO THE KING

SIR,

The Indians maintain that the mind of a man cannot always be occupied with serious affairs and that he remains forever a child in this respect that to develop what is good in him almost as much care must be taken to amuse him as to cause him to study This may be true with regard to the natives of Asia but judging by all the great things I hear said everywhere regarding FRANCE and her MONARCH from the Ganges and the Indus, the Tigris and the Euphrates, unto the Seine I have some difficulty in believing this to be a saying capable of universal application Nevertheless I will still venture to offer His MAJESTY this History, because it seems to me capable of affording some hours of amusement to a KING, who might wish to find occasional relaxation from weighty affairs of State not only because it is a Tragedy which I have just seen acted in one of the largest Theatres in the World but from the fact of its being varied by several great and extraordinary incidents affecting one of the most illustrious of the Royal Families of Asia I cannot, however, doubt that it is

*written in a style devoid of elegance, and somewhat
badly arranged, but I hope that His MAJESTY will
chiefly take into His consideration the subject, and that
HE will consider it nothing very extraordinary that
during my long absence, whether wandering about the
World, or attached to a Foreign Court, my language
may have become semi-barbarous Moreover, I am well
pleased to return from such a distance, not quite empty-
handed before His MAJESTY, and lay claim by this
means to render HIM some account of so many years of
my lyfe, spent in absence from HIS Kingdom, for I have
always remembered, no matter how far away I may have
been, that I had a Master to whom I was accountable,
being,*

HIS MAJESTY'S

*Most humble and most obedient
Subject and Servant,*

F BERNIER.

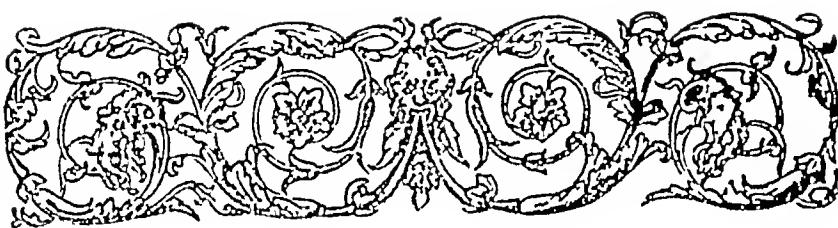


TO THE READER

I will not recount to you in a formal manner the Manners and Custom the Learning and the Pursuits of the Mogols and the Indians but will endeavour to make them known to you through facts and actual occurrences, by describing in the first place a Civil War and Revolution in which all the leading Statesmen of that nation took a part adding thereto that you may the better understand my narrative a Map of the Country, which however I do not desire to put forth as absolutely correct, but merely as less incorrect than others that I have seen. Secondly, by relating some of the most important events which took place between the end of the War and my leaving the country and thirdly, by means of Correspondence which appears to me necessary to accomplish my purpose.

Should I be so fortunate as to succeed I shall feel encouraged to publish other Letters concerning my Travels and to translate from the Persian an Abridgment of an Ancient and Important History of the Kings of Kachmire¹ which was compiled by order of King Jehan Guyre, the son of that great Ekbar who so skilfully contrived to possess himself of that Kingdom.

¹ See p. 393, footnote ²



An Extract of a LETTER

Written to Mr H O¹

FROM

Monsr de Monceaux the Younger,
Giving a Character of the Book
here Englished, and its Author

Verue sometimes is so less interested than Affection Both Sir are glad to receive from time to time pledges mutually answering for those that have united themselves in a close correspondence. Yours indeed should demand of me such as might be a security to you for the advance you have been pleased to make me of your Friendship But since at present I have nothing worth presenting you with and yet am unwilling to give you any leisure to be diffident of my real ness or to repent for having so early given me a share in your esteem I here send you a Relation of INDOSTAN in which you will find such considerable occurrences as will make you confess I could not convey to you a more acceptable present and that Monsieur Bernier who hath written it is a very Gallant man and of a world I wish all Travellers were made of We ordinarily travel more out of Unsettledness than Curiosity with a designe to see Towns and Countries rather than to know their Inhabitants and Productions and we stay not long enough in a place to inform ourselves well of the Government Policy Interests and Manners of its People.

¹ Mr. Henry Oldinburgh; see entry No. 10 of the BIBLIOGRAPHY p. xxx ante

Monsieur Bernier, after he had benefitted himself for the space of many years by the converse of the famous Gassendi, seen him expire in his arms, succeeded him in his Knowledge, and inherited his Opinions and Discoveries, embarked for Ægypt, stay'd above a whole year at Cano, and then took the occasion of some Indian Vessels that trade in the Ports of the Red Sea, to pass to Suratte, and after twelve years abode at the Court of the Great Mogol, is at last come to seek his rest in his native Countrey, there to give an Accompt of his Observations and Discoveries, and to pourre out into the bosome of France, what he had amassed in India

Sir, I shall say nothing to you of his Adventures which you will find in the Relations that are to follow hereafter, which he abandons to the greediness of the Curious, who prefer their satisfaction to his quiet, and do already persecute him to have the sequel of this History. Neither shall I mention to you the hazards he did run, by being in the neighbourhood of Mecca, nor of his prudent conduct, which made him merit the esteem of his Generous Fazelkan, who since is become the first Minister of that Great Empire, whom he taught the principle Languages of Europe, after he had translated for him the whole Philosophy of Gassendi in Latin,¹ and whose leave he could not obtain to go home, till he had got for him a select number of our best European Books, thereby to supply the loss he should suffer of his Person. This, at least, I can assure you of that never a Traveller went from home more capable to observe, nor hath written with more knowledge, candour, and integrity, that I knew him at Constantinople, and in some Towns of Greece, of so excellent a conduct, that I propossed him to myself for a Pattern in the designe I then had to carry my curiosity as far as the place wherc the Sun riseth, that I have often drownd in the sweetnes of his entertainement the bitternesses, which else I must have swallowed all alone in such irksome and unpleasent passages, as are those of Asia.

¹ Petri Gassendi opera omnia in sex tomos divisa Lugduni sumptibus Laurentii Anisson, & Ioan Bapt Devenet M DC lvm, is the edition here referred to

Sir you will do me a pleasure to let me know the sentiment your Illustrious Society¹ hath of this Piece. Their approbation begets much circulation among the Intelligent who all have an other end than to please them. I my self must avow to you that if I thought I could merit so much I should not so stiffly oppose as I do the publication of the Observations and Notes I have made in the Levant. I should suffer my friends to take them out of my Cabinet where from the slight value I have for them they are like to be imprisoned except the King my Master by whose order I undertook those Voyages should absolutely command me to set them at liberty and to let them take their course in the world. Mean time Sir you will oblige me to assure those Great Men who this day compose the most knowing Company on Earth of the Generation I have for the Oracle that come from their Mouth and that I prefer their I yecum before that of Athens and lastly that of all their Admirers there is none that hath a greater Concern for their Glory than

PARIS, July 16

1670.

De Monceaux

¹ The Royal Society of which Henry Oldinburgh was the first Secretary; see Appendix v

THE HISTORY
OF
THE LATE REBELLION



THE HISTORY OF THE LATL REBELLION IN THE STATES OF THE GREAT MOGOL

Gaudens MY desire of seeing the world which had induced me to visit Palestine and Egypt still prompted me to extend my travels and I formed the design of exploring the Red Sea from one end to the other. In pursuance of this plan I quitted *Craed Cairo* where I had resided more than a year and in two-and-thirty hours (travelling at a *Caravan-rate*) reached the town of *Suez*. Here I embarked in a galley and was conveyed in seventeen days always hugging the coast from *Suez* to the port of *Cidda* half a day's journey from *Mecca*. Contrary to my expectation and in violation of a promise which I had received from the *Bey*¹ of the Red Sea I was constrained to land on this so-called holy territory of *Mahomet* where no Christian who is not a slave dares set his foot. After a detention of nearly five weeks I took my passage on board a small

¹ The Bey of the Red Sea was an important official who, among other duties, had control of the pilgrim traffic to Mecca, through Jeddah.

vessel, which, sailing along the shores of *Arabia Fehr*, brought me in fifteen days to *Moku*, near the straits of *Bab-el-mandel*. It was now my intention to pass over to the island of *Masowa*, and *Arkiko*, on my way to *Gonder*,¹ the capital of *Habech*,² or Kingdom of *Ethiopia*, but I was informed that Catholics were not safe in that country, since the period when, through the intrigues of the Queen-Mother, the *Portuguese* were slaughtered, or expelled, with the Jesuit Patriarch whom they had brought thither from *Goa*, and that, in fact, an unhappy Capuchin had been recently beheaded at *Suaken*,³ for having attempted to enter the kingdom. It seemed, indeed, that less risk would be incurred if I adopted the disguise of a *Greek* or an *Armeman*, and that when the King knew I could be of service to him, he would probably make me a grant of land, which might be cultivated by slaves, if I possessed the means of purchasing them, but that I should, at the same time, be compelled to marry immediately, as a monk, who had assumed the character of a *Greek* physician, had already been obliged to do, and that I could never hope to obtain permission to quit the country.

These considerations, among others which may be mentioned in the sequel, induced me to abandon my intention of visiting *Gonder*. I embarked, therefore, in

¹ Gondar, more correctly *Guendar*, formerly the capital of the Amharic kingdom of Abyssinia, with which there was a considerable trade to India. In the erection of its Fort—a massive building, designed on the plan of a mediæval stronghold, and built in the 16th century—Indian workmen were employed. It contained many Christian churches, and Venetian artists are said to have had a hand in the decoration of some of them. Bernier proposed to visit it, via Massowah, the well-known town on an island of the same name on the Abyssinian coast of the Red Sea, from thence crossing over to the mainland at the town of Arkiko, or Ercico.

² From the Arabic *Habash*, the country of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia. The *Abash* of Marco Polo. *Hubshee* is the modern Hindostanee term for all negroes.

³ Suakin, or more correctly Sawakin, was then, as it still is, the chief port of the Soudan on the Red Sea.

an Indian vessel passed the straits of Bab-el mandel and in two-and-twenty days arrived at Sowrate in Hindostan the empire of the Great Mogol I found that the reigning prince was named Chak Jehan or King of the World. According to the annals of the country he was the son of Jehan-Guyre or Conqueror of the World, and grandson of Etbar or the Great so that in tracing his genealogy upwards to Hormayon or the Fortunate the father of Etbar and to Hormayon's predecessors Chak-Jehan was proved to be the tenth in regular descent from Timur-Lengue the Lame Lord or Prince whom we commonly but corruptly call Tamerlane.¹ This Tamerlane so celebrated for his conquests married a kinswoman the only daughter of the prince who then reigned over the people of Great Tartary called Mogols a name which they have communicated to the foreigners who now govern Indostan the country of the Indoos or Indians It must not however be inferred that offices of trust and dignity are exclusively held by those of the Mogol race or that they alone obtain rank in the army These situations are filled indifferently by them and strangers from all countries the greater part by Persians some by Arabs and others by Turks To be considered a Mogol it is enough if a foreigner have a white face and profess Mahometanism ² in contradistinction to the Christians of Europe who are called Frangies ³ and to the Indoos whose complexion is brown and who are Gentiles ⁴

¹ Amir Timur styled Sáhib Kírán, because he reigned more than thirty years, was born in 1336, and died in 1405. Called Timur Lang (Timur-i Lang) from some defect in his feet. He married the sister of Amir Husain, the ruler of Balkh the capital of Khorásán whom he had deposed and put to death.

² See pp. 312, 494.

³ Firnghees, from the Persian *Farsangi*, i.e. a Frank a European.

⁴ In the original Gentils, which throughout this edition will be rendered by the word Gentiles, in preference to using the old Anglo-Indian slang word Gentoo, derived from the Portuguese *Gento* a gentile, a heathen a term which was applied to the Hindoos in confirmation to the *Mooris* (old Anglo-Indian Moors') or Muhammadans,

I learnt also on my arrival that this King of the World, *Chah-Jehan*,¹ who was about seventy years of age, was the father of four sons and two daughters, that some years had elapsed since he elevated his sons to the vice-royalty of his four most considerable provinces or kingdoms, and that he had been afflicted, for about the space of a twelve-month, with a disorder which it was apprehended would terminate fatally. The situation of the father having inspired the sons with projects of ambition, each laid claim to the empire, and a war was kindled among them which continued about five years.

This war, as I witnessed some of the most important of its events, I shall endeavour to describe. During a period of eight years I was closely attached to the court, for the state of penury to which I had been reduced by various adventures with robbers, and by the heavy expenses incurred on a journey of nearly seven weeks, from Souate to *Agra* and *Delhi*, the chief towns of the empire, had induced me to accept a salary from the *Great Mogol*, in the capacity of physician, and soon afterwards, by chance, I procured another from *Danechmend-Kan*,² the most learned man of Asia, formerly *Bahchus*, or Grand Master of the Horse, and one of the most powerful and distinguished *Omrahs*,³ or Lords of the Court.

The eldest son of the *Great Mogol* was named *Dara*, or

¹ Sháh Jahán, the third son of the Emperor Jáhangír, was born at Lahore in 1593, and died in prison at Agra in 1666. He had four daughters, but Bernier mentions the eldest and the youngest only.

² A Persian merchant, by name Muhammad Shafi, or Mulla Shafi. He came to Surat about the year 1646, from which place he was sent for by the Emperor Shah Jahán, who conferred upon him the command of 3000 men, and made him paymaster of the army (Bakhshí) with the title of Dánishmand Khan (Learned Knight). In the reign of Alamgír he received still further promotion, and was appointed Governor of Sháhjahanábíd or New Delhi, where he died in 1670.

³ Omrah, from *Umará*, the plural of the Arabic word *Amr*, a commander, a chief, a lord. The old travellers use the word Omrah as a singular for a lord or grandee, although properly speaking it should be applied collectively.

Darius the second *Sultas Nujah* or the Valiant Prince the third was *Turrag Zele* or the Throne's Ornament and the name of the youngest was *Morad Balche* or the Desire Accomplished. Of the two daughters the elder was called *Begum-Sakch* or the Chief Princess and the younger *Iauchchana Begum* the Light of Princesses or Princess of the Enlightened Mind¹.

It is usual in this country to give similar names to the members of the reigning family. Thus the wife of *Chah Jahan*—so renowned for her beauty and whose splendid mausoleum is more worthy of a place among the wonders of the world than the unshapen masses and heaps of stones in Egypt—was named *Toge Mekalle*² or the Crown of the Seraglio and the wife of *Jehan Zayn* who so long wielded the sceptre while her husband abandoned himself to drunkenness and dissipation was known first by the appellation of *Nour-Mekalle* the Light of the Seraglio and afterwards by that of *Nour-Jehan Begum* the Light of the World.

The reason why such names are given to the great, instead of titles derived from domains and seigniories as usual in Europe is this as the land throughout the whole empire is considered the property of the sovereign there can be no earldoms, marquises or duchies. The royal grants consist only of pensions either in land or money which the king gives augment, retrenches or takes away at pleasure.

¹ Dara Shikoh was born in 1615, and murdered by order of his brother Aurangzeb in 1659. Sultan Shahjehan born in 1616 is said to have been drowned with all his family in Arsalan by the Raja of that country in 1660, but see pp. 111 114.

Aurangzeb, who ascended the throne in 1658 under the title of Alamgir (Conqueror of the World), was born in 1619 and died in 1707. Mirzâ Bakhtah, born in 1614, and murdered by order of Aurangzeb in 1662.

² Properly Mumtâz Mahil, daughter of Asaf Khan, was the brother of Nur Jahan Begum, wife of the Emperor Jahângîr. She was born in 1592, married in 1612, and died in child-bed a few hours after the birth of her daughter Râshân Arâ Begum, in the year 1631.

It will not, therefore, appear surprising, that even the *Omrahs* are distinguished only by this kind of title One, for instance, calling himself *Ras-Andaze-Kan*, another *Safe-Cheken-Kan*, a third *Banc-Andaze-Kan*, and others *Dianet-Kan* or *Danechmend-Kan*, or *Fazel-Kan* which terms respectively signify The Disposer of Thunder, The Destroyer of Ranks, The Hurler of the Thunderbolt, The Faithful Lord, The Learned, and The Perfect, and so it is with others

Dara was not deficient in good qualities he was courteous in conversation, quick at repartee, polite, and extremely liberal but he entertained too exalted an opinion of himself, believed he could accomplish everything by the powers of his own mind, and imagined that there existed no man from whose counsel he could derive benefit He spoke disdainfully of those who ventured to advise him, and thus deterred his sincerest friends from disclosing the secret machinations of his brothers He was also very irascible, apt to menace, abusive and insulting even to the greatest *Omrahs*, but his anger was seldom more than momentary Born a *Mahometan*, he continued to join in the exercises of that religion, but although thus publicly professing his adherence to its faith, *Dara* was in private a *Gentile* with *Gentiles*, and a Christian with Christians He had constantly about him some of the *Pendets*, or Gentile Doctors, on whom he bestowed large pensions, and from these it is thought he imbibed opinions in no wise accordant with the religion of the land but upon this subject I shall make a few observations when I treat of the religious worship of the *Indous* or *Gentiles* He had, moreover, for some time lent a willing ear to the suggestions of the Reverend Father *Buzée*, a Jesuit, in the truth and propriety of which he began to acquiesce¹ There are persons, however, who

¹ Catrou in his *History of the Mogul Dynasty in India*, Paris, 1715, which is largely based upon the materials collected by Signor Manouchi, a Venetian, who was for forty eight years a Physician at the Courts of

say that *Dara* was in reality destitute of all religion and that these appearances were assumed only from motives of curiosity and for the sake of amusement while according to others he became by turns a Christian and a Gentile from political considerations wishing to ingratiate himself with the Christians who were pretty numerous in his corps of artillery and also hoping to gain the affection of the *Rajah* or *Exile* Princes tributary to the empire as it was most essential to be on good terms with these personages that he might as occasion arose secure their co-operation. *Dara's* false pretences to this or that mode of worship did not however promote the success of his plans on the contrary it will be found in the course of this narrative that the reason assigned by *Jesung-Zebé* for causing him to be beheaded was that he had turned *Azifer* that is to say an infidel without religion an idolater.

Sulthan Syak the second son of the Great Mogol resembled in many characteristic traits his brother *Dara* but he was more discreet firmer of purpose and excelled him in conduct and address. He was sufficiently dexterous in the management of an intrigue and by means of repeated largesses bestowed secretly knew how to acquire the friendship of the great *Omrahs* and in particular of the most powerful *Rajas* such as *Jasomsingh*¹ and others. He was nevertheless too much a slave to his pleasures and once surrounded by his women who were exceedingly numerous he would pass whole days

Delhi and Agra, and for some time attached to *Dara's* person says that no sooner had *Dara* begun to possess authority than he became disdainful and inaccessible. A small number of Europeans alone shared his confidence. The *Jesuits*, especially were in the highest consideration with him. These were the Fathers and Henry Busse, a Fleming. This last had much influence over the mind of the prince and had his counsels been followed it is probable that Christianity would have mounted the throne with *Dara*.

¹ The *Maharaja Jaswant Singh* of Jodhpur who was one of *Alamgir's* best generals, holding the rank of commander of 7000. He died near Kabel in 1678.

and nights in dancing, singing, and drinking wine He presented his favourites with rich robes, and increased or diminished their allowances as the passing fancy of the moment prompted No courtier, who consulted his own interest, would attempt to detach him from this mode of life the business of government therefore often languished, and the affections of his subjects were in a great measure alienated

Sultan Sujah declared himself of the religion of the *Persians*, although his father and brothers professed that of the *Turks* *Mahometanism* is divided into various sects, which occasioned the following distich from the pen of the famous *Cheik-Sady*, author of the *Gouhstan*

I am a drinking Derviche , I am apparently without religion ,
I am known by the seventy-two sects ¹

Among all these sects there are two leading ones whose respective partisans are mortal enemies to each other The one is that of the *Turks*, called by the *Persians* *Osmalous*, or Followers of *Osman*, whom the *Turks* believe to have been the true and legitimate successor of *Mahomet*, the Great Caliph, or Sovereign Pontiff, to whom alone it belonged to interpret the *Koran*, and to decide the controversies that occur in the law The other is that of the *Persians*, called by the *Turks*, *Chas*, *Rafcrys* and *Aly-Merdans*, that is, Sectaries, Heretics, and Partisans of *Aly*, because the *Persians* believe that this succession and pontifical authority, of which I have just spoken, belonged only to *Aly* the son-in-law of *Mahomet*

When he avowed himself one of the latter sect, *Sultan Sujah* was evidently actuated by motives of policy , for as

¹ By this he meant that he was to be numbered among the lost, alluding to the saying of the Prophet Muhammad, 'It shall come to pass that my people shall be divided into three and seventy sects, all of which, save only one, shall have their portion in the fire' 'Tis said that the reason why the Prophet pitched on the number seventy three was, that the Magians were divided into seventy sects, the Jews into seventy one, and the Christians into seventy two

OF THE GREAT MOGOL

9



FIG. 1.—PRINCE AMURKHAH.

the *Persians* were in possession of the most important offices in the kingdom, and exercised the largest share of influence at the Court of the *Mogol*, he hoped thus to secure interest and support, whenever the tide of events should render them necessary

Aureng-Zebe, the third brother, was devoid of that urbanity and engaging presence, so much admired in *Dara* but he possessed a sounder judgment, and was more skilful in selecting for confidants such persons as were best qualified to serve him with faithfulness and ability He distributed his presents with a liberal but discriminating hand among those whose goodwill it was essential to preserve or cultivate He was reserved, subtle, and a complete master of the art of dissimulation When in his father's court, he feigned a devotion which he never felt, and affected contempt for worldly grandeur, while clandestinely endeavouring to pave the way to future elevation Even when nominated Viceroy of the *Deccan*, he caused it to be believed that his feelings would be better gratified if permitted to turn *Fakire*, that is to say, a beggar, a *Derviche* or one who has renounced the World, that the wish nearest his heart was to pass the rest of his days in prayer or in offices of piety, and that he shrank from the cares and responsibility of government Still his life had been one of undeviating intrigue and contrivance, conducted, however, with such admirable skill, that every person in the court, excepting only his brother, *Dara*, seemed to form an erroneous estimate of his character The high opinion expressed by *Chah-Jehan* of his son *Aureng-Zebe*, provoked the envy of *Dara*, and he would sometimes say to his intimate friends, that, of all his brothers the only one who excited his suspicion, and filled him with alarm was that *Nemazi*—or, as we should say, ‘that *Bigot*,’ that ever-prayerful one

Morad-Bakche, the youngest of the *Mogol's* sons, was inferior to his three brothers in judgment and address His constant thought was how he might enjoy himself,

and the pleasures of the table and of the field engaged his undivided attention. He was however generous and polite. He used to boast that he had no enemies, he despised cabaret intrigue, and wished it to be known that he trusted only to his sword and to the strength of his arm. He was indeed full of courage, and if that courage had been under the guidance of a little more discretion it is probable as we shall see that he would have prevailed over his three brothers and remained the undisputed master of *Hindostan*.

Begum-Sakéh, the elder daughter of *Chah Jahan*, was very handsome of lively parts, and passionately beloved by her father. Rumour has it that his attachment reached a point which it is difficult to believe¹ the justification of which he relied on the decision of the Muluk, or doctors of their law. According to them it would have been unjust to deny the king the privilege of gathering fruit from the tree he had himself planted. *Chah Jahan* reposed unbounded confidence in this his favourite child. She watched over his safety and was so cautiously observant that no dish was permitted to appear upon the royal table which had not been prepared under her superintendence². It is not surprising therefore that her ascendancy in the court of the Mogol should have been nearly unlimited, that she should always have regulated the humours of her father and exercised a powerful influence on the most weighty concerns. This Princess accumulated great riches by means

¹ This statement is repeated by Valentyn in *his Beschryft van de Levende Graven Af in Dordrecht and Amsterdam* 1726 in these words:— *Ierem Sakéh die een haare schoonheit van haer Vader zeer ja te veel bewond wierd.*

Catrou says, To a great share of beauty Begum Sa had united a mind endued with much artifice. The attachment she always had for her father and the protection of the amiable Chah Jahan (*s.c.*) towards his daughter caused a suspicion that crime might be blended with their mutual affection. This was a popular rumour which never had any other foundation than in the malice of the courtiers.

² See p. 16 text, and footnote¹

t¹ of her large allowances, and of the costly presents which flowed in from all quarters, in consideration of numberless negotiations intrusted to her sole management. The affairs of her brother *Dara* prospered, and he retained the friendship of the King, because she attached herself steadily to his interest, and declared openly in favour of his party. He cultivated with assiduous attention the goodwill of this valuable coadjutor, and it is thought promised that, on his accession to the throne, he would grant her permission to marry. This pledge was a remarkable one, the marriage of a Princess being of rare occurrence in *Hindoustan*, no man being considered worthy of royal alliance, an apprehension being entertained that the husband might thereby be rendered powerful, and induced perhaps to aspire to the crown.

I shall introduce two anecdotes connected with the amours of this Princess, and hope I shall not be suspected of a wish to supply subjects for romance. What I am writing is matter of history, and my object is to present a faithful account of the manners of this people. Love adventures are not attended with the same danger in *Europe* as in *Asia*. In *France* they excite only merriment; they create a laugh, and are forgotten; but in this part of the world, few are the instances in which they are not followed by some dreadful and tragical catastrophe.

It is said, then, that *Begum-Saheb*, although confined in a *Seraglio*, and guarded like other women, received the visits of a young man of no very exalted rank, but of an agreeable person. It was scarcely possible, surrounded as she was on all sides by those of her own sex whose envy she had long provoked, that her conduct should escape detection. *Chah-Jehan* was apprised of her guilt, and resolved to enter her apartments at an unusual and unexpected hour. The intimation of his approach was too sudden to allow her the choice of more than one place of concealment. The affrighted gallant sought refuge in the capacious cauldron used for the baths. The King's coun-

tenance denoted neither surprise nor displeasure he discoursed with his daughter on ordinary topics but finished the conversation by observing that the state of her skin indicated a neglect of her customary ablutions and that it was proper she should bathe He then commanded the *louchees* to light a fire under the cauldron and did not retire until they gave him to understand that his wretched victim was no more

At a subsequent period Begum-Sahib formed another attachment which also had a tragical termination. She chose for her *kare-kaman* or steward a Persian named *Naser Khan* a young nobleman remarkable for grace and mental accomplishments full of spirit and ambition and the favourite of the whole court. Chak Hestan¹ the uncle of *Sarang-Saleh* greatly esteemed this young Persian and ventured to propose him for Begum-Sahib's husband a proposition which was very ill received by the Mogul He had indeed already entertained some suspicion of an improper intercourse between the favoured Nobleman and the Princess and did not long deliberate on the course he should pursue As a mark of distinguished favour the King presented the *betel* in the presence of the whole court to the unsuspecting youth which he was obliged immediately to masticate agreeably to the custom of the country Betel is a small parcel made of aromatic leaves

¹ Shikha Khan, who, when Governor of Bengal, provoked a war with Job Charnock Governor of the Factory of the East India Company at Golghat near Hugli. He died in 1694, aged 93 lunar years, after having filled many important offices of State under Shah Jahán, and Alamgir.

* In the original *un Betlay* the leaf of the *Areca-nut* chewed with the dried areca-nut thence improperly called *Betel-nut*; a very old mistake. Betel is from the Portuguese *bete* derived from the Malayalam *bettil* = simple or mere leaf. Familiar to Anglo Indians as Pawn in Hindostane Pán from the Sanskrit *parna* a leaf. Pawn scoperie (*mājīr* the areca nut in Urdu) is the well known name in Northern India at the present day for the combination as detailed by Bernier offered to visitors with *fir* (otto) of roses, or other scents, which politely intimates the close of an entertainment, a friendly visit, or an official interview.

and other ingredients mixed up with a little of the lime made from sea-shells, this colours the lips and mouth red and agreeably perfumes the breath Little did the unhappy lover imagine that he had received poison from the hand of the smiling Monarch, but indulging in dreams of future bliss, he withdrew from the palace, and ascended his *palki*¹ Such, however, was the activity of the poison, that he died before he could reach home

Rauchunara-Begum, the *Mogol's* younger daughter, was less beautiful than her sister, neither was she so remarkable for understanding, she was nevertheless possessed of the same vivacity, and equally the votary of pleasure She became the ardent partisan of *Ameng-Zebe*, and made no secret of her enmity to *Begum Saheb* and *Dara* This might be the reason why she amassed but little wealth, and took but an inconsiderable part in public affairs Still, as she was an inmate of the *Seraglio*, and not deficient in artifice, she succeeded in conveying, by means of spies, much valuable intelligence to *Ameng-Zebe*

Some years previous to the war, the turbulent disposition of his four sons had filled *Chah-Jehan* with perplexity and alarm They were all married and of adult age, but, in utter disregard of the ties of consanguinity, each, animated by deadly hatred toward the others, had set up his pretensions to the crown, so that the court was divided into separate factions The King, who trembled for his personal safety, and was tormented by sad forebodings of the events which actually befel him, would gladly have confined his refractory children in *Gonaleor*, a fortress which had often received members of the royal family within its walls, and considered impregnable, situated as it is on an inaccessible rock and containing within its walls good water and sufficient wherewithal to support its

¹ The Hindostanee word *pálki*, from the Sanskrit *palyanka*, a bed, a palankin (Portuguese, *palanchino*), the well known closed in litter, with a pole projecting before and behind, which is borne on the shoulders of four or six men

garrison but he justly concluded that they had become too powerful to be dealt with in so summary a manner. He was indeed in perpetual apprehension of their having recourse to arms and either erecting independent principalities or converting the seat of government into a bloody arena in which to settle their personal differences. To save himself therefore from some impending and overwhelming calamity *Chah-Jehan* resolved to bestow upon his sons the government of four distant provinces. *Sullivan Sujah* was appointed to *Bengal*, *Sangha* to the *Deccan*, *Mirza Hatcha* to *Gurkha* and *Dara* to *Gahar* and *Mawtan*. The three first mentioned Princes repaired to their respective provinces without delay and soon betrayed the spirit by which they were animated. They acted in every respect as independent sovereigns appropriated the revenues to their own use and levied formidable armies under pretence of maintaining tranquillity at home and commanding respect abroad. *Dara* because he was the eldest son and expected to succeed to the crown did not quit the court of his father. *Chah-Jehan* appearing to encourage that expectation authorised his son to issue orders and permitted him to occupy an inferior throne placed among the *Dervishes* beneath his own¹ so that two kings seemed to reign with almost equal power² but there is reason to believe that the Mogol practised much duplicity and that notwithstanding the respectful and affectionate

¹ Castro says that the influence of *Dara* grew to an astonishing height during the absence of his brothers. His eldest son ruled the empire with absolute power. A sofa had been prepared for him lower indeed than the throne of his father; but he is the only instance of a prince of the Mogol race being allowed to be seated in the presence of the Emperor. He had the power to command a combat of elephants whenever he pleased; a distinction reserved only for the sovereign.

² Bernier appears to have had in his mind the saying of *Sadi* contained in the chapter of the *Gulistan* on the Manners of Kings: It has been observed that ten Dervishes may sleep upon one blanket, but that one kingdom cannot contain two Kings.

demeanour of *Dara*, his father was never cordially attached to him. The old monarch lived in continual dread of being poisoned,¹ and carried on, it is supposed, a secret correspondence with *Aureng-Zebe*, of whose talents for government he always entertained a high opinion.

I have thought a slight sketch of *Chah-Jehan* and his sons a proper introduction to this history, and necessary to the right understanding of what is to follow. Nor could I well avoid adding a few particulars concerning his two daughters, who play so prominent a part in the tragedy. In the *Indies*, as well as in *Constantinople* and other places, the most momentous events are too often caused by the influence of the sex, although the people may be ignorant of this fact, and may indulge in vain speculations as to the cause of the agitation they deplore.

It may also elucidate my narrative to revert to the proceedings of *Aureng-Zebe*, of the King of *Gollonda*, and of his Vizier *Emir-Jemla* a short time before the war broke out. This may give my readers an insight into the character and genius of *Aureng-Zebe*, the hero of this history, and the future King of the *Indies*.

We shall first see in what manner *Emir-Jemla* laid the foundation of the power and supremacy of *Chah-Jehan's* third son.

During the time that *Aureng-Zebe* was intrusted with the government of the *Decan* the King of *Gollonda* had for his Vizier and general of his armies this *Emir-Jemla*, a Persian by birth,² and celebrated throughout *Hindoustan*. The Vizier's lineage was not noble, but his talents were of the first order. He was an accomplished soldier, and deeply

¹ In the original ‘craignant sur tout le Boucon,’ a curious fact not commonly known, also see *ante*, p 11, where it is stated that the Emperor’s food was prepared under the superintendence of the Begum Sáhib.

² Mír Muhammad Saíd Ardístáni, surnamed Mír Jumla and afterwards entitled Mu’azzam Khan, Khánán Sipah Sílar, was born in Ardistan near Ispahan, and came to India as the personal attendant of a Persian merchant. It was in 1656 that he threw himself on the

versed in business. His wealth which was prodigious he had acquired not only by the opportunities afforded him as chief minister of an opulent kingdom but likewise by means of his extensive commerce with various parts of the world, as well as by the diamond mines which he farmed under feigned names. These mines were worked with indefatigable industry and it was usual to count his diamonds by the sacks full.¹ His political influence it may readily be imagined was also very great commanding as he did not only the armies of the king but keeping in his own pay a formidable body of troops with a corps of artillery composed principally of Franks or Christians. It ought likewise to be mentioned that the Visier having found a pretext for the invasion of the Karnatic,² pillaged the whole of its ancient idol temples, and thus increased his pecuniary resources to an incredible amount.³

protection of Shah Jahan. On the accession of Aurangzeb he was appointed Governor of Bengal and died at Khinarpur in Kuch Behar in 1663 after his return from an expedition against the kingdom of Assam. Amir Jumla is called by Catrou Mirza Mulla. See foot note⁴ below. Tavernier also makes use of this name when writing of him.

¹ de Thevenot says that he possessed 20 *sous* or 408 Dutch *lovers* weight of diamonds. The *sous* (Saraf) of de Thevenot may be taken as 40 *seers* or 35 5 English pounds *voldupois*.

² Le Foysme de Karnates in the original, which is a very correct definition of the country which then had its northern limit at Bidar and may be said to have embraced the Canarese-speaking people of southern India.

³ Catrou bears out Bernier's narrative and says that Amir Jumla was in the habit of selling the best diamonds to the Portuguese. Dom Philippes Mascarenhas, sent as Viceroy of the Indies for the Portuguese at Goa, was his principal correspondent. The object of Mirza Mulla [so Catrou calls Amir Jumla] was to secure to himself the protection of the Portuguese, in the event of a change of fortune. The Persian who found himself supported no longer placed any limits to his peculations. He plundered the temples of their idols; he seized upon all precious stones with which the statues were ornamented; he compelled the inhabitants of the Karnatic to surrender to him whatever they possessed of gold and jewels; and he caused those who, according to the custom of the country had buried their treasures, to expire under the severity

The jealousy of the King of *Golkonda*¹ was naturally awakened and he eagerly, but silently, sought an opportunity to destroy, or remove from his presence, one whom he regarded as a dangerous rival rather than an obedient subject. Surrounded by persons devoted to the interest of the minister, he felt the prudence of concealing his intentions, but in an unguarded moment, when informed for the first time of the improper intimacy subsisting between *Emir-Jemla* and the queen-mother, who still retained much beauty, he gave utterance to the feelings by which he had so long been oppressed, and denounced vengeance against this powerful offender.

The Vizier was at this time in the *Karnatic*, but, every important office at court being filled by his own and his wife's relations and friends, he was soon made acquainted with the danger which awaited him. This crafty man's first step was to write to his only son *Mahmet Emir-Kan*,²

of the lash. So many cruelties rendered him hateful in his Province, and such great wealth excited him envy at Court.'

Tavernier in his *Travels in India* makes frequent mention of Dom Philippe de Mascarenhas, the Viceroy of Goa, who had formerly been the Governor of the Portuguese possessions in Ceylon. He first saw him at Goa on the 22d January 1648 and says of him—'He possessed a quantity of diamonds—all stones of great weight from 10 to 40 carats, two notably, which he showed me when I was at Goa. One of them was a thick stone, weighing 57, and the other 67½ carats, both being fairly clear, of good water and Indian cut.' Dr V Bill, in his exceedingly valuable edition of Tavernier's *Travels*, London 1889, has proved that the carat used by Tavernier was the Florentine, equal to 3 04 grs troy, which is 4 per cent lighter than the English carat of 3 17 grs troy. The great Mascarenhas diamond would therefore have weighed 64¹/₂ carats English. The Doni was immensely wealthy, but he did not live to return to Europe with his ill gotten gains, having died on board the vessel on which he was returning from Goa to Portugal. Tavernier states that the report was that he was poisoned and that it was held to be a just punishment for his having made away with many persons in the same manner, especially when he was Governor in the island of Ceylon.

¹ Abdulla Kuth Shah, the sixth Sultan of the Kuth Shahi dynasty of Golkonda, he died in 1674.

² Mir Muhammad Amin

then with the King to urge his immediate departure from court under any false pretext and to represent the necessity of his joining him in the *Harmat* but he found it impossible to elude the vigilance with which he was guarded. Disappointed in this the Vizier's next measure was at once bold and original and it brought the King of Golconda to the very verge of destruction so true it is that he who cannot keep his own counsel cannot preserve his crown. *Jemla* addressed a letter to *Aurangzeb* at this time in Danlet Abad¹ the metropolis of the Deccan to the following effect

I have rendered as all the world knows essential services to the King of Golconda and he owes me a heavy debt of gratitude. Nevertheless he is plotting my ruin and that of my family. May I be permitted therefore to throw myself under your protection? In acknowledgment of the kindness I anticipate at your hands I suggest a plan by which you may easily obtain possession both of the King's person and kingdom. Consider in my integrity and the enterprise will neither be difficult nor dangerous assemble four or five thousand of your choicest cavalry and proceed by forced marches towards Golconda which may be reached in sixteen days spreading a rumour that this body of horse is escorting an ambassador from *Chak-Jehan* who has affairs of moment to negotiate with the King at Baghnagar²

¹ The Fort of Daulatabad anciently called Deogarh was from a remote period the stronghold of the rulers of the Deccan. After Aurangzeb's death in 1707 this fortress and other Mogul territory in the Deccan passed into the hand of Asaph Jah a distinguished general in Aurangzeb's service the founder of the Nizam's dynasty in whose family they have remained ever since.

² Bhagnagar the Fortunate City called after Bhagnarsi the favourite mistress of Kurb Shih Muhammad Nali who founded it in 1589 removing his seat of government from Golconda, about 7 miles distant on account of its want of water and general unhealthiness. The historian Khafi Khan states that some time after the death of Bhagnarsi the name was changed to Haldarabadd (Hyderabad) but that in the vernacular language of the people it continued to be called Bhagnagar. It is now the chief city and capital of the Haldarabadd State.

'The *Dabir*,¹ through whose medium the first communication is always made to the King is my relation—my creature—and entirely in my confidence you have only to advance with rapidity, and I promise so to order it, that you shall arrive at the gate of *Bag-nagu* without exciting a suspicion that you are my other than an ambassador from *Chah-Jehan*. When the King advances, according to custom, to receive the credentials, you may easily secure his person, then his whole family, and dispose of him in the manner you may deem fit,asmuch as his palace of *Bag-nagu* where he usually lives is unwalled, and without a ditch or fortifications of any sort. Meanwhile I will defray the whole expense of the expedition, and engage to pay fifty thousand rupees daily during the time it may be in progress.'

Aureng-Zebe, ever intent upon projects of ambition, immediately adopted the measures proposed in this letter. He proceeded at once towards the territory of the King of *Golkonda*, and with such address was the plot conducted, that when the Prince reached *Bag-nagu*, no one doubted that this formidable body of horse accompanied an embassy from the *Great Mogol*. The King, as is usual on similar occasions, repired to his garden for the purpose of receiving the pretended ambassador with appropriate ceremony and honour, and while unsuspicuously approaching his perfidious enemy, he was about to be seized by ten or twelve slaves—*Georgians*—as had been projected, when an *Omrah*, who was in the conspiracy, touched with sudden remorse and compassion, exclaimed, 'Your majesty is lost if you do not instantly fly, this is *Aureng-Zebe*, and no ambassador.' It would be superfluous to describe the King's consternation—he fled from the spot, and, mounting the first horse he could find, rode at full speed to

¹ The *Dabir ul-Mulk*, who exercises the functions of a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is still a very important official at the Afghan and other Oriental courts.

the fortress of *Golkonda*¹ distant only a league from Begnagar.

Although disappointed of his prey *Firangzebe* felt that that there was no occasion for alarm and that he might securely prosecute his endeavours to obtain possession of the King's person. The entire spoliation of the palace was his next act. He strip it of all its costly contents but sent the women to the King according to a custom most scrupulously observed amongst Eastern despots. He then determined to besiege the King in his fortress but as he was without a supply of the necessary munitions of war the siege was protracted and *Chah-Jehan* two months after its commencement peremptorily commanded his son to relinquish his enterprise and return without delay to the *Deccan* so that although the fortress had been reduced to the last extremities from the want of provisions and war material he was obliged to retire.

Firangzebe was aware that in issuing these orders the Mogul was influenced by *Dara* and *Begum* [Nakeb], who foresaw that if permitted to pursue his designs against the King of *Golkonda* he would become too powerful. The Prince however betrayed no resentment but acknowledged the duty of implicit obedience to his father's commands. Before he retired he received ample indemnification for the expense of the armament and stipulated that *Emir-Jemla* should have free permission to remove with his family property and troops and that the silver coin of the realm should in future bear the arms of *Chah-Jehan*. Moreover he married his son *Sultân Mahmud*² to the King's eldest daughter exacted a promise that the young Prince should be nominated successor to the throne of *Golkonda* and received as the Princess's

¹ Situated in a commanding position on a granite ridge. It is now used as the Nizam's treasury and a State prison.

² Sultân Mohammad who was polooed in Dec. 1676 at *Sallimgarh* (Delhi) by his father's order (*Storia de Miger* II. 195).

dowry, the fortress of *Ram-guyre*,¹ with the whole of its appurtenances

These two great men, *Emir-Jemla* and *Aureng-Zebe*, were not long together before they planned great enterprises, and while returning to the *Decan*, they besieged and captured *Bider*,² one of the strongest places in *Visapour*.³ They then proceeded to *Daulet-Abad*, in which city they lived upon terms of the closest intimacy, forming gigantic plans of future aggrandizement. Their union may be remembered as an important epoch in the history of *Hindoustan*: it prepared the way for the greatness and renown of *Aureng-Zebe*.

(*Jemla*, who had by his address contrived to obtain frequent invitations to the court of *Chah-Jehan*, repaired at length to *Agria*, and carried the most magnificent presents, in the hope of inducing the *Mogol* to declare war against the Kings of *Golkonda* and *Visapuri*, and against the *Portuguese*. On this occasion it was that he presented *Chah-Jehan* with that celebrated diamond which has been generally deemed unparalleled in size and beauty.⁴) He dilated with earnestness on the benefits which would accrue from the conquest of *Golkonda*, whose precious stones were surely more deserving of his consideration than the rocks of *Kandahar*, whether the *Mogol* was about

¹ Ramgir, about 113 miles to the north east of the town of Hyderabad.

² Bidar, about 75 miles to the north west of the town of Hadarabad (Hyderabad). Noted for the metal ware, *bidari* (*bidree*) work, to which it has given its name.

³ Bijapur, the great Moslem State, founded by a son of Murad II, the Ottoman Emperor who succeeded to the throne in 1422. Bernier follows the Hindoo form of the name, *Vijayapuri*.

⁴ Not the least valuable part of Dr Ball's edition of Tavernier's *Travels*, is his identification of this diamond with the world renowned gem the *Koh-i-nir*, or 'Mountain of Lustre,' which he has been able to do by a comparison of Tavernier's drawing of the Great Mogul's diamond with models of the *Koh-i-nir* as it was when brought to England in 1850, and by a scientific sifting of other evidence. For an abstract of Dr Ball's account, which he has kindly sanctioned and revised, together with extracts from Catrou, relating to Amir Jumla, see Appendix II.

to lead an army his military operations in that kingdom ought not to cease he said until the conquest of his arms extended to Cape Comory¹

The diamonds may have produced their effect upon the mind of Chak Jehan but it is the more received opinion that he was glad of a pretext for raising an army which should restrain the growing insolence of his eldest son and that it was for this reason he entered into the views of Jemla

Whatever were his motives he resolved to send an army towards the Deccan under the *Jaur's* command. Dara had incurred his father's displeasure by his recent and undignified attempts to become paramount in power and authority but there was one act of his which Chak Jehan regarded with peculiar horror and indignation and which he was least disposed to forgive — the murder of Vizier Sadullah Khan² a nobleman whom the Mogol considered the most accomplished statesman of India and for whom he felt a warmth of friendship that became quite proverbial. What was the offence which Dara judged worthy of death is not ascertained. Perhaps he apprehended that in the event of the King's demise the powerful ascendancy of the Vizier might leave the crown at his disposal and that he would place it on the head of Suhar Syah whose party he seemed to favour or it is possible Dara may have been influenced by the reports promulgated respecting the intention of Sadullah Khan who from being an Indian [Hindoo] by birth had excited the jealousy of the Persians at court. One of these rumours was, that

¹ The ancient and correct name of that Cape the most southern point of India Comora being a Portuguese corruption of Kundri (a virgin).

² In the *Sikh Yekin nâmâ* of Inayat Khan it is stated that Sadullah Khan Allami died from the effects of a severe and painful attack of colic. The Wazir who was considered the most able and upright minister that ever appeared in India died in 1656. Castro also records that Dara was accused of having caused Sadullah Khan to be poisoned.

after the death of *Chah-Jehan*, the Vizier designed to exclude the *Mogols* from the throne, and either to restore the royal race of the *Patans*,¹ or usurp the crown for himself or his son. His wife was a *Patan*, and it was pretended that he kept a well-appointed army of that people, cantoned in various parts, to aid him in accomplishing his project.

It was evident to *Dara* that to send troops to the *Decan* was in effect to increase, by so many men, the strength of *Aureng-Zebe*. He opposed the measure, therefore, with many arguments and entreaties, and by every art he could devise. Finding it, however, impossible to move *Chah-Jehan* from his purpose, he persuaded him to impose certain conditions, by which *Aureng-Zebe* should engage to abstain from all interference in the conduct of the war, fix his residence at *Daulat-Abad*, confine his attention to the government of the *Decan*, and also that the *Emir* should retain the absolute and undivided command of the army, leaving the whole of his family at court, as hostages for his fidelity. This last clause was extremely offensive to *Jemla*, but *Chah Jehan* prevailed with him to yield compliance, assuring him that this stipulation was intended only to satisfy the caprice of his son, *Dara*, and that he should soon be followed by his wife and children. The *Emir* put himself at the head of a fine army, with which he marched into the *Decan* and without tarrying in that country, entered *Visapour*, commencing his operations with the siege of *Kaliane*,² a place of considerable strength.

Such was the state of *Hindoustan* when the *Mogol*, who had passed his seventieth year, was seized with a disorder, the nature of which it were unbecoming to describe. Suffice it to state that it was disgraceful to a man of

¹ The *Lodi* Pathán dynasty of Delhi having been crushed by the *Mogul* invasion of Babar Shah in 1526.

² *Kálháni*, about 30 miles to the west of *Bidár*, in what is now part of the *Haiderábád* (Hyderabad) State.

his age who instead of wasting ought to have been careful to preserve the remaining vigour of his constitution.¹

The Mogol's illness filled the whole extent of his dominions with agitation and alarm. Dara collected powerful armies in Dehli and Agra the principal cities of the kingdom. In Bengal Sultan Sujah made the same vigorous preparations for war. *Turang Zebe* in the Deccan and *Uorad Balche* in *Gizzarale* also levied such forces as evinced a determination to contend for empire. The four brothers gathered around them their friends and allies all wrote letters made large promises and entered into a variety of intrigues. Dara having intercepted some of these letters showed them to his father inveigling bitterly against his brothers and Begum [Sakeb] his sister availed herself of so advantageous an opportunity to prejudice the Mogol against his three rebellious sons but Chah-Jehan placed no confidence in Dara and suspecting he had a design to poison him swallowed no food without the utmost fear and caution. It is even thought that he corresponded at this time with *Turang Zebe* and that Dara being apprised of the circumstance was transported with rage to such a degree as to threaten his father. Meanwhile, the King's distemper increased, and it was reported that he was dead. The whole court was in confusion the population of Agra was panic-stricken—the shops were closed for many days, and the four Princes openly declared their settled purpose of making the second the sole arbiter of their lofty pretensions. It was, in fact, too late to recede; not only was the crown to be gained by victory alone but in case of defeat life was certain to be forfeited. There was now no choice between a kingdom and death as Chah-Jehan had ascended the throne by imbruting his hands in the blood of his own brothers, so the unsuccessful candidates on the present

¹ This illness was in September 1657 when Shah Jahan was upwards of 64 years of age.

occasion were sure to be sacrificed to the jealousy of the conqueror

Sultan Sujah was the first who took the field. He had filled his coffers in the rich country of *Bengale* by utterly ruining some of the *Rajas* or *Kinglets* of that region, and by plundering others. He was therefore enabled to raise a numerous army and confiding in the support of the *Persian* omrahs, whose religious views he had embraced, advanced rapidly on *Agra*. He issued a proclamation which set forth the death of his father by poison from the hand of *Dara*, and declared his determination both to avenge so foul a murderer, and to occupy the vacant throne *Chah-Jchan*, at the instance of *Dara*, hastened to undeceive him in regard to the rumour of his decease, the malady was giving way, he said, to the power of medicine, and he expressly commanded him to return forthwith to his government of *Bengale*. But as *Sultan Sujah's* friends at court represented the *Emperor's* disorder as incurable, he continued his march toward the capital, pretending that he was too well convinced of the death of his revered parent, and that if, contrary to his expectation, he should be yet alive, he was desirous of kissing his feet, and receiving his commands.

Aureng-Zebe also published his proclamations, and put his forces in motion, much at the same time as *Sultan Sujah*. He, too, was meditating an advance on *Agra* when he received a similar prohibition, both from the King and from *Dara*, the latter of whom menaced him with punishment if he quitted the *Decan*. He dissembled, however, like his brother of *Bengale*, and returned a similar answer, but as his finances were not abundant, and his army was comparatively small, he endeavoured to obtain by fraud what he could not hope to gain by arms. The immediate dupes of his artifice were *Morad-Balche* and *Emu-Jemla*. In a letter to the former he said —

‘I need not remind you, my brother, how repugnant to my real disposition are the toils of government. While

Dara and Sultan Sujah are tormented with a thirst for dominion, I sigh only for the life of a *halife*. But although renouncing all claim to the kingdom I nevertheless consider myself bound to impart my sentiments to you my friend whom I have always tenderly loved. Dara is not only incapable of reigning but is utterly unworthy of the throne inasmuch as he is a *halife*—an idolater—and held in abhorrence by all the great *Omraks*. Sultan Sujah is equally undeserving the crown for being avowedly a *husey*—an heretic—he is of course an enemy to *Hind ustan*. Will you then permit me to say that in you alone are to be found the qualifications for ruling a mighty empire? This opinion I not adopted by myself only it is likewise entertained by the leading nobles who esteem you for your matchless valour and are anxious for your arrival in the capital. With respect to myself if I can exact a solemn promise from you that when king you will suffer me to pass my life in some sequestered spot of your dominions where I may offer up my constant prayers to heaven in peace and without molestation I am prepared immediately to make common cause with you to aid you with my counsel and my friend and to place the whole of my arm at your disposal. I send you one hundred thousand *rupees* of which I entreat your acceptance as an earnest of my best wishes. The time is critical you should therefore not lose one moment in taking possession of the castle of *Saurate* where I know the vast treasures of the State to be deposited.)

Morad Hulke whose wealth and power were comparatively limited received his brother's proposals accompanied as they were by so large a sum with great delight and was beyond measure elated at the prospect which now presented itself to him. The letter was everywhere exhibited in expectation that the young men would be induced by its contents to enter with cheerfulness into his army and that it might dispose the opulent merchants more willingly to lend the large sums he was exacting.

Aurang Zebe received *Emir-Jemla* with the strongest professions of kindness, calling him *Baba* and *Babaji* [Baba Ji]— Father and My Lord Father. He embraced his welcome visitor a hundred times and taking him aside addressed him thus — I acknowledge the force of the objection made by you to *Sultan Mahmood* and it is the opinion of my friends at court, who are men of judgment that it would be extremely imprudent while your family are in the hands of *Dara* to stir openly in my favour or even to manifest the slightest disposition to promote the interest of my cause. But it is not for me to inform you that there are few difficulties which may not be overcome. A scheme has occurred to my mind which though at first it may surprise you will I doubt not in reflection appear to you well calculated to ensure the safety of your family. Suffer yourself to be confined in prison it will have the effect of impressing upon the world and we shall reap all the success we can desire from this plan for who will ever imagine that a person of your rank could tamely submit to incarceration? In the mean time I can employ a part of your troops in any manner you think fit and you will not perhaps refuse in furtherance of our project to supply me with a sum of money according to the offer you have so repeatedly made. With these troops and this money, I may safely try my fortune. Allow me therefore to conduct you to the fortress of *Daulat Abad* where you will be guarded by one of my sons we may then deliberate upon the means to be pursued and I can not conceive how any suspicion should arise in the mind of *Dara* or how he can reasonably ill treat the wife and children of one who is apparently my enemy.

I have authority for stating that such was substantially the language used by *Aurang Zebe*. The considerations which dictated the *Emir's* answer to these strange propositions are not now so well known. It is certain however that he complied with them, that he consented to place the troops under *Aurang-Zebe's* orders, to lend him

money, and, what is even more extraordinary, to be conducted to the fortress of *Daulet-Abad*. Some have thought that *Emir-Jemla* was really allured by the solemn assurance of advantages to be derived from his acquiescence, and that he was likewise influenced by the recollection of those vows of ardent and indissoluble friendship which had been so frequently interchanged between him and *Aureng-Zebe*. Others there are who, perhaps with more reason, believe that fear forbade him to withhold his assent, as the two sons of *Ameng-Zebe*, *Sultan Mazum* and *Sultan Mahmoud*, were present at the conference, the former completely armed, and assuming a look that could not be mistaken, the latter indulging in unseemly grimaces, after having raised his arm in a manner which implied an intention of proceeding to violence for the pride of this Prince was mortified because his brother's mission had been attended with better success than his own, and he was at no pains to conceal his resentment.

When the imprisonment of *Emir-Jemla* became known that portion of the army which had been brought from *Visapou* demanded aloud the release of their commander, and would soon have opened the door of his prison, if they had not been appeased by the arts of *Ameng-Zebe*, who intimated to the superior officers that the *Emir*'s confinement was quite voluntary, and a part, in fact, of a scheme understood between themselves. He was, besides, lavish of his presents, he promised advancement to the officers, and increased the pay of the private soldiers, giving them at once three months' advance as a pledge of his liberal intentions.

In this manner the troops lately under *Jemla*'s command were persuaded to take part in the campaign meditated by *Aureng-Zebe*, who thus soon found himself in a condition to take the field. He first marched in the direction of *Sourate* for the purpose of accelerating the fall of that place, which persevered in a vigorous and unexpected resistance, but a few days after his army had been put in

motion he received news of the surrender of that town. He then despatched a congratulatory letter to *Morad Balche*, made him acquainted with all that had passed with *Sir-Jemla*, told him he was now at the head of a formidable force that he possessed abundance of money, that his understanding with the principal courtiers was complete, and that he was fully prepared to proceed towards *Brampore* and *Sgra*. He then urged him to hasten his march and he fixed the place for the junction of the two armies.

Morad Bal he was disappointed in the amount of treasure found in *Sowrate*, perhaps it had been exaggerated by report or the governor who was generally suspected had appropriated a large portion of it to his own use. The money of which he came into possession only sufficed to pay the soldiers who had been induced to enlist by the expectation of the immense wealth which the walls of *Sowrate* were believed to enclose. Nor ought the capture of the town to have increased the military reputation of this Prince; for although destitute of regular fortifications it yet baffled his utmost endeavours for more than a month, and he had made no progress in the siege until the Dutch instructed him for the first time in the art of mining. The blowing up of a considerable part of the wall spread consternation in the garrison and terms of capitulation were immediately proposed.¹

The fall of *Sowrate* facilitated the future operations of *Morad Balche*. It procured him a great name, mining is yet imperfectly known among the Indians and nothing could have inspired them with more astonishment than the

¹ In January 1658.

² *Bahapur* called *Brampore* and sometimes *Bramport* by the old travellers, on the river Tapti in the Nimar District Central Provinces. Founded about 1400, and held by independent Muhammadan Princes until 1600, when it was annexed to the Mogul Empire by Akbar. It was the seat of the government of the Deccan until 1635 when *Aurangabâd* took its place.

³ See p. 28 footnote¹

efficacious method in which this new art had been employed by *Morad-Balche*. It was moreover universally believed that vast riches had fallen into his hands. But notwithstanding the fame acquired by this event, and all the flattering promises of *Aureng-Zebe*, the eunuch *Chah-Abas* urged him to disregard the extravagant declarations of his brother, and not rashly to throw himself into his hands. ‘Listen,’ he said, ‘while it is yet time, to my advice, amuse him with fair words, if you please, but do not think of joining him with your forces. Let him advance alone toward *Agra*. We shall by and by receive positive intelligence of your father’s state of health, and see the course that events may take. In the mean time you may fortify *Sourate*, a most important post, which will secure to you the dominion of an extensive country producing a rich revenue, and with a little management you may become master of *Brampour*, also a town in a commanding situation, and the key, as it were, of the *Decan*’.

But the letters daily received from *Aureng-Zebe* determined *Morad-Bakche* not to relax his exertions, and the wise counsel of the eunuch *Chah-Abas* was rejected. This acute statesman had a warm and affectionate heart, and was sincerely attached to the interests of his master. Happy would it have been for the young prince if he had listened to his sage advice, but *Morad* was blinded by an insatiate thirst for dominion. His brother’s letters were more and more expressive of his entire devotedness to his cause, and he considered that, if left to his own resources, he should never be able to realise those schemes of greatness that continually haunted his imagination. He therefore broke up from his encampment at *Amed-Abad*, abandoned *Guzavale*, and made the best of his way, over mountains and through forests, to the rendezvous where *Aureng-Zebe* had halted some days in expectation of his arrival.

The junction of the armies was celebrated by great rejoicings and much festivity. The two brothers were

Inseparable and *Aurang Zebe* renewed his professions of unalterable affection and his protestations of complete disinterestedness. Of the Kingdom he repeated that he most assuredly entertained no thought he had placed himself at the head of an army for the sole purpose of combating *Dara* their common foe and of seating *Morad* on the vacant throne. During the march of the armies toward the capital *Aurang-Zebe* spoke in the same tone and never omitted either in private or public to address his brother with the reverence and humility due from a subject to his sovereign calling him *Huzur* King and Your Majesty. Strange that *Morad* should never have suspected his honesty of intention or that tho late nefarious transactions in *Golkonda* should have made so slight an impression on his mind ! but this Prince was blinded by a wild ambition for empire and incapable of perceiving that he who had recently incurred so much infamy by his attempt to usurp a Kingdom could feel little inclination to live and die a *Fakir*.

The combined armies formed an imposing force and their approach created a great sensation at the seat of government. Nothing could exceed the uneasiness of *Dara* and *Chak-Jehan* was appalled at the threatening aspect of affairs. Whatever scope he permitted to his imagination he could conceive no event however momentous and fraught with evil consequences which might not be brought to pass by the talents of *Aurang-Zebe* and the intrepidity of *Morad Bakke*. In vain did he despatch courier after courier annonncing his convalescence and assuring the two brothers that the whole of their proceedings should be buried in oblivion if they immediately returned to their respective governments the united armies continued to advance and as the King's malady was really considered mortal the Princes had recourse to their usual dissimulation affirming that the letters purporting to bear the King's sign-manual were forgeries by *Dara* that *Chak-Jehan* was either dead or on the point

of death , and that if he should happily be alive, they were desirous of prostrating themselves at his feet, and delivering him from the thraldom in which he was held by *Dara*

Chah-Jehan's situation was indeed distressing —afflicted with disease, and almost a prisoner in the hands of *Dara*, who, guided by a furious resentment, breathed nothing but war, and was unwearied in preparations for conducting it with vigour,—while his other children, regardless of repeated injunctions, accelerated their march toward *Agra*. But what a sad alternative was left him in this extremity! his treasures, he saw, must be dissipated, abandoned to his sons, and squandered at their pleasure, he was compelled to summon around him his faithful and veteran captains, who were generally unfavourable to *Dara*, and whom nevertheless he must command to espouse his cause, and take the field against the other Princes, though in his heart the old monarch felt more affection for them than for *Dara*. The danger being most pressing on the side whence *Sultan Sujah* was advancing, an army was immediately sent against that prince, while another was assembled in order to encounter the combined forces of *Aureng-Zebe* and *Morad-Bakche*.

Soliman-Chehouh,¹ *Dara's* eldest son, was the general nominated to the command of the corps sent to oppose *Sultan Sujah's* progress. He was about five-and-twenty years of age, of a fine person, not without ability, generous and popular. He was a favourite with *Chah Jehan*, from whom he had already received great riches, and who intended him for his successor in preference to *Dara*. As the *Mogol's* chief anxiety was to avoid the effusion of blood in this unnatural contest, he appointed an old *Raja*, named *Jesseingue*,² to be the companion or counsellor of

¹ Sulamán Shikoh, born in 1635, was poisoned in prison in the fort of Gwalior about 1660.

² Rájá Jai Singh I, of Jaipur (Jeypore), commonly called *Mirza Rájá*, of the Rajáwát branch of the Kachhwáhas of Amber (Jaipur), a

his grandson *Jessingue* is at present one of the richest *Rajas* in Hind *ulus* and perhaps the ablest man in the whole kingdom. The king gave him secret instructions to avoid if possible coming to an engagement and to leave no method untried to induce *Siyah* to retrace his steps. Represent to my son he said that not his duty alone but also his policy demand the reservation of his strength for a more favourable and promising occasion until my malady have terminated in death or at least until the result of the united efforts of *Turang Zebe* and *Marad Balche* shall be ascertained.

But all the efforts of *Jessingue* to prevent a battle proved abortive. *Sohman Cheloch* on the one side was full of military ardour and ambitions of acquiring a great name and on the other *Sultan Siyah* apprehended that if he delayed his march *Turang Zebe* might overcome *Dara* and gain possession of the two capital cities, *Igra* and *Dehlî*. Thus the two armies were no sooner in sight than a heavy cannonade commenced but I need not detain my readers by detailing the particulars of this action especially as I shall have to describe others of greater consequence it is sufficient to state that the onset was impetuous on both sides and that after a warm struggle *Sultan Siyah* was obliged to give way and at length to fly in confusion. It is certain that if *Jessingue* and his bosom friend *Delil-ka's Pata* and an excellent soldier had not purposely held back the rout of the enemy would have been complete and their commander probably made prisoner. But the *Raja* was too prudent to lay his hands on a Prince of the Blood the son of his king and he acted consonably to the Mogul's inten-

Rajput clan of great antiquity and renown. This clan traces its origin to Dhola Rai, who is said to have founded the State of Amber in 967 A.D. the present Mahirji of Jalper being the thirty fifth from the Rai. Raja Jai Singh I. died at Burhanpur on the 10th July 1667

¹ Diler Khan a Daudat Afghan, and younger brother of Bahadur Khan, Rohili an Amir of high rank He died in 1683.

tions when he afforded *Sultan Sujah* the means of escape. Although the loss of the enemy was inconsiderable, yet as the field of battle and a few pieces of artillery remained in *Soliman-Chekouh's* possession, it was immediately reported at court that he had gained a decisive victory¹. This affair, while it raised the reputation of *Soliman-Chekouh*, was injurious to that of *Sultan Sujah*, and the ardour of the Persians who favoured his cause was proportionably abated.

Soliman-Chekouh had been a few days employed in the pursuit of *Sujah*, when he received intelligence of the rapid and resolute march of *Aureng-Zebe* and *Morad Bakche* on *Agra*. Aware of his father's want of conduct and prudence, and knowing that he was surrounded by secret enemies, he prudently determined to return to the capital, in the neighbourhood of which *Dara* would probably offer battle. Every one is of opinion that the young prince could not have adopted a wiser course, and that if he could have brought up his army in time, *Aureng-Zebe* would have gained no advantage, if indeed he had ventured to engage in so unequal a contest.

Nowithstanding the success which had attended the arms of *Soliman-Chekouh* at *Elabas*² (where the *Gomua* falls into the *Ganges*) affairs took a very different turn in the direction of *Agra*. The government were struck with alarm when they heard that *Aureng-Zebe* had crossed the river at *Briampur* and forced his way through all the difficult passes in the mountains, on the successful defence of which every reliance had been placed. A body of troops was hastily despatched to dispute the passage of the river of *Fugenes*,³ while the main body of the army

¹ According to *Khrisi Khan's* account, the battle was fought near Benares in the month of December 1657.

² *Habbas*, a corruption of *Habibis*, the old name of Allahabad, and still used by the people to designate the capital of the North West Provinces.

³ *Ujjun* (*Ujum*), on the river *Sipra*, the ancient capital of Malwa, the Greenwich of the Hindoo geographers, as their first meridian

was preparing to move forward. To command this body of troops, two of the most skilful and in point of personal influence two of the most powerful men were selected. The name of the one was *Kasim-han*¹ a soldier of first rate reputation sincerely attached to *Chak-Jehan* but disliking *Dara* he assumed the command very reluctantly and only in obedience to the *Mogul*. The other was the Raja *Jessorengre*² who in importance and authority yielded not to *Jessorengre*. He was son-in law of the famous and powerful Raja *Rasa*³ who lived in the reign of *Elbar* and was prince of the Rajas.

Dara addressed these two generals in the most affectionate terms, and presented them with costly gifts on their departure with the troops but *Chak-Jehan* privately suggested the same measures of caution and forbearance which were practised in the case of *Sultana Skjuk*. The consequence was that messenger after messenger was sent to *Aurangzebe* to beg that he would retire but while there appeared this indecision on one side all was activity and resolution on the other the messengers never returned and the enemy unexpectedly crowned an eminence at a short distance from the river⁴.

passed through it; now one of the chief towns of the dominions of the *Maharaja Sindhia*. *Bernier* refers to the District, not the town of Ujjain; the passage of the river being the ford of Akbarpur of *Khusru Khan's* account, which is still the *Nerbudda* crossing of the Great Deccan Road, about 16 miles due south of the old Fort of Mandu, and nearly 34 miles south-east of the military station of Mhow.

¹ Nawab *Kasim Khan Jawali* who held the rank of a commander of 5000.

² Rājī *Jaswant Singh*. See footnote 1 p. 7. On his death in 1678, *Alamgir* attempted to force his children to become Moslems. This their attendants resisted fighting valiantly when attacked by the Emperor's troops. They escaped safely to Jodhpur but were compelled to take to the hills and woods. On the death of *Alamgir* in 1707 they regained their former possessions.

³ The renowned Rana of Chitor (Chittour).

⁴ The *Nerbudda* (*Narbada*) the boundary of the Ujjain (*Eugree* of *Bernier*) territory, about 70 miles to the south of the city of Ujjain.

It was summer, and the heat was intense,¹ the river therefore became fordable *Kasem-Kan* and the *Raja* prepared for battle on perceiving, as they apprehended, a disposition on the part of *Aueng-Zebe* to force the river. But in point of fact, the whole of his army was not yet come up, and this was only a feint; for he feared that the enemy's troops might themselves cross the stream, cut him off from the water, attack him before the soldiers had recovered from their fatigue, and thus prevent him from taking up an advantageous position. It appears certain, indeed, that he was at this time totally incapable of opposing any effectual resistance, and that *Kasem-Kan* and the *Raja* might have obtained an easy victory. I was not present at this first encounter, but such was the opinion entertained by every spectator, especially by the French officers in *Aureng-Zebe's* artillery. The two commanders, however, were compelled by their secret orders quietly to take a position on the banks of the river, and to content themselves with disputing the passage.

His army having rested two or three days, *Aueng-Zebe* made the necessary dispositions for forcing the passage. Placing his artillery in a commanding position, he ordered the troops to move forward under cover of its fire. His progress was opposed by the cannon of the enemy, and the combat was at first maintained with great obstinacy. *Jessomseingue* displayed extraordinary valour, disputing every inch of ground with skill and pertinacity. With regard to *Kasem-Kan*, although it cannot be denied that he deserved the celebrity he had hitherto enjoyed, yet upon the present occasion he appeared himself neither a dexterous general nor a courageous soldier. He was even suspected of treachery, and of having concealed in the sand, during the night that preceded the battle, the greater part of his ammunition, a few volleys having left the army without powder or ball. However this may be,

¹ The battle was fought on the 20th April 1658, 'near Dharmátpur,' according to the *Alamgír náma*.

the action was well supported and the passage vigorously opposed. The assailants were much impeded by rocks in the bed of the river and the uncommon height of its banks, in many parts rendered extremely difficult to gain a footing on the other side. The impetuosity of *Moral Balche* at length overcame every impediment he reached the opposite bank with his corps and was quickly followed by the remainder of the army. It was then that *Hawa Khan* ingloriously fled from the field leaving *Jessonsingh* exposed to the most imminent peril. That undaunted *Raja* was beset on all sides by an overwhelming force and saved only by the affecting devotion of his *Rajputs*¹ the greater part of whom died at his feet. Fewer than six hundred of these brave men whose number at the commencement of the action amounted to nearly eight thousand survived the carnage of that dreadful day. With this faithful tenant the *Raja* retired to his own territory not even deeming it prudent to return to *Agra* on account of the great loss he had sustained.

(The word *Rajputs* signifies Sons of *Rajas*. These people are educated from one generation to another in the profession of arms. Parcels of land are assigned to them for their maintenance by the *Rajas* whose subjects they are on condition that they shall appear in the field on the summons of their chieftain. They might be said to form a species of *Cestile* nobility if the land were in alienable and hereditary to their children. From an early age they are accustomed in the use of opium and I have sometimes been astonished to see the large quantity they swallow. On the day of battle they never fail to double the dose) and this drug so anesthetizes, or rather inebriates

¹ Rajputs.

² Khafi Khan in his account of the battle says:— Every minute the dark ranks of the infidel *Rajputs* were dispersed by the prowess of the followers of *Islam*. Dismay and great fear fell upon the heart of *Jaswant* their leader and he far from acting like one of the renowned class of *Rajas*, turned his back upon the battle and was content to bring upon himself everlasting infamy.

them, that they rush into the thickest of the combat insensible of danger If the *Raja* be himself a brave man, he need never entertain an apprehension of being deserted by his followers they only require to be well led for their minds are made up to die in his presence rather than abandon him to his enemies It is an interesting sight to see them on the eve of a battle, with the fumes of opium in their heads, embrace and bid adieu to one another, as if certain of death Who then can wonder that the *Great Mogol*, though a *Mahometan*, and as such an enemy to the *Gentiles*, always keeps in his service a large retinue of *Rajas*, treating them with the same consideration as his other *Omrahs*, and appointing them to important commands in his armies¹

I may here relate the disdainful reception experienced by the valiant *Jessomseingue* from his wife, a daughter of the house of Rana. When it was announced that he was approaching with his gallant band of about five hundred *Ragipous*, the melancholy remnant of nearly eight thousand, at the head of whom he had fought with noble intrepidity, quitting the field from necessity, but not with dishonour, instead of sending to congratulate the gallant soldier on his escape, and console him in his misfortune, she dryly commanded that the gates of the castle should be closed

¹ As the late Professor Blochmann has so ably demonstrated, in an article in *The Calcutta Review*, No CIV 1871 (*A chapter from Muhammadan history The Hindu Rájás under the Mughal Government*) India never became a thorough Muhammadan country 'The invaders were few and the country was too large and too populous The waves of immigration from Turán were few and far between, and deposited on Indian soil adventurers, warriors, and learned men, rather than artisans and colonists Hence the Muhammadans depended upon the Hindoos for labour of every kind, from architecture down to agriculture and the supply of servants Many branches they had to learn from the Hindoos, as, for example, the cultivation of indigenous produce, irrigation, coinage, medicine, the building of houses, and weaving of stuffs suitable for the climate, the management of elephants, and so forth' In course of time, as Bernier and many others record, the rulers had to depend on the Hindoos for recruiting their army

Jemla being regarded as the primary and principal cause of the present crisis (since it was he who supplied *Aureng-Zebe* with troops and money). *Dara* would have killed his son *Mahmet Emu-Kan* and compelled his wife and daughter to become prostitutes, had he not at length yielded to the suggestions of the King, who showed the extreme improbability of the *Emir's* concurrence in the measures of *Aureng-Zebe*. His judgment was too sound, he observed, to allow of his placing his family in jeopardy, for the sake of advancing the interests of a man for whom he could feel no warmth of friendship. On the contrary, it was sufficiently obvious that he had been himself deceived, and had fallen into the wiles of *Aureng-Zebe*.

The invaders, in the mean time, were flushed with success, impressed with an idea of their invincibility, and persuaded that there was no object, however difficult and stupendous, which they might not achieve. Still more to increase the confidence of his troops, *Aureng-Zebe* vaunted aloud that in *Dara's* army there were thirty thousand *Mogols* devoted to his service, and that this was not entirely an empty boast will soon be made apparent. *Morad-Balche* felt impatient of delay, and expressed his eagerness to push forward, but his brother repressed this ardour, representing the necessity of some repose on the banks of the beautiful river¹ [Nerbudda], especially as it would afford an opportunity for corresponding with his friends, and ascertaining the situation of affairs. The advance on *Agra* was therefore slow and circumspect, exactly regulated by the information daily received.

Chah-Jehan was now reduced to a state of hopelessness and misery. He saw that his sons were not to be turned

¹ The Nerbudda (Narbadá) ranks second to the Ganges among the rivers of India in religious sanctity. In fact 'tis said that in the Samvat year 1951 (1895 A.D.) the sanctity of the Ganges will cease, while the purifying virtue of the Nerbudda will continue the same throughout all the ages of the world. This river, which well deserves the epithet of 'beautiful' applied to it by Bernier, then formed the boundary between Hindostan proper and the Deccan.

aside from their determination to enter the capital and viewed with dismay the mighty preparation made by Dara for a decisive battle. He had a prescience of the terrible evils impending over his house which he endeavoured by every expedient to avert. He was not in a situation however to resist the will of Dara for he still continued to labour under the influence of disease and was the servant rather than the sovereign of his eldest son. To that son he had long been compelled to resign all authority and the military commanders as well as the officers of the State were instructed to yield implicit obedience to the orders of Dara. It is not surprising therefore that this Prince was enabled to assemble a numerous army finer than perhaps had ever trod the plains of Hindostan. The lowest calculation makes it amount to one hundred thousand horse more than twenty thousand foot and eighty pieces of cannon besides an incredibile number of camp-followers and those bear dealers¹ so necessary for the support of an army in peace as well as in war and who I suspect are often included by historians in the number of combatant when they speak of immense armies of three or four hundred thousand men. Unquestionable it is that the force under Dara's command was sufficient in point of physical strength to overwhelm two or three such armies as Tewang-Zele's whose utmost number could not exceed forty thousand men of all arms and these harassed and nearly worn out by long marches under a vertical sun. Yet notwithstanding this disparity of numbers no one seemed to presage success to Dara the only troops on whose fidelity he could depend being with the army under Soliman Chelouh and the principal Owrahs having manifested symptoms of disaffection to his interests. His friends therefore earnestly recommended him not to hazard an engagement. Chah Jekan was most urgent on this point offering insin as he

¹ The traders in the Regimental Bazaar of a modern Indian camp or camp, so familiar to all Anglo-Indians.

was to assume the chief command, and to face *Aureng-Zebe's* army. This scheme was admirably adapted to preserve peace, and to arrest the progress of that haughty prince; neither he nor *Morad-Balche* would probably have felt disposed to fight against their father; or, if they had ventured upon such a step, their ruin must have been the consequence, for *Chah-Jehan* was popular among all the *Qmrahs*, and the whole army, including the troops under the two brothers, was enthusiastically attached to his person.



FIG. 2.—The Emperor Sháh Jahán

Failing in their attempt to prevent an appeal to the sword, *Dara's* friends exhausted every argument to dissuade him, at least, from acting with precipitancy, and to induce him to delay the battle until the arrival of *Soliman-Chekonh*, who was hastening to his assistance. This also was sound advice, the young Prince being generally beloved, and returning at the head of a victorious army, composed of soldiers, as I have before observed, attached

to Dara. But he rejected this, as he had done the former proposition and remained inflexible in his resolution to anticipate *Aurang Zebe* and bring him immediately to action.

If indeed Dara could have commanded fortune and controlled events his own reputation and peculiar interest might have been promoted by such a procedure. These were the considerations that actuated him and which he could not altogether conceal —he was master of the King's person in possession of his treasure and enjoying undivided authority over the royal armies. Sultan Syak was already half ruined his other brothers were come with a weak and worn-out army voluntarily as it were to throw themselves into his hands. Once defeated they would have no way of escape he would then become absolute lord attain the end of his labours and ascend the throne without competition or difficulty. If he in trusted the management of the campaign to his father an amicable accommodation would take place his brothers would return quietly to their respective provinces. Chah Jehan whose health was evidently improving would resume the reins of government and affairs revert to their former state. If again he awaited the arrival of his son Soliman-Chelouk the King might employ the interval in forming some design to his disadvantage or enter into negotiation with *Aurang-Zebe* injurious to his interests and admitting that after the junction of his son's army a battle were fought and gained the part which he might have had in the success of the day would be denied him and the honour of the achievement rest with Soliman-Chelouk, whose military reputation was already known and established. Then who could tell the effect which the general applause might produce on his youthful and ardent mind countenanced as he would be by his grandfather and many of the chief *Ovraiks*? There was no saying how boundless his ambition might become or how little it might be restrained by the affection and respect he owed to his father.

Such were the reasons which induced *Dara* to turn a deaf ear to the voice of prudence and friendship. He ordered the whole army to take the field, and presented himself before *Chah-Jehan*, then in the fortress of *Agra*, for the purpose of bidding him farewell. As his father embraced him, the unhappy old man shed tears, but addressing him in a grave and serious tone, he said, ‘Well, my son, since you will have it your own way, may heaven bless your undertaking! but remember this—my injunction—if the battle be lost have a care how you come again into my presence!’ Little impressed with these words, *Dara* took a hasty leave of the King, and marched his army to the river *Tchembel*,¹ about twenty leagues from *Agra*, where having fortified himself he waited with confidence the arrival of the enemy. But the quick-sighted and wily *Fakire*, who was everywhere provided with spies, fully aware of the difficulty of passing the river when thus defended, came indeed, and encamped sufficiently near to have his tents descended by *Dara*, but was at the same time intriguing with a *Raja* of the name of *Chempet*,² whom he gained over by presents and promises, and through whose territory he obtained permission to march his army for the purpose of reaching speedily that part of the river where it is fordable. *Chempet* even undertook to be his guide through forests and over mountains which perhaps were considered impracticable by *Dara*, and *Aureng-Zebe*, leaving his tents standing to deceive his brother, had crossed with his troops to the other side of the river³ almost as soon as the enemy was apprised of his departure. In this emergency, *Dara* was compelled to abandon his fortifications, and pursue *Aureng-Zebe*, who advanced by rapid strides towards the river *Gemna*, on the banks of which he had time to intrench himself, refresh his men, and in his turn, await composedly the approach of the

¹ Chumbul, a river which rises near the military station of Mhow, one of the principal tributaries of the Jumna.

² Champat Rāī, a chief of the Bundelas, ³ That is, the Chumbul

enemy. The position chosen by him was five leagues distant from *Igra* the name of the place which was formerly called *Samongarh*¹ is now *Falsabad* that is to say the *Place of Victory*. *Dara* soon came up and encamped also near the banks of the same river² between *Igra* and the army of *Jang-Zele*.

The two armies remained in sight of each other three or four days without coming to an engagement. During this interval *Chak-Jehan* sent letter upon letter to *Dara* apprising him of *Sohman Chelowh's* near approach and entreating him to do nothing rashly or prematurely but to draw closer to *Igra* and select advantageous ground whereon to intrench his army until the arrival of his son. The only answer returned by *Dara* to these letters was that three days should not elapse ere he brought *Jang-Zele* and *Morad Balche* bound hands and feet to his father who might pass such judgment upon his rebellious sons as to him should seem meet. This answer dispatched he prepared for battle.

He placed the whole of his cannon in front linked together by chains of iron in order that no space might be left for the entrance of the enemy's cavalry. Immediately in the rear of the cannon he ranged a line of light camels on the forepart of whose bodies small pieces of ordnance somewhat resembling swivels in our vessels were fixed³ these the rider could charge and discharge at pleasure without being obliged to dismount. Behind these camels was posted the most considerable part of the musketeers. The rest of the army consisted principally of cavalry armed either with sabres and those kind of half pikes used by the *Razipous* or with sabres and bows-and-arrows which latter weapon is generally used by the

¹ Samugash.

² The Jumna.

³ Camel swivel-guns, known by the name of *Zamblog* or Little Wasp, also called *Sikhs* the name for the Royal Falcon. Compare the falcon-beaked hammers of the 16th century and the old falcon and falconet pieces.

Mogols, that is (according to the present acceptation of the term *Mogol*) foreigners whose complexions are white, and who profess Mahometanism, such as *Persians*, *Turks*, *Arabs*, and *Usbehs*

The army was formed into three divisions. The command of the right wing, consisting of thirty thousand *Mogols*, was given to *Cahil-ullah-Kan*, and the left wing was intrusted to *Rustum-Kan Dakny*, a brave and famous captain, conjointly with the Rajas *Chatresale*¹ and *Ramseingue Routlé*. *Calil ullah* had been made *Balchis*, or grand-master of the horse, in the stead of *Danechmend-Khan* (afterwards my *Agah*)² who resigned that situation because he knew that he had incurred *Dara's* displeasure by his solicitude to uphold the sole and unshackled authority of *Chah-Jehan*.

Aureng-Zebe and *Morad-Bakche* made a nearly similar disposition of their forces, excepting that among the troops of the *Onrahs*, stationed on either flank, a few pieces of field artillery were intermixed and concealed, a stratagem invented, it is said, by *Emir-Jemla*, and attended with some success. I am not aware that in this battle³ recourse was had to any other artifice, unless it were that here and there were placed men who threw *baines*,⁴ which are a sort of grenade attached to a stick, and which were thrown, from various parts of the line, among the enemy's cavalry, and which produced the effect of terrifying the horses, and sometimes of killing the men.

It cannot be denied that the cavalry of this country manœuvre with much ease, and discharge their arrows with astonishing quickness, a horseman shooting six times before a musketeer can fire twice. They also pre-

¹ Rájas Chhattar or Sattar, Sál, and Rám Singh Rautela.

² Superior or Master, always used by Bernier in an affectionate sense when talking of Danishmand Khán

³ For Khaff Khán's account of this battle (in the *Muntakhabu'l Lubáb*), which was fought on the 28th May 1658, see pp 220 226, vol vii of Sir H M Elliot's *History of India, as told by its own Historians*. Edited and continued by Professor John Dowson.

⁴ The Hindostanee *ban*, a rocket.

serve excellent order and keep in a compact body especially when charging the enemy. But after all I do not think very highly of their proficiency in the art of war as compared with our well-equipped armies for reasons which I shall mention in another part of this work.

The preparations I have described being completed the artillery of both armies opened their fire the inevitable mode of commencing an engagement and the arrows were already thick in the air when suddenly there fell a shower of rain so violent as to interrupt the work of slaughter for a while. The weather had no sooner cleared than the sound of cannon was again heard and Dara was at this time seen seated on a beautiful elephant of Ceylon issuing his orders for a general onset and placing himself at the head of a numerous body of horse advanced boldly toward the enemy a cannon. He was received with firmness and soon surrounded by heaps of slain. And not only the body which he led to the attack but those by which he was followed were thrown into disorder. Still did he retain an admirable calmness and evince his immovable determination not to recede. He was observed on his elephant looking about him with an undaunted air and marking the progress of the action. The troops were animated by his example and the fugitives resumed their ranks the charge was repeated but he could not come up to the enemy before another volley carried death and dismay among the assailants: many took to flight; but the greater part seemed to have imbibed Dara's spirit and followed their intrepid commander until the cannon were forced the iron chains disengaged the enemy a camp entered and the camels and infantry put completely to the rout. It was now that the cavalry of both armies coming in contact the battle raged with the greatest fierceness. Showers of arrows obscured the air Dara himself emptying his quiver these weapons however produced but little effect nine out of ten flying over the soldiers heads or falling short. The

arrows discharged, the sword was drawn, and the contending squadrons fought hand to hand, both sides appearing to increase in obstinacy in proportion as the sword performed its murderous work. During the whole of this tremendous conflict, *Dara* afforded undeniable proofs of invincible courage, raising the voice of encouragement and command, and performing such feats of valour that he succeeded at length in overthrowing the enemy's cavalry, and compelling it to fly.

Aueng-Zebe, who was at no great distance, and mounted also on an elephant, endeavoured, but without success, to retrieve the disasters of the day. He attempted to make head against *Dara* with a strong body of his choicest cavalry, but it was likewise driven from the field in great confusion. Here I cannot avoid commending his bravery and resolution. He saw that nearly the whole of the army under his immediate command was defeated and put to flight, the number which remained unbroken and collected about his person not exceeding one thousand—I have been told it scarcely amounted to five hundred,—he found that *Dara*, notwithstanding the extreme ruggedness of the ground which separated them, evidently intended to rush upon his remaining little band, yet did he not betray the slightest symptom of fear, or even an inclination to retreat, but calling many of his principal officers by name, called aloud to them, *Delhané*¹ (Courage, my old friends)—I am repeating his exact words—*Koda-he*² (there is a God) *What hope can we find in flight? Know ye not where is our Decan?* *Koda-hé!* *Koda-hé!* And then, to remove all doubt of his resolution, and to show that he thought of nothing less than a retreat, he commanded (a strange extremity surely!) that chains should

¹ *Dil i yardá*

² *Khurd̄ hár*, but the short, clipped utterance of one accustomed to the Deccanee accent is here reproduced exactly. A pleasant piece of evidence of the correctness and care with which Bernier wrote. His whole narrative is full of similar instances. See p. 76.

terrible effect, throwing at the same time his shield over his son, a lad of seven or eight years of age, seated at his side, and discharged an arrow with so unerring an aim that the *Ramseingue Routié* fell dead on the spot¹

It was not long before *Dara* was made acquainted with the serious loss he had sustained, and hearing also that *Morad-Balche*, was hemmed in by the *Ragipous*, rendered furious by the death of their master, he determined, notwithstanding every obstacle, to advance to the attack of that Prince, the only measure by which he could hope to repair the error committed in suffering *Aureng-Zebe* to escape but even this step was rendered abortive by an act of treachery, which involved *Dara* in immediate and irretrievable ruin

Cahil-ullah-Kan, who commanded the right wing consisting of thirty thousand *Mogols*, a force which alone was sufficient to destroy *Aureng-Zebe's* army, kept aloof from the engagement, while *Dara*, at the head of the left wing, fought with courage and success. The traitor pretended that his division was designed for a corps of reserve, and

¹ Kháfi Khan in his account of the battle tells us that 'At this moment Rajá Ram Singh, a man highly renowned among the Rájputs for his bravery, wound a string of costly pearls round his head, and with his men clothed in yellow, as bent upon some desperate action, charged upon the elephant of Murád Bakhsh, and cried out defiantly, "What, do you contest the throne with Dara Shukoh?" hurled his javelin against Murád Bakhsh. Then he cried out fiercely to the elephant driver, "Make the elephant kneel down!" Murád Bakhsh, having warded off his assault, shot him in the forehead with an arrow and killed him. The Rájpúts who followed that daring fellow mostly fell dead around the feet of the Prince's elephant, and made the ground as yellow as a field of saffron'

It was their practice to anoint their faces and hands with a preparation of turmeric, to show that they were come forth prepared to die. Occasionally they dressed in orange coloured garments, emblematic of the followers of Mahadeo.

Prior to the onslaught of Rúja Rám Singh, it is recorded by Kháfi Khan that Murad Bakhsh, seeing that his elephant, on account of its being covered with arrow, spear, and battle axe wounds, was likely to turn away, ordered a chain to be cast round its legs

that he could not consistently with his orders move one step or discharge a single arrow until the last extremity but the blackest perfidy was the cause of his inaction.

Some years prior to this period *Calîlullah* had suffered the indignity of having been shoebeaten¹ at the hands of *Dara* and he considered the hour arrived when he might gratify the resentment which had never ceased to rankle in his bosom. His abstinence from all share in the battle did not, however, produce the mischief intended *Dara* having proved victorious without the co-operation of the right wing. The traitor therefore had recourse to another expedient. He quitted his division followed by a few persons and riding with speed towards *Dara* precisely at the moment when that Prince was hastening to assist in the downfall of *Morad Bâche* he exclaimed while yet at some distance, *Mahbûb-bâd Hazârî Salâmet El-hamd-âllâh* May you be happy! May your Majesty enjoy health and reign in safety! Praise be to Allah the victory is your own! But, my God! why are you still mounted on this lofty elephant? Have you not been sufficiently exposed to danger? If one of the numberless arrows or balls which have pierc'd your *howda*² had

¹ Tavernier (*Travels* vol. i. p. 143) states that Shah Jahân, when Prince Kûrum during the siege of Dâlatibâd being offended at something that Azam Khân one of the generals, had said, became so enraged that, sending at once for one of his *papukas* or slippers, which they leave at the door had him given five or six strokes with it on the head; this in INDIA is the highest affront after which it is impossible for a man to show himself.

² In the original *daus* which exactly describes the pad, with a canopy the war harness of the Mogul's elephants. Howdah (howda more correctly) from the Arabic, *hawâdî* a camel litter ought strictly speaking to be applied to the well known framed seat used for State purposes, sporting, etc. (See note on next page.) For much curious information in this connection, consult the work by Christopher Petri of Hartensel, entitled, *Elephantographia curiosa, seu elephant descriptio multisq[ue] select observationibus physicis medicis et jucundis hisoriss rebus curis figuris armis Erfordiae 1715* 1 vol. quarto, which is rather a scarce book.

touched your person, who can imagine the dreadful situation to which we should be reduced? In God's name descend quickly and mount your horse, nothing now remains but to pursue the fugitives with vigour I entreat your Majesty permit them not to escape'

Had *Dara* considered the consequences of quitting the back of his elephant on which he had displayed so much valour, and served as a rallying-point to the army, he would have become master of the Empire, but the credulous Prince, duped by the artful obsequiousness of *Calil-ullah*, listened to his advice as though it had been sincere He descended from the elephant, and mounted his horse, but a quarter of an hour had not elapsed when, suspecting the imposture, he inquired impatiently for *Calil-ullah-Kan* The villain was not, however, within his reach he inveighed vehemently against that officer, and threatened him with death, but *Dara's* rage was now impotent, and his menace incapable of being executed The troops having missed their Prince, a rumour quickly spread that he was killed, and the army betrayed, an universal panic seized them, every man thought only of his own safety, and how to escape from the resentment of *Aweng-Zebe*) In a few minutes the army seemed disbanded, and (strange and sudden reverse!) the conqueror became the vanquished *Aweng-Zebe* remained during a quarter of an hour steadily on his elephant, and was rewarded with the crown of *Hindoustan* *Dara* left his own elephant a few minutes too soon, and was hurled from the pinnacle of glory, to be numbered among the most miserable of Princes —so short-sighted is man, and so mighty are the consequences which sometimes flow from the most trivial incident¹

¹ Kháfi Khan states that after the death of Rustam Khan and Rájá Sattar Sál, Dárá became discouraged and knew not what to do 'Just at this time a rocket struck the *howda* of his elephant This alarmed and discouraged him so much that he dismounted in haste without even waiting to put on his slippers, and he then without arms mounted a horse The sight of this ill timed alarm, and of the empty *howda*, after he had changed his elephant for a horse, disheartened the soldiers The

These immense armies frequently perform great feats but when thrown into confusion it is impossible to restore them to discipline. They resemble an impetuous river which has burst its banks and whose waters unrestrained in their course disperse over the surrounding country while no means can be devised to arrest them in their career of desolation. I could never see these soldiers destitute of order and marching with the irregularity of a herd of animals without reflecting upon the ease with which five and twenty thousand of our veterans from the army in Flanders commanded by Prince Condé¹ or Marshal Turenne² would overcome these armies however numerous. I am no longer incredulous or even astonished when I read of the exploits of the ten thousand Greeks or of the achievements of the fifty thousand Macedonians under Alexander though opposed to six or seven hundred thousand men if indeed it be true that the armies of Darius amounted to so many and that the servants and various other persons employed to procure provisions were not comprehended in this number. By receiving the onset with their usual steadiness, the French troops would throw any Indian army into consternation or they might, as Alexander did direct their chief effort to a particular part of the line and the success attending such a movement would fill the enemy with terror and occasion an immediate and general dispersion.

Aurang-Zebe determined to derive every possible benefit from this unexpected and almost miraculous victory and,

men lost heart in sympathy with their leader and began to think of flight. Just at this time, as one of his attendants was girding him with a quiver a cannon ball carried off the man's right hand and he fell dead. The sight of this struck terror into the hearts of those around him some of them dispersed and others fled from the fatal field. Dárd, beholding the dispersion of his followers, and the repulse of his army perishing more than the hope of a crown, turned away and fled.

¹ Louis de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, usually known as Condé the Great, born 1621 died in 1681

² Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, one of the great soldiers of France, was born in 1611 and died in 1675.

to ensure the attainment of the sole object of his desire, absolute dominion, resorted to every kind of unprincipled base intrigue. The perfidious *Cahl-ullah-Kan* soon appeared in his presence, proffering his submission, and the services of whatever portion of the troops he might seduce from their first allegiance. The Prince thanked him, and loaded him with promises, but was cautious not to receive him in his own name. He carried him at once to *Morad-Balche*, by whom the traitor was hailed, as may easily be imagined, with every profession of kindness. During this interview *Aureng-Zebe* addressed his brother as his acknowledged King and Sovereign, observing to *Cahl-ullah-Kan* that it was *Morad-Balche* alone who was qualified to wear the crown, and that the victory was gained only by the skilful conduct and irresistible valour of that Prince¹.

Notwithstanding this semblance of fealty to his younger brother, *Aureng-Zebe* was actively employed day and night in writing to the *Omrahs*, whom he brought over gradually to his party. *Chah-hest-khan*,² his uncle, was unwearied in promoting the views of his nephew, and was indeed an invaluable coadjutor, being active, intelligent, and possessed of extensive influence. He had the reputation of writing the most insinuating letter, and using the most persuasive eloquence, of any man in *Hindoustan*. It is known that owing to some real or imaginary affront he greatly disliked *Dara*, and therefore embraced this opportunity of contributing to his downfall. { *Aureng-Zebe* concealed under the garb of disinterestedness and purity of intention his raging passion for sovereignty } Everything that was done, the negotiations entered into, and the pro-

¹ It is stated by Kháfi Khán that the howdah which Murád Baksh used during the battle was stuck as thick with arrows as a porcupine with quills, so that the ground of it was not visible. Also that it was kept in the store house in the fort of the capital (Delhi) as a curiosity, and as a memorial of the bravery of that descendant of the house of Timur, remaining there till about 1713.

² Shaista Khan (see p. 13) was a son of the wazír Asaf Khan, and brother of Shah Jahan's wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

mises made all was in *Morad Balche's* name from him every command was to emanate and he was to be regarded as the future King *Aurang Zebe* acted only as his lieutenant as his zealous and dutiful subject the tumults of government were ill suited to the disposition of his mind to live and die as a *Fâlîre* was his firm and inflexible resolution!

As for *Dara* he was weighed down with dispondency and terror (*He repaired with all diligence to Agra* but *Ikh* not venture into his father's presence, for his last item in *jonction*,¹ Remember *Dara* if thou art defeated never return to me still sounded in his ear The good old man nevertheless sent a faithful eunuch in secret to console with the unhappy Prince to assure him of his unalterable affection and of the grief into which he was plunged by the late disaster (But adieu the King

there is surely no reason for despair while an army under *Soliman Chelouch* remains. For the present I advise you to take the road to *Dekhi* where you will find a thousand horses in the royal stables and the governor of the fort has my orders to furnish you with money and elephants You should not withdraw to a greater distance than prudence may demand I shall write frequently and wish you to be within easy reach of my letters I still think I possess the means of bringing *Aurang Zebe* into my power and of inflicting due chastisement upon him) So utterly cast down so absorbed in sorrow was *Dara* that he could frame no answer to this affecting communication or even transmit a formal acknowledgment of it to his father He sent several messages to *Begum-Sakib* and departed at midnight with his wife daughters and his youngest son *Sepâ Chelouch*² accompanied and this is almost incredible by not more than three or four hundred persons Let

¹ See p. 46.

² Dârâ Shâikh was married when in his twentieth year to the Princess Nâdirâ the daughter of his uncle, Sultân Parvez, by whom he had two sons, Sulaimân Shâikh and Sîphr Shâikh, who shared the ill fortunes of their father both dying in prison in the fort of Gwallor

him pursue his melancholy way to Dehli, while we consider the deep policy and consummate address which marked the conduct of *Aureng-Zebe* at *Agra*

One of his first measures was to gain over, or at least to sow the seeds of disunion, among the victorious troops commanded by *Soliman-Chekhoun*, and thus destroy *Dara*'s last hope of retrieving his fortunes He, therefore, represented to the *Raja Jesseingue* and to *Delil-kan*, the principal officers in that army, the utter ruin of *Dara*'s affairs The formidable force on which he founded such confident hopes of success, observed *Aureng-Zebe*, after sustaining a total overthrow, had come over to his standard *Dara* was now a fugitive, unattended by a single regiment, and must soon fall into his hands, and, with respect to *Chah-Jehan*, such was the state of his health, that no expectation could be entertained of his surviving many days It was evident that they were engaged in a cause which was now desperate, and that a longer adherence to *Dara*'s fallen fortune would be extremely imprudent He counselled them to consult their best interests by joining his army, and bringing with them *Soliman-Chekhoun*, whose person they might easily seize

Jesseingue hesitated for some time as to the line of conduct he should pursue He still feared *Chah-Jehan* and *Dara*, and dreaded the consequence of laying hands on a Royal Personage, a violence not likely to escape punishment, sooner or later, though that punishment should be inflicted by *Aureng-Zebe* himself He was acquainted, too, with the high and undaunted spirit of *Soliman-Chekhoun*, and could have no doubt that the Prince would die rather than submit to the loss of liberty

At last this was what he determined upon After having taken counsel with *Delil-kan* his great friend, and having renewed oaths of fealty to each other, it was decided between them that *Jesseingue* should straightway repair to *Soliman-Chekhoun*'s tent, show him the overtures made by *Aureng-Zebe*, and disclose frankly the whole state

of his mind. I ought not to disengage from you, he told the Prince 'the danger of your situation you can depend neither upon *Dafīlān* or *Dīwādān*' nor upon any part of the troops and by advancing to the relief of your father you may involve yourself in irretrievable ruin. In this emergency you cannot do better than seek refuge in the mountains of *Serengār* or *Srinagar*. The *huzūr* of that country will receive you kindly his territory is inaccessible and he can be in no dread of *Shāh Zeb*. While in the secure retreat you may calmly observe the progress of events and descend from your mountains when a favourable occasion shall arise.'

The young Prince could not fail to understand from this discourse that he had lost all authority both with the *huzūr* and the troops and that he should endanger the safety of his own person if he refused to relinquish the command he yielded therefore in the sad necessity of the case and proceeded toward the mountains. He was attended by a few affectionate friends chiefly *Mansabdars*⁴ and *Sāhibs* and others who considered themelves

¹ This is by *Dīwādān*, Kureshi, who became commander of 5000 in the reign of *Aurangzeb*. In the year 1670 he was appointed governor of Allahabad.

² Srinagar in what is now the Gashwāl District of the North West Provinces, a wild mountain country along the valley of the Alaknanda River. Srinagar the name of the principal village in the district was in Bernier's time the capital of the Gashwāl Rājás; it is now to a great extent deserted. Many writers and commentaries have confounded this place with the Srinagar in Kashmir. The position of this (Gashwāl) Srinagar is shown with considerable accuracy titled *Serengār* on the map of the *Mogul Empire* in the first edition Paris, 1670, of *The History of the late Rebellion et* and titled *Serengār mount* on the map in the early Dutch edition, Amsterdam, 1672 (see the reproductions at pp. 233 and 454), and also in other editions.

³ Sulaimān Shikoh was afterwards given up by the Rājā (called the Zamindār of Srinagar in the *Amāl-i-Sālik* of Muhammad Sālib hambo) in 1670 to the officers of Aurangzeb. See p. 105.

⁴ Mansabdārs, commanders, officers from *mansab* Pers. a command.

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to follow him The bulk of the army remained with the *Raja* and *Delh-Kan*, who had the baseness to leave a body of men to plunder the Prince's baggage among other booty, they seized an elephant laden with *Roupies*¹ of gold Many of *Solman-Chekhuh*'s attendants, disengaged by this disgraceful outrage, deserted him, and the peasantry, after spoiling them, even assassinated many of the Prince's followers He made his way, however, to the mountains with his wife and family, and was received with the honours due to his rank, the *Raja* of *Serenague*² assuring him he should be in perfect security while in his territory, and that he would assist him with all his forces We must now resume the thread of our narrative, as it relates to what took place at *Agra*

Three or four days after the battle of *Samonguer*,³ *Aureng-Zebe* and *Morad-Bakche* presented themselves before the gate of the city, in a garden, about a league distant from the fortress They then despatched a message to *Chah-Jehan*, by an eunuch in the confidence of *Aureng-Zebe*, and possessing all his address and deceit This man saluted the aged Monarch in the name of his master, assured him of his undiminished respect and affection, and expressed his deep sorrow for the events which had recently taken place, events attributable to the inordinate ambition and sinister designs of *Dara* He begged leave most sincerely to congratulate his august parent on the improvement which was manifesting itself in the state of his health, and declared that he was come to *Agra* only to receive and execute his commands

Chah-Jehan affected to approve of his son's conduct, and expressed himself satisfied with these expressions of allegiance He was, however, too well acquainted with his hypocrisy and love of power, to place any confidence

¹ Gold mohurs in fact, called 'Gold Roupies,' by many of the old travellers

² Srinagar in Garhwál See p 92

³ Samúgarh, nine miles east of Agra See p 47

In his protestations yet instead of acting with decision showing himself to his people and assembling his *Omrahs* for which there was till time he chose rather to try his own skill in artifice and dissimulation with *Aurang Zebe* who surpassed all men in both. It is not surprising therefore that the father fell into the snare which he had spread for his son. He entreated trusty enough to say how sensible he was not only of the improper behaviour of *Dara* but also of his incapacity to remind *Aurang Zebe* of the peculiar tenderness he had ever borne him and to request he would visit his affectionate father that such arrangements might be concluded as the present distracted state of affairs rendered necessary. The cautious prince likewise mistrusted *Chah-Jehan* for he knew that *Begum Sakeh* quitted him neither night nor day that he was completely under her control that she had dictated the message and that there were collected in the fortress several large and robust *Tartar* women such as are employed in the seraglio for the purpose of falling upon him with arms in their hands as soon as he entered the fortress. *Aurang Zebe* would not therefore venture with in its walls and though he repeatedly fixed the day for obeying his father's summons he as often deserted it to the morrow. Meanwhile he continued his secret machinations and sounded the opinions of the most powerful *Omrahs* until having well digested his plans the publick all at once found to their astonishment that his son *Sultan Mahmud* had taken possession of the fortress. This enterprising young man having posted a number of men in the vicinity entered the place on the plea of visiting the *Vogol* with a message from *Aurang Zebe* and fell suddenly on the guards stationed at the gate he was quickly followed by his men who overcame the unsuspecting garrison and made themselves masters of the fortress.

If over man was astonished that man was *Chah-Jehan* when he perceived that he had fallen into the trap he had prepared for others, that he himself was a prisoner,

and *Aureng-Zebe* in possession of the fort It is said that the unhappy Monarch sent at once a message to *Sultan Mahmoud* promising, on his crown and the *Koran*, to nominate him King, provided he served him faithfully in this conjuncture ‘Come to me,’ added the *Mogol*, ‘and lose not this opportunity of delivering your grandfather from prison, an act which will obtain for you the blessing of heaven, and a glorious name that shall never die’

If *Sultan Mahmoud* had possessed sufficient daring to close with these proposals, it appears extremely probable that he might have supplanted his father *Chah-Jehan’s* influence was still powerful, and if he had been permitted to leave the citadel, and to assume the personal command of the troops, I have reason to believe that they would have acknowledged his authority, and the leading *Omrahs* remained faithful to his government *Aureng-Zebe* would not himself have been bold or savage enough to fight against his own father in person, especially as he must have thought that he would have been abandoned by every one, possibly by *Mirad-Balche* himself

It is the general opinion that *Sultan Mahmoud* committed the same error upon this occasion as his grandfather had done after the battle of *Samonguer* and flight of *Dara* And, as I am again led to the subject, it is fair I should observe that there are several politicians who contend that, considering all the circumstances of his situation, the aged Monarch, after the battle and the defeat of *Dara*, adopted the most prudent course in remaining within the fortress, and endeavouring to overcome *Aureng-Zebe* by stratagem It is the vulgar practice, these people say, to judge of the wisdom of every plan according to the event by which it is followed the worst-digested schemes are frequently attended with success, and then they are applauded by all the world, and if, as there was reason to expect, the appearance of affection and goodwill toward *Aureng-Zebe*, assumed by *Chah-Jehan*, had enabled him to seize the person of that

Prince he would be extolled for clemency and wisdom as much as he is now contemned for being as is injuriously said a mere driveller guided by his Begum¹ a woman whose passions blinded her understanding and whose vanity led her to believe that *Aurang Zebe* would hasten to visit her in other words that the bird would of his own accord fly into the cage But to return to *Sultan Mahmood*—It is inconceivable according to the politicians of this country that he did not eagerly grasp at a sceptre which seemed to fall into his hands especially when by thus gratifying his ambition he would have gained a reputation for tenaciousness and generosity By restoring his grandfather to freedom this young Prince might have become the sovereign arbiter of affairs whereas he is now probably destined to terminate his existence in *Cakalor*²

few will believe that *Sultan Mahmood* was restrained by a sense of duty to his father from acceding to the wishes of *Chah-Jehan* it is more likely that he doubted the sincerity of the king's promises and felt all the danger of disputing the crown with a man endued with the mental energy and imposing talents of *Aurang Zebe* Whatever were his motives he disregarded the offers of the unhappy prisoner and even refused to enter his apartments, alleging that he was not authorized to visit him but had received positive orders not to return to his father without carrying away with him the keys of every gate in the fort In order that *Aurang Zebe* might come in perfect security for the purpose of kissing his Majesty's feet For the space of nearly two days *Chah-Jehan* could not persuade himself to surrender the keys but observing that his people were gradually deserting him especially the soldiers stationed at the little gate and that he was no longer safe he delivered the keys at length into the hands of *Sultan Mahmood* with an injunction to *Aurang Zebe* to come to him without further delay if he were wise

¹ That is, his daughter Begum Sâhib.

² See p. 83.

as he had secrets of the greatest moment to disclose As may be well supposed *Aureng-Zebe* was too wary a man, and knew too much to commit such a glaring blunder, and so far from obeying the injunction, he immediately appointed his eunuch *Etbarakan* governor of the fortress, by whose orders *Chah-Jehan*, with *Begum-Saheb* and the whole of the women, were closely confined Many of the gates were also walled up, and all intercourse between the *Mogol* and his friends was effectually prevented He was not even permitted to leave his apartment without the knowledge of the Governor

At this period *Aureng-Zebe* wrote a letter to his father which, before he sealed it, was shown to everybody ‘I cannot better explain my conduct,’ observed the Prince, ‘than by stating that while you professed extraordinary partiality for me, and expressed your displeasure at *Dara’s* proceedings, I was informed, on indisputable authority, that you had sent him two elephants laden with golden roupies Thus is he furnished with means to collect new armies, and to prolong this disastrous war, I, therefore, put it to you plainly whether I am not driven by his pertinacity to resort to measures which appear harsh and unnatural? Is he not, properly speaking, the cause of your impulsion? and is it not owing to him that I have so long been deprived of the pleasure of throwing myself at your feet, and discharging the duties, and paying the attentions, you have a right to demand from an affectionate son? It only remains for me to beg that you will pardon what now seems strange in my conduct, and to recommend the exercise of patience under the temporary loss of liberty, for be assured that, as soon as *Dara* shall be rendered incapable of disturbing our repose, I shall fly to the citadel, and with my own hands open the doors of your prison’

I have been told that *Chah-Jehan* did, in fact, send the elephants, with the roupies of gold,¹ to *Dara*, on the very

¹ See p 60 text, and footnote ¹

night of his departure from *Dehli* and that it was *Panchenara-Begum* who communicated the information to *Aurang-Zebe*. That Princess also apprised him of the presence of the *Tartar* women by whom it was intended he should be assailed when he entered the castle. It is even said that *Aurang-Zebe* intercepted some letters written by his father to *Dara*.

Many intelligent persons however deny the truth of these allegations, and contend that the letter thus generally exhibited was a mere invention to deceive the public and to reconcile them to the outrageous measures of which the Mogol's adherents had so much right to complain. Be the truth what it may it is certain that the close confinement of *Chak-Jekas* seemed the signal for nearly the whole body of *Omrahs* to pay their court to *Aurang-Zebe* and *Morad-Batche*. I can indeed scarcely repress my indignation when I reflect that there was not a single movement nor even a voice heard in behalf of the aged and injured Monarch although the *Omrahs* who bowed the knee to his oppressors were indebted to him for their rank and riches having been according to the custom of this court raised by *Chak-Jekas* from a state of the lowest indigence and many of them even redeemed from absolute slavery. A few there were, such as *Domeck-mend-Kan* and some others who espoused no party but, with this small exception every *Omrah* declared in favour of *Aurang-Zebe*.

It may however diminish our censure of this ungrateful conduct if we call to mind that the *Omrahs* of Hindostan cannot be proprietors of land or enjoy an independent revenue like the nobility of *France* and the other states of *Christendom*. Their income as I said before consists exclusively of pensions which the King grants or takes away according to his own will or pleasure. When deprived of this pension they sink at once into utter insignificance, I find it impossible even to borrow the smallest sum.

The combined Princes, having thus disposed of *Chah-Jehan*, and received the homage of the *Omaks*, set out in pursuit of *Dara*. The royal treasury supplied their pecuniary wants, and *Chah-hest-Kan*, the uncle of *Aureng-Zebe*, was appointed governor of *Agra*.

When the day arrived for the departure of the army, *Morad-Bakche's* particular friends, and chief among them the eunuch *Chah-Abas*, employed every argument to induce him to remain with his own troops in the neighbourhood of *Agra* and *Dehli*. An excess of respect, and too smooth a tongue denoted, they said, a treacherous heart. They represented to him that being King, and universally acknowledged as such, even by *Aureng-Zebe* himself, it was his wisest policy not to remove from the neighbourhood of *Agra* or *Dehli*, but to let his brother go alone in pursuit of *Dara*. Had he been swayed by this prudent counsel, *Aureng-Zebe* would indeed have felt greatly embarrassed, but it made no impression upon his mind, and he continued to repose unreserved confidence in his brother's solemn promises, and in the oaths which they had mutually and repeatedly sworn on the *Koran*. The two brothers quitte *Agra* together, and took the road to *Dehli*.

When they halted at *Maturas*¹ four short journeys from *Agra*, the friends of *Morad-Bakche*, who had seen and heard enough to excite their suspicion, once more endeavoured to awaken his fears. They assured him that *Aureng-Zebe* entertained some evil design, and that some dread was certainly in progress. Of this, information having reached them from various quarters, he must, therefore, absolutely abstain from visiting his brother, at least for that day. Indeed it was advisable, they added, to anticipate, without delay, the meditated blow, for which purpose the Prince need only excuse himself, on the plea of indisposition, from visiting *Aureng-Zebe*, who would thus be induced to come to him. *Morad-Bakche* attended, as usual, with very few persons.

¹ *Maturas* is now the right bank of the Jumna, about 30 miles above *Agra*.

But neither argument nor entreaty could remove the spell by which he appeared bound. The feigned and fulsome adulation of *Aureng Zebe* had indeed enchanted the unhappy Prince and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of his friends he accepted an invitation from his brother for supper. The latter expected him and had concerted his measures with *Mirkas* and three or four other of his minions. *Morad Bakche* was greeted with even more external courtesy and respect than had been usual since *Aureng Zebe* had marked him for his victim. Tears of joy seemed to flow and his brother wiped with a gentle hand the perspiration and dust from the face of the devoted and credulous Prince. During supper the utmost good humour and conviviality apparently prevailed the conversation was enlivening and incessant and at the end of the repast, a large quantity of the delicious wines of *Chira* and *Caboul* was introduced. *Aureng Zebe* then rose softly and with a countenance that beamed with affection and delight said I need not inform your Majesty of the serious turn of my mind and that as a *Makometan* I feel scruples which do not permit me to indulge in the pleasures of the table but though I deem it my duty to retire yet I leave you in excellent company. *Mirkas* and my other friends will entertain your Majesty. An extravagant fondness for wine was among *Morad Bakche's* foibles and upon the present occasion finding it peculiarly good he drank to such excess that he became intoxicated and fell into a deep sleep. This was precisely the effect which *Aureng Zebe* intended the wine should produce. His servants were ordered to withdraw that their master might not be disturbed and *Mirkas* took away both his sword and dagger¹. It was not long before *Aureng Zebe*

¹ In the original *son sabre et son Jeoder ou poignard.* A *jamedha* (? from the Sanscrit *Jama = death bringer*) was short broad dagger with the grip at right angles to the blade, between side guards for the hand. Some had two points (*dd khidna = two scratcher* from *kikha*, to write or scratch), others were triple pointed

came to rouse him from his sleep. He entered the room, and pushing the Prince rudely with his feet, until he opened his eyes, uttered this short and insolent reprimand, 'Oh, shame and infamy! Thou a King and yet possessing so little discretion? What will the world now say of thee, and even of me? Let this wretched and drunken man be bound hand and foot, and removed there within, to sleep away his shame.' The command was no sooner given than executed, five or six soldiers rushed upon *Morad-Balche*, and in spite of his cries and resistance, fetters and handcuffs were applied, and he was carried away. This violence could not be perpetrated without the knowledge of his immediate attendants, they wished to sound an alarm, and attempted to break into the apartment, but they were silenced and overawed by *Allah-Couly*, the chief officer in *Morad-Bakche's* artillery, who had long been corrupted by the gold of *Aureng-Zebe*. Some agitation soon began, however, to manifest itself among the troops, and to prevent the consequences of any sudden movement, emissaries were busily employed during

(*seh-líkhána*=‘three scratcher’) Shaikh Abul Fazl, the Emperor Akbar’s minister and friend, tells us (*Afn-i-Akbari*) that ‘All weapons for the use of His Majesty have names, and a proper rank is assigned to them. Thus there are thirty swords, one of which is daily sent to His Majesty’s sleeping apartments. The old one is returned, and handed over to the servants outside the Harem, who keep it till its turn comes again. Of *jdmdhars* and *dhans* there are forty of each. Their turn recurs every week,’ vol 1 p 109, Professor Blochmann’s *Translation*, Calcutta, 1873. For a great deal of invaluable information regarding Eastern swords and daggers, see *An Illustrated Hand book of Indian arms By the Hon Wilbraham Egerton, M A, M P Published by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council*, London William H Allen & Co, 1880.

Catrou, quoting Manouchi, states that the sabre and dagger were taken away by Aurangzeb’s grandson, Azam, son of Prince Muhammad, a boy of six years of age ‘Oramgzeb as if he intended his brother only a piece of pleasantry, while sleeping, promised his grandson a jewel if he could take away from the prince his sabre and his poignard without awaking him. The child acquitted himself very dexterously of the office, and conveyed the arms of Moradba into the adjoining tent’

the night in representing the occurrences in *Aurang-Zebe's* tent, as perfectly trifling and unimportant: they were present (they pretended) and *Morad Balche* having drunk to excess had lost his self-possession and made use of very intemperate language. There was no one upon whom he had not cast injurious reflections and he had even loaded *Aurang-Zebe* himself with the foulest abuse. In short he had grown so quarrelsome and ungovernable that it became necessary to confine him apart—but in the morning when recovered from his night's debauch he would be again set at liberty. In the mean time large bribes and larger promises were given to all the superior officers the pay of the whole army was immediately augmented and as there were few who had not long foreseen the downfall of *Morad Balche* it is not surprising that when the day dawned scarcely a trace of the late partial comotion existed. *Aurang Zebe* felt that he might

venture to shut his brother up in a covered embury¹ a kind of closed litter in which women are carried on elephants and in this manner the Prince was conveyed to Dehli and incarcerated in the ancient citadel of *Selim gher*² which is situated in the middle of the river



FIG. 3.—Prince M. Ali Baloch.

¹ For *awdri*, a Persian word meaning "covered in boudah or litter."

² *Selim-ghar* built by the Emperor Salim Shah Sur in the year 1546, and now in ruins.

been on the borders of *Jesua* and *Zabe* from which countries he might have derived considerable support. He ought indeed to have recollect ed how *Hormayor* was restored to his kingdom by the power of the *Jesians* notwithstanding the opposition of *Zaber Lax*¹ king of the *Zalans* by whom he had been expelled. But it was generally the fate of the unhappy *Dara* to undervalue the opinions of the wise & counsellors and upon this occasion instead of throwing himself into *Cahoul* he proceeded towards *Sindj* and sought refuge in the fortress of *Tata Balar* that strong and celebrated place situated in the middle of the river *Indus*.

When *Sarang Zabe* knew the point on which *Dara* was directing his retreat he felt it quite unnecessary to continue the pursuit. Having ascertained that *Cahoul* was not within the plan of his brother's operations his mind was relieved from any serious apprehension and sending only seven or eight thousand men under the command of *Mir Baber* his foster brother to watch the movements of *Dara* he retraced his steps towards *Agra* with the same expedition he had used in the pursuit of his brother. His mind indeed was harassed by fears of what might happen in the capital during his absence some of the powerful *Rajas* such as *Jessingue* or *Jawansingue* would perhaps he thought release *Chak Jahan* from prison. *Sohman Chelash* and the *Raja* of *Serenaguer*, might descend as a torrent from their mountains or finally *Sultan Sujah* would

¹ Sher Khan Sur the son of the governor of Jaunpur for some time in the service of Muhammad Lohani king of Behar. He defeated the Emperor *Humayun* in 1539 at *Chaurasi* in Behar and in 1540 at *Kanaj* and forced him until he was driven beyond the Indus. Sher Khan then became the sovereign of Delhi ascended the throne in 1542, under the title of Sher Shah; and died in 1545. After an exile of fifteen years *Humayun* returned to India, and became a second time Emperor of Hindostan.

² Sind (Scinde). The fortress is at *Bakkuram* an island in the Indus between *Sukkur* and *Kohat*. Owing to its position it is a stronghold of great importance.

now probably venture to approach *Agra*. A slight incident now occurred, which, as it was occasioned by it, may serve to give an idea of *Aureng-Zebe's* precipitate mode of acting.

While on his return from *Moultan* to *Lahor*, and when marching with his accustomed rapidity he was astonished to see the Raja *Jesseingue* at the head of four or five thousand well-appointed *Ragipous*, advancing towards him. *Aureng-Zebe* had, as usual, preceeded his army, and being aware of the *Raja's* strong attachment to *Chah Jchan*, it may easily be imagined that he considered his situation one of extreme peril. It was natural for him to conclude that *Jesseingue* would seize upon so happy an occasion and by a *coup d'état* at once rescue his venerated sovereign from the imminent thralldom under which he groaned, and inflict condign punishment upon the unfeeling son from whom he had experienced so much unprovoked outrage and cruelty. It is, indeed, conjectured that the *Raja* undertook this expedition with no other design than the capture of *Aureng-Zebe*, and there appears ground for the opinion from the fact of his having been met on the road leading from *Lahor* to *Moultan*, when the information just before received by the Prince left no doubt upon his mind that the *Raja* was still at *Dekli*, with such astonishing speed had he conducted this long march! But the self-possession of *Aureng-Zebe*

fugitive he cannot possibly escape. He then took off his pearl necklace and as an act of the utmost courtesy and condescension placed it round the neck of the Raja. My army is fatigued I am anxious you should immediately proceed to *Lakor* for I am apprehensive of some movement there. I appoint you Governor of the city and commit all things to your hands. I shall soon join you but before we part I cannot avoid returning my thanks for your manner of dispensing of Soliman Chelash. Where have you left *Delli-kar*? I shall know how to punish him. Hasten to *Lakor*. Salamet Harast Farewell!

Dara when arrived at *Tata-Lakor* nominated an eunuch distinguished for his intelligence and resolution Governor of the fortress and formed an excellent garrison of *Palans* and *Sayeds* and as gunners a number of *Portuguese* *Jaghi* [French] and *Cermans*. These Europeans were employed in the artillery and had been induced by his magnificent promises to enter into the *Rajeeva* service. In the event of his ascending the throne it was intended to promote them to the rank of *Oarsaks* even although they were *Franks*. Depositing his treasure in the fortress, for he still possessed a large quantity of gold and silver *Dara* pursued his march without delay along the banks of the *Indus* towards *Sindhy* at the head of but two or three thousand men and traversing with incredible speed the territories of the *Raja* *Katche*¹ soon reached the province of *Cazamir* and presented himself before the gates of *Imed Abad*. The Governor of the city was *Kah Varaz-Ian*² the father in law of *Izeng Zehr* descended from the ancient Princes of *Machale*³ [Mascate] a man of no military reputation but

¹ Or as he is now called the *Rao* of *Catch* (*Kachh*).

² Shihnavaz Khan was father in law to Mirza Ilakhsh also, and his daughter was in Ahmedabad when Dara came there. It was through her entreaties that Shihnavaz Khan was induced to espouse the cause of Dara.

³ Mysat (Miskat), the chief town of Oman in Arabia. This is interesting as it serves to support the statement in the *Mu-asirul Umar* of Abdur Razak al Illasi, that Shihnavaz Khan wa-

accomplished, polite, and addicted to pleasure. The city of *Amed-Abad*¹ contained a strong garrison, and was in a condition to oppose a vigorous resistance, but whether from failure of courage in the governor, or from his having been taken by surprise, the gates were opened to *Dara* and he was received by *Chah-Navazc* with every mark of honour. It seems indeed that this man was so assiduous in paying court to *Dara*, that he succeeded in impressing his mind with an opinion of his devotedness and esteem, and although warned of his treacherous character, the deluded Prince had the imprudence to confide in the governor's professions, communicating to him the whole of his plans, and showing him the letters from the Raja *Jessomseingue*, and several other faithful adherents, who were making preparations to join him with all the forces they could muster.

Aureng Zebe was equally surprised and perplexed when he heard that *Dara* was master of *Amed-Abad*. He knew that his pecuniary resources were still considerable, and he could entertain no doubt that not only his brother's friends, but malcontents from ill parts, would flock around his standard. He was not insensible of the importance of following *Dara* in person and dislodging him from so advantageous a position but at the same time he saw the danger of withdrawing so far from *Agra* and *Chah Jehan*, and of marching his army into provinces

son of Mirzā Rustam Kandahari, a great grandson of Shah Ismāil, King of Persia. It is usually stated that he was the son of the wazir Asaph Khán, the Prime Minister of the Emperor Jahangir. For an account of 'the ancient Princes of Mascate' of Bernier's narrative, see the late Rev George Percy Badger's *History of the Imāms and Seyyids of 'Omān*. Translated from the original Arabic. London: Hakluyt Society, 1871.

¹ Situated about 50 miles north of the head of the Gulf of Cambay and 310 miles from Bombay, on the banks of the Sabarmati river, founded, in 1413, by Alimad Shah on the site of an ancient Hindoo city, and one of the most splendid towns of India during the 16th and 17th centuries.

which comprehended the territories of Jeungar, Jammu, Sambhar and other powerful Rajas. His attention was also distracted by the rapid advance of Sultan Sujah—then near Elbas—with a powerful army and by the preparations which he understood were being made by Soliman-Ch Lork in conjunction with the Raja of Serangpur to take an active part in the war. He was placed in a critical and intricate situation but his best course he thought was to leave Dara for the present with Chak Naree Khan and to march toward Sultan Sujah who had already crossed the Ganges at Elbas.

Sultan Sujah encamped at a small village called Andjowr a situation which on account of a large *talab* or reservoir of water was judiciously chosen.¹ There he determined to await the attack of Auteng-Zeb who on bringing up his army took up a position on the bank of a small river distant about a league and a half. Between the two armies was a spacious plain well adapted for them to engage. Auteng-Zeb felt impatient to finish the contest and on the day after his arrival leaving his baggage on the other side of the river proceeded to the attack. The Mir-Jamla erstwhile prisoner in the Deccan joined him on the morning of the action with the forces he could collect the flight of the unhappy Dara having released his wife and children from captivity and his own imprisonment being no longer necessary to the promotion of Auteng-Zeb's designs. The battle was warmly contested and the efforts of the assailants were almost incredible but Sultan Sujah maintained his ground repulsing every assault with great slaughter and increasing Auteng-Zeb's embarrassment by steadily adhering to his

¹ Shah's army rested by the tank of Khajua or Kachhwa—*Anval-i-Sidha*. Now called Khajuda about 30 miles to the west of Fatehpur Sikri in the Fatehpur District between the Ganges and the Jumna. The battle was fought on the 5th January 1659. *Talab* is another form of the word *talsi* meaning an artificial pond, or tank as usually translated.

accomplished, advancing into the plain To defend the of *Amed-Abo* and well-fortified position he had selected a condition present his sole object, foreseeing that the from f the weather would very soon compel his enemy to retreat to the river, and that it would then be the time to an with effect upon his rear-guard *Aureng Zebe* was very sensible of the reasons which actuated his brother, and became the more intent on pressing forward But a new and unexpected source of uneasiness now presented itself

He was informed that the Raja *Jessomseingue*, who had, with apparent sincerity, entered into terms of amity, had fallen suddenly upon the rear-guard, routed and put it to flight, and that he was now employed in pillaging the baggage and treasure The news soon spread , and as is common in *Asiatic* armies, the fears of the soldiers multiplied the danger But *Aureng-Zebe* did not lose his presence of mind, and being aware that retreat would be ruinous to his hopes, he determined, as at the battle with *Dara*, not to recede, but await with firmness the progress of events The disorder spread more and more among the troops, and *Sultan Sujah* availing himself of so unlooked-for an opportunity, commenced a furious attack An arrow killed the man who guided *Aureng-Zebe's* elephant, the animal became unmanageable, and the danger growing more appalling, he was about to dismount, when *Emur-Jemla*, who was near him, and whose conduct the whole of this day excited the admiration of every beholder, ejaculated with a loud voice, *Decankou!* 'Decankou!' (where is the Decan?)¹ and prevented him from accomplishing his fatal purpose *Aureng-Zebe* was

¹ This war-cry was probably used somewhat tauntingly in the sense of 'Where are ye now, O men of the Deccan?' See p 50, footnote² This and the war cries given at p 50, may be taken as similar to the 'Doun the Gallow-gate, my lads' of Sir John Moore, to encourage a regiment in the Peninsula which had a number of Glasgow men in its ranks , or to the slogan, 'It's a far cry to Loch Awe,' and that of the clan Grant, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie,' so nobly maintained of late by one of the clan at Thobal

Jessomseingue, perceiving the strange turn that the action had taken, contented himself with securing the fruits of his plunder, and without loss of time returned to *Agra*, intending to continue his retreat thence to his own dominions. The rumour had already reached the capital that *Aureng-Zebe* had lost the battle, that he and *Emir-Jemla* were taken prisoners, and that *Sultan Sujah* was advancing at the head of his victorious army. *Chah-hesthan*, Governor of the city, and the uncle of *Aureng-Zebe*, so fully believed the report, that when he saw *Jessomseingue*, of whose treason he had been apprised, approach the gate of the city, he grasped, in his despair, a cup of poison. He was prevented, however, from swallowing it by the promptitude of his women, who threw themselves upon him, and dashed the cup to the ground. Two days elapsed before the inhabitants of *Agra* were undeceived, and it is not doubted that the *Raja* would have succeeded in releasing *Chah-Jehan* from confinement had he acted with vigour and decision,—had he threatened with boldness, and promised with liberality but as he was acquainted with the actual state of affairs, he would neither venture to prolong his stay in the capital, nor to undertake any daring enterprise he merely marched through the town, and proceeded homeward, agreeably to his original intention.

Aureng-Zebe was full of inquietude as to the probable proceedings of *Jessomseingue*, and expected to hear of a revolution at *Agra*. He, therefore, scarcely followed *Sultan Sujah* in his retreat, but directed his rapid steps to the capital with the whole of his army. He soon learnt, however, that the troops whom he had just encountered, and who suffered little or no diminution of numbers in the

the Bādsháhí Bágħ, or Royal Garden), and a masonry tank with an area of fourteen acres, still remain as a memorial of imperial magnificence. The serai has as many as 130 sets of vaulted rooms, three of which have been thrown into one to serve as a school. The square in the centre of the serai has an area of ten acres, and 223 acres in all are covered by these memorial works.

late action were daily receiving considerable accession of strength from the different *Rajas* whose territories were situated on both sides of the *Ganges* and who were induced to give their assistance on the strength of the reputation *Sultan Syah* had for wealth and liberality He found also that his brother was establishing himself in *Floras* that important and celebrated passage of the *Ganges* and justly considered the key of *Bengale*

(Under these circumstance it occurred to *Aurang Zebe* that he had two person near him very capable of rendering him assistance—his eldest son and *Emir-Jemla* but he knew that those who have rendered essential service to their Prince often become inflated with the idea that no recompence is too great for them He already perceived that *Sultan Mahmood* betrayed impatience of paternal control and was continually presuming on the skill and prowess he had displayed in the capture of the citadel of *Igra* whereby all the plans of *Chah-Jehan* had been baffled. In regard to the *Emir* the Prince fully appreciated his transcendent talents his conduct and his courage but these very excellencies filled him with apprehension and distrust for the *Emir's* great riches and the reputation he possessed of being the prime mover in all affairs of importance and the most acute statesman in *India* left no doubt on the mind of *Aurang Zebe* that the expectations of this extraordinary man were as high as those of *Sultan Mahmood*)

These considerations would have disconcerted an ordinary mind but *Aurang Zebe* knew how to remove these two personages to a distance from the court with so much address that neither the one nor the other felt any cause of complaint. He sent them at the head of a powerful army against *Sultan Syah* giving the *Emir* to understand not only that the valuable government of *Bengale* was intended for him during life but that he should be succeeded therein by his son. He added that this was but one mark of the sense he entertained of his

great services when he had defeated *Sujah* he should be created *Mir-ul-omrah* [*Amír-ul-Umará*], the first and most honourable title in *Hindoustan*, signifying Prince of the *Omrahs*

To *Sultan Mahmoud* he addressed only these few words
*Remember that you are the eldest of my children, and that you are going to fight your own battles. You have done much, and yet, properly speaking, you cannot be said to have done anything until the projects of *Sultan Sujah* be defeated, and you become master of his person. He is the most formidable of our adversaries.*

Aureng-Zebe then presented both the *Emir* and *Sultan Mahmoud* with the customary *seraphas*,¹ or rich vests, a few horses and elephants, superbly caparisoned, and contrived to retain at court his son's wife (the King of *Golkonda*'s daughter) and *Emir-Jemla*'s only son *Mahmet Emir-kan*, the former, because the presence of so distinguished a woman might embarrass the operations of the army, the latter, because he was partial to the youth, and wished to superintend his education but he viewed them doubtless in the light of hostages for the fidelity of the two commanders

Sultan Sujah was continually in dread that the *Rajas* of *Lover Bengale*, who had reason to complain of his exactions, would be excited to insurrection against his authority He was, therefore, no sooner apprised of these arrangements than he broke up his camp at *Elabus*, and marched to *Benarés* and *Patna*, and afterwards to *Moguere*,² a small town on the *Ganges*, commonly called the Key of the Kingdom of *Bengale*, forming a species of strait between the mountains and a forest which is contiguous to the town He made this movement from an apprehension that it was meant to cut off his retreat, and that *Emir-*

¹ Sar o-pá, from the Persian meaning from head to foot, *cap à pie*, a complete suit, or robe of honour

² Monghyr, the fort described by Bernier, now contains the public offices, and the residences of the Europeans

Jewla would cross the river either above or below *Elbas*. Intending to make a stand at *Mognere* he threw up fortifications, and cut a deep trench (which I saw some years afterwards)¹ extending from the town and the river to the mountains. In this strong position he resolved to wait the approach of his enemy and dispute the passage of the *Ganges*. He was however greatly mortified when informed that the troops which were slowly descending the banks of the river were designed merely for a feint that *Emir-Jewla* was not with them but that having gained over the *Rajas* whose territories lay among the mountains, on the right of the river he and *Sultan Makwad* were marching with the utmost speed across those mountains toward *Rage Mekalle*² accompanied by the flower of the army evidently with the object of shooting him out from *Bengale*. He was constrained therefore to abandon all the fortifications erected with so much care yet notwithstanding that his march was much lengthened by the necessity of following the various bends of the *Ganges* still he arrived at *Rage Mekalle* some days before the *Emir*. Time was afforded him to throw up entrenchments because when the combined commanders perceived that *Sultan Syak* could not be prevented from occupying *Rage Mekalle* they inclined on the left toward the *Ganges* through almost impracticable paths for the purpose of receiving the troops heavy artillery and baggage which were coming down the river. When this object was accomplished they proceeded to the attack of *Sultan Syak* who defended his position during five or six days with considerable success but perceiving that the ceaseless fire of the *Emir's* artillery ruined his fortifications, which consisted only of made earth sand and fascines

¹ On the 31st December 1665, when travelling with Tavernier.—*Thesaurus* vol. I. p. 124.

Rajmahal, Akbar's capital of Bengal, on the right bank of the *Ganges*. The Muhammadan city is now in ruins, extending for about four miles to the west of the modern city.

and that the approaching rains would render his position still less tenable, he withdrew under favour of the night, leaving behind him two large pieces of ordnance. The fear of some ambuscade deterred the enemy from pursuing him that night, and before break of day the rain descended so violently that no idea could be entertained of quitting *Rage-Mehalle*. Happily for *Sultan Sujah*, the shower that fell so opportunely, was the commencement of those incessant and heavy rains with which the country is visited in the months of *July*, *August*, *September*, and *October*. They render the roads so difficult that no army can act offensively during their prevalence, and upon the present occasion the *Emu* was obliged to put his troops into winter-quarters at *Rage-Mehalle*, while *Sujah* remained at liberty to choose the place of his retreat, and to reinforce his army. A large number of *Portuguese* came to him from *Lower Bengale*, bringing with them several pieces of cannon. The great fertility of the soil attracts many *Europeans* to these parts, and it was *Sultan Sujah's* policy to encourage and conciliate the foreigners settled in this province. He particularly favoured the *Portuguese* Missionary Fathers, holding out a prospect of future wealth to them all, and promising to build churches wheresoever they might desire to have them erected. Indeed these people were capable of rendering the Prince essential service, the *Franks* families residing in the kingdom of *Bengale*, whether half-caste¹ or of *Portuguese* birth, amounting to eight or nine thousand, at the lowest computation.

During the interval there arose a serious disagreement between *Sultan Mahmoud* and *Emu-Jemla*. The former aspired to the absolute and undivided command of the army, and behaved to the latter with studied insolence and contempt. He even allowed expressions to escape him that denoted a total disregard of the affection and respect due to his father, spoke openly of his achievement in the

¹ 'Mestic' in the original

fortress of Agra and boasted that it was to him *Aurang-Zébe* should feel indebted for his crown. He was at length informed of the anger he had excited in his father's breast and fearing lest the Emir should receive orders to seize his person he withdrew [from Rájmahál] attended by very few followers and retiring towards Sultan Suyah made that Prince a tender of his services. But *Suyah* suspecting this to be a device of *Aurang-Zébe* and of *Emir-Jemla* to entrap him placed no confidence in his splendid promises or in his oaths of undeviating constancy. He therefore intrusted him with no command of importance and kept an eye upon his conduct. Sultan Mahmud was soon disgusted with this treatment and after the absence of a few months in despair of what might befall him abandoned his new master and ventured to appear in *Jemla's* presence. The Emir received him with some degree of courtesy promising to intercede with *Aurang-Zébe* in his behalf and persuade him to pardon this great transgression.

Many persons have told me that all this strange conduct of Sultan Mahmud was planned by *Aurang-Zébe* who was very willing to see his son engage in any enterprise how ever hazardous which had for its object the ruin of Sultan *Suyah*. Whatever the event might be he hoped to gain some specious pretext for having Sultan Mahmud conveyed to a place of security. Accordingly when informed of his son's return [to Rájmahál] feeling or feigning to feel the utmost indignation he sent a letter commanding him in peremptory terms to repair to *Déhli*. The unhappy Prince dared not disobey but he had scarcely set foot on the opposite shore of the *Ganges* when a company of armed men seized and forced him into an *embary*¹ as had been *Morad Bakche* he was then conducted to *Gwalior* in which fortress he will probably end his days.²

¹ See p. 69 text and footnote.

² See ante p. 21 footnote. Sultan Muhammad was removed from *Gwalior* to *Salimgarh* and there poisoned. He was buried at the mausoleum of *Humayun*.

Having thus disposed of his eldest son, *Aueng-Zebe* advised his second son, *Sultan Mazum*, not to imitate the lofty and unyielding spirit of his brother 'The art of reigning,' he told him, 'is so delicate, that a King's jealousy should be awakened by his very shadow Be wise, or a fate similar to that which has befallen your brother awaits you Indulge not the fatal delusion that *Aueng-Zebe* may be treated by his children as was *Jehan-Guyre* by his son *Chah-Jehan*, or that, like the latter, he will permit the sceptre to fall from his hand'



FIG. 4.—Sultan Shujah

Here, however, I may observe that, judging from the whole tenor of *Sultan Mazum's* conduct, his father has no reason to suspect him of any evil design the most abject slave cannot be more tractable or obsequious, nor is it possible that the language and behaviour of the lowest menial should discover less of the workings of a discontented and ambitious mind *Aueng-Zebe* never appeared

more careless of power and dignity or more devoted to the cause of religion and charity. There are many shrewd persons, however who believe that the father a character is in every respect the archetype of the son's and that the heart of *Sultán Mázum* is set upon sovereign authority¹ of which we may have proof in due course meanwhile let us pass on to other occurrences.

Whilst all these events were happening in *Bengale* *Sultán Sújah* resisted to the best of his ability his skilful opponent passed as he judged it expedient from one bank of the *Ganges* to the other crossing and recrossing the rivers and water-courses with which this part of the country abounds. Meanwhile *Aurangzéb* remained in the neighbourhood of *Agra*. At length after having consigned *Morad Balché* to *Gowaleor* he went to *Dékhli* where he began in good earnest and undisguisedly to assume all the acts and exercise all the prerogatives of a legitimate king. His attention was principally engaged in the formation of plans for expelling *Dara* from *Gecarote* an object very near his heart but for the reasons already stated difficult of accomplishment. Nevertheless his extraordinary skill and continued good fortune overcame every impediment.

Jessomseusghe had no sooner returned to his own country than he employed the treasure plundered at the battle of *Hadjuké* in raising a strong army. He then informed *Dara* that he would join him with all his forces on the road leading to *Agra* on which city he advised him to march without delay. The Prince had himself contrived to assemble a large number of troops though not perhaps of the choicest description and being sanguine in his expectation that as he approached the capital accompanied by this distinguished Raja, his friends would be encouraged to crowd around his standard he quitted *Ahmedabad* and hastened

¹ *Aurangzéb*, at this time about forty-one years old lived and reigned to the age of ninety and was succeeded in 1707 by his son *Sultán Muazzam* with the title of *Sháh Álám Baháder Sháh*, who survived his father only five years.

to *Asmire*,³ a city seven or eight days' journey from *Agra*. But *Jessomseingue* violated his promise. The Raja *Jesseingue* considering that the chances of war were decidedly in favour of *Aureng-Zebe* and that it was his best policy to conciliate that Prince, exercised his influence with *Jessomseingue* to deter him from espousing the cause of *Dara*. ‘What can be your inducement,’ he wrote to him, ‘to endeavour to sustain the falling fortunes of this prince? Perseverance in such an undertaking must inevitably bring ruin upon you and your family, without advancing the interests of the wretched *Dara*. From *Aureng-Zebe* you will never obtain forgiveness. I, who am also a *Raja*, conjure you to spare the blood of the *Ragipous*. Do not buoy yourself up with the hope of drawing the other rajas to your party, for I have means to counteract any such attempt. This is a business which concerns all the *Indous* (that is to say all the *Gentiles*),² and you cannot be permitted to kindle a flame that would soon rage throughout the kingdom, and which no effort might be able to extinguish. If, on the other hand, you leave *Dara* to his own resources, *Aureng-Zebe* will bury all the past in oblivion, will not reclaim the money you obtained at *Kadjoué*, but will at once nominate you to the government of *Guzarate*. You can easily appreciate the advantage of ruling a province so contiguous to your own territories there you will remain in perfect quiet and security, and I hereby offer you my guarantee for the exact fulfilment of all I have mentioned.’ To be brief, *Jessomseingue* was persuaded to remain at home, while *Aureng-Zebe* advanced with the whole of his army on *Asmire*, and encamped within view of *Dara*.

Who that reads this history can express an emotion of

¹ Ajmere, about 230 miles to the south west of *Agra*. The Emperors *Jahangir* and *Shah Jahan* often resided there, and it was here that Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I of England, was received by the Emperor *Jahangir* in December 1651.

² In the original, ‘c'est à dire toute la Gentilhce’

pity for the misguided and betrayed *Dara*? He now discovered the bad faith of *Jessomsingh* but it was too late to provide against its fatal consequences. Willingly would he have conducted the army back to *Amedabad* but how could he hope to effect this desirable object in the midst of the hot season and during the drought that then prevails having a march of five-and-thirty days to accomplish through the territories of Raja's friends or allies of *Jessomsingh* and closely pressed by the eager *Aneng-Zabe* at the head of a fresh and numerous army? "It is better," he said, "to die at once the death of a soldier the contest is sadly unequal but on this spot I must conquer or perish." He did not however comprehend the full extent of his danger treason was lurking where he least expected it and he continued to confide in the perfidious *Chak Narace-khan* who kept up a regular correspondence with *Aneng-Zabe* putting him in possession of all *Dara's* designs. As a just retribution for his faithlessness this man was slain in the battle, either by the hand of *Dara* himself or as is thought more probable by the swords of persons in *Aneng-Zabe's* army who being the secret partisans of *Dara* felt apprehensive that *Chak Narace-khan* would denounce them and make mention of the letters they had been in the habit of writing to that Prince. But what now availed the death of the traitor? It was from the first moment of his taking possession of *Akhmedabad* that *Dara* ought to have listened to the sage advice of his best friends and treated *Chak Narace* with the contempt and distrust he merited.

The action commenced between nine and ten in the morning¹ *Dara's* artillery which was advantageously placed on a small eminence, made noise enough but the pieces it is supposed were charged only with blank

¹ For Khafi Khan's account of the defection of Raja *Jaswant Singh* and the battle (fought on the 12th and 13th March 1659 at Deori, about six miles to the south of Ajmere) see Sir H. M. Elliot's *History, etc.* vol. vii pp. 238-240.

cartridges, so widely was the treachery extended It is unnecessary to enter into any particular detail of this battle, if battle it should be called , it was soon a complete rout I shall simply state that the first shot was scarcely fired when *Jesseingue*, placing himself within sight of *Dara*, sent an officer to inform him that if he wished to avoid capture he must instantly quit the field The poor Prince, seized with sudden fear and surprise, acted upon this advice, and fled with so much precipitation that he gave no directions concerning his baggage indeed, considering the critical situation in which he was placed, he had reason to congratulate himself on being allowed time to secure his wife and family It is certain that he was in the power of *Jesseingue*, and that it was to his forbearance he was indebted for his escape but the *Raja*, aware of the danger that would attend any insult offered to a Prince of the blood, has upon all occasions shown respect to every branch of the Royal family

The miserable and devoted *Dara*, whose only chance of preservation was to regain *Amed-Abad*, was constrained to pass through a long range of what might be considered hostile territory, destitute of tents and baggage The country between *Asmee* and *Amed-Abad* consists almost entirely of territories belonging to Rajas The Prince was accompanied by two thousand men at most , the heat was intolerable , and the *Koullys* followed him day and night, pillaging and assassinating so many of his soldiers that it became dangerous to separate even a few yards from the main body These *Koullys*¹ are the peasantry of this part of the country, and are the greatest robbers,

¹ In Bernier's time, this was the term applied to dwellers in villages The word is supposed to be derived from the Tamil *kūl*, meaning hire or wages , in modern times *Cooly* For an interesting note on this subject, see Yule's *Glossary*, under the head 'Cooly' There is a race of hill people, the *Kolis*, who are to be found in Guzerat, in the Konkan, and in the Deccan , and in the *Rās Mālā* the *Koolees* are spoken of as a tribe that lived near the Indus In Blaeu's map of *The Empire of the Great Mogol*, published in 1655, territory to the north-

drew tears from every eye We were all overwhelmed with confusion and dismay, gazing in speechless horror at each other, at a loss what plan to recommend, and ignorant of the fate which perhaps awaited us from hour to hour We observed *Dara* stepping out, more dead than alive, speaking now to one, then to another, stopping and consulting even the commonest soldier He saw consternation depicted in every countenance, and felt assured that he should be left without a single follower, but what was to become of him? whether must he go? to delay his departure was to accelerate his ruin

During the time that I remained in this Prince's retinue, we marched, nearly without intermission, day and night, and so insupportable was the heat, and so suffocating the dust, that of the three large oxen of *Guzarate* which drew my carriage, one had died, another was in a dying state, and the third was unable to proceed from fatigue *Dara* felt anxious to retain me in his service,¹ especially as one of his wives had a bad wound in her leg, yet neither his threats nor entreaties could procure for me a single

¹ Tavernier, who probably derived his information from Bernier himself, thus describes this incident 'As he [Dára] approached AHMADÁBÁD, Monsieur BERNIER, a French physician, who was on his way to AGRA to visit the Court of the GREAT MOGUL, and who is well known to all the world, as much by his personal merits as by the charming accounts of his travels, was of great assistance to one of the wives of this Prince who was attacked with erysipelas in one leg DÁRÁ SHÁH, having learnt that an accomplished European physician was at hand, sent immediately for him, and Monsieur BERNIER went to his tent, where he saw this lady and examined into her ailment, for which he gave a remedy and quick relief This poor Prince, being much pleased with Monsieur BERNIER, strongly pressed him to remain in his service, and he might have accepted the offer if DÁRÁ SHÁH had not received news the same night that the Governor whom he had left at AHMADÁBÁD had refused to allow his quarter master to enter the town, and had declared for AURANGZER This compelled DÁRÁ SHÁH to decamp quickly in the darkness of the night, and take the road to SIND, fearing some new treachery, which he could not defend himself from in the unhappy condition in which he found himself'—*Travels*, vol 1

horse or ox or camel so totally destitute of power and influence had he become! I remained behind therefore because of the absolute impossibility of continuing the journey and could not but weep when I beheld the Prince depart with a force diminished to four or five hundred horsemen. There were also a couple of elephants laden it was said with gold and silver. Dara I understood intended to take the road to Tatta-bakar and under all circumstances this was not perhaps an on wise selection. There was indeed only a choice of appalling difficulties and I could not cherish the hope that the Prince would succeed in crossing the sandy desert which separated him from that Fort. In fact, nearly the whole of the men and many of the women did perish some dying of thirst, hunger or fatigue while others were killed by the hands of the merciless Koallye. Happy would it have been for Dara had he not himself survived this perilous march¹ but he struggled through every obstacle and reached the territory of the Raja Hatchek.²

The Raja received him with the utmost hospitality promising to place the whole of his army at Dara's disposal provided that Prince gave his daughter in marriage to his son³. But the intrigues of Jessenigae were as successful with this Raja as they had been with Jessonsingae a change in his conduct was very soon perceptible and Dara having reason to apprehend that the barbarian had a design against his life departed without a moment's hesitation for Tala-balar.

I should I fear only tire my readers were I to enter upon a long narration of my own adventures with Messieurs the Koallye or robbers relating how I moved

¹ Khâfi Khân states that when Dârâ was denied entry to Ahmedâd bld he went to Hari, two hrs from the city and there sought assistance from Kânji holi one of the most notorious rebels and robbers of that country. Kânji joined him and conducted him to the confines of Kachch.

² This confirms in several details, Khâfi khân's narrative. See Sir H. M. Elliot's *History* vol. vii. p. 243.

their compassion, and by what means I preserved the little money which was about my person I made a grand display of my professional skill, and my two servants, who experienced the same terror as myself, declared I was the most eminent physician in the world, and that *Dara's* soldiers had used me extremely ill, depriving me of everything valuable It was fortunate for me that we succeeded in creating in these people an interest in my favour, for after detaining me seven or eight days, they attached a bullock to my carriage, and conducted me within view of the minarets of *Amed-Abud* In this city I met with an *Omrah* who was proceeding to *Dehli*, and I travelled under his protection On the road our eyes were too often offended with the sight of dead men, elephants, oxen, horses, and camels, the wrecks of poor *Dara's* army

While *Dara* pursued his dreary way towards *Tata-bahar*, the war was still raging in *Bengale*, *Sultan Sujah* making much greater efforts than had been foreseen by his enemies But the state of affairs in this quarter occasioned little quietude to *Aueng-Zebe*, who knew how to appreciate the talents and conduct of *Emir-Jemla*, and the distance of *Bengale* from *Agra* lessened the immediate importance of the military operations in that country A source of much greater anxiety was the vicinity of *Solman-Chehonh*, and the apprehension which seemed generally to prevail that he and the *Raja* were about to descend with a hostile force from the mountains,¹ distant scarcely eight days' journey from *Agia* This enemy *Aueng-Zebe* was too prudent to despise, and how to circumvent *Solman-Chehonh* became now the chief object of his attention

The most likely method of attaining that object was, he conceived, to negotiate with the *Raja* of *Serenague*, through the medium of *Jesseingue* who accordingly wrote to him letter upon letter promising the most splendid remuneration if he delivered up *Solman-Chehonh*, and threatening the severest punishment should he refuse to

¹ Of *Srinagar*, i.e. the *Siwálikhs* See p 59 footnote ²

comply. The Raja answered that the loss of his whole territory would affect him less than the idea that he had been guilty of so base and ungenerous an action. When it became evident that neither entreaty nor menace could move the Raja from the path of honour and rectitude, *Siraj-Zeb* marched his army to the foot of the mountains and there employed an immense number of ploughs in levelling huge rocks and widening narrow ways, but the Raja laughed at these vain and puerile attempts to gain an ingress into his country; the mountains would have been inaccessible though assailed by the armies of four such countries as *Hindostan*, so that after all this display of impotent resentment the army was withdrawn.

Meanwhile *Dara* approached the fortress of *Tala Bazar* and when only two or three days' journey from the place he received intelligence (as I have been since informed by our Frenchmen and other *Franks* who formed part of the garrison) that *Mir Baba* by whom the fortress had been long besieged had at length reduced it to the last extremity. Wine and meat sold for upwards of a crown¹ per pound² and other necessaries in the same proportion. Still the Governor continued undaunted making frequent and successful sorties and in every respect approving himself a prudent, brave and faithful soldier opposing with equal calmness and resolution the vigorous assault of General *Mir Baba* and despising both the threats and the promises of *Siraj-Zeb*.

That such was the praiseworthy conduct of the Governor I have been well assured by Frenchmen our fellow countrymen and many other *Franks* who were his companions in arms. I have heard them say that when he received news of *Dara's* approach he increased his liberal payments and that the whole garrison would cheerfully have sacrificed themselves in an effort to drive the enemy

¹ Six in the original worth 4s. 6d.

² Seven in the original equivalent to 1lb. 10z. 10*p* dr av.

from the walls, and open a passage for the entrance of *Dara*, so well did this valiant commander understand how to gain the hearts of his soldiers. He had moreover so judiciously managed, by means of numerous and intelligent spies, whom he contrived, by various dexterous schemes, to introduce in *Mir-Baba's* camp, as to impose upon the besiegers a firm belief that *Dara* was coming up with a formidable body of troops for the purpose of raising the siege. These spies pretended they had themselves seen him and his army, and this stratagem produced all the effect which the governor anticipated, terror seized the enemy's troops, and no doubt was entertained that, if *Dara* had arrived at the time he was confidently expected, *Mir-Baba's* army would partly have disbanded, and partly joined the Prince's party.

But *Dara* seemed doomed never to succeed in any enterprise. Considering it impossible to raise the siege with his handful of men, he was at one time resolved to cross the river *Indus*, and make the best of his way to *Persia*, although that plan would likewise have been attended with nearly insurmountable obstacles. He would have had to traverse the lands of the *Palans*,¹ inconsiderable *Rajas* who acknowledge neither the authority of *Persia* nor of the *Mogol*, and a vast wilderness interposed in which he could not hope to find wholesome water. But his wife persuaded him to abandon the idea of penetrating into that kingdom, alleging a much weaker reason than those I have mentioned. If he persevered in his intention, he must make up his mind, she told him, to see both her and his daughter slaves of the *Persian* Monarch, an ignominy which no member of his family could possibly endure. She and *Dara* forgot, or seemed to forget, that the wife of *Houmazon*, when placed under similar circumstances, was subjected to no such indignity, but treated with great respect and kindness.²

¹ Here meaning the Afghans, and their numerous clans.

² See p. 71.

While Dara's mind was in this state of perplexity and indecision it occurred to him that he was at no considerable distance from in *Cion-Lan¹*, a *Taluk* of some power and note where he had been twice the means of preserving when condemned by *Chak-Jehar* to be thrown under the elephant's feet as a punishment for various acts of rebellion. To *Cion-Lan* Dara determined to proceed hoping to obtain by his means forces to enable him to drive *Mir-Bal*² from the walls of *Tata-Balar*. The plan he now proposed to himself was this:—after raising the siege with the troops supplied by the *Patos* he intended to proceed with the treasure deposited in that city to *Kardahar* whence he might easily reach the kingdom of *Habon*. When in *Habon* he felt quite sanguine in the expectation that *Mohabat-Lax* would zealously and unhesitatingly embrace his cause. It was to Dara this officer was indebted for the government of that country and being possessed of great power and influence and very popular in *Habon* the Prince was not unreasonable in the hope that he would find in *Mohabat-Lax* a sincere and efficacious ally. But Dara's family agitated by dismal forebodings employed every entreaty to prevent him from venturing in *Cion-Lan*'s presence. His wife daughter and his young son *Sope Cheloch* fell at his feet endeavouring with tears in their eyes to turn him aside from his design. The *Patos* they observed was notoriously a robber and a rebel and to place confidence in such a character was at once to rush headlong into destruction. There was no sufficient reason they added why he should be so pertinaciously bent upon raising the siege of *Tata-Balar* the road to *Habon* might be safely pursued without

¹ The Malik Jwan Ayub, an Afghan of the *Langrimalas*; whose territory was Dadar the chief town of the same name, being about 5 miles east of the Bolan Pass and between Sibi and Rindli on the Bolan section of the Sind I skin Ry surrounded by bare and rocky hill which render the heat in summer perhaps greater than that of any other place in the world in the same parallel [29° 28' N.] of latitude.

that operation, for *Mu-Baba* would scarcely abandon the siege for the sake of interrupting his march

Dara, as if hurried away by his evil genius, could not perceive the force of these arguments, remarking, what indeed was the truth, that the journey to *Kaboul* would be full of difficulty and danger, and that he did not believe it possible he should be betrayed by a man bound to him by such strong ties of gratitude. He departed, notwithstanding every solicitation, and soon afforded an additional and melancholy proof that the wicked feel not the weight of obligations when their interests demand the sacrifice of their benefactors.

This robber, who imagined that *Dara* was attended by a large body of soldiers, received the Prince with apparent respect and cordiality, quartering his men upon the inhabitants, with particular injunctions to supply all their wants, and treat them as friends and brethren. But when *Gion-lan* ascertained that *Dara*'s followers did not exceed two or three hundred men, he threw off all disguise. 'It is still doubtful whether he had been tampered with by *Aueng-Zebe*, or whether he were suddenly tempted to the commission of this monstrous crime¹. The sight of a few mules laden with the gold, which *Dara* had saved from the hands of the robbers, by whom he had been constantly harassed, very probably excited his cupidity. Be-

¹ Tavernier tells us that Dará, on hearing of the death 'of one of his wives whom he loved most' from heat and thirst (see p. 103, footnote ², for Khass Khán's account, which confirms Tavernier), was so overcome by this grief, although he had always appeared to be unmoved on all previous occasions of misfortune, that he refused all the consolation offered by his friends and put on garments of mourning. 'It was in this miserable costume that he entered the house of the traitor JUIN KHÁN, where, having laid himself down on a camp bed to rest, a new subject of grief appeared on his awakening. JUIN KHÁN on attempting to seize SEPEHR SHIEKO, the second son of DÁRÁ SHÁH, the young Prince, though but a child, resisted the traitor with courage, and having taken up his bow and arrow laid three men low on the ground. But being alone he was unable to resist the number of traitors, who secured the doors of the house, and did not allow any one of those who might

this as it may the *Pataz* having assembled during the night a considerable number of armed men seized this gold together with the women's jewels and fell upon Dara and Sepe-Chelouh killed the persons who attempted to defend them and tied the Prince on the back of an elephant. The public executioner was ordered to sit behind for the purpose of cutting off his head upon the first appearance of resistance either on his own part, or on that of any of his adherents and in this degrading posture Dara was carried to the army before Tata-batar and delivered into the hands of General Mir-Baba. This officer then commanded the Traitor Gion-han to proceed with his prisoner first to *Lakor* and afterwards to *Dekh*.

When the unhappy Prince was brought to the gates of *Dekh* it became a question with Aurang-Zebe whether in conducting him to the fortress of *Gotalcor* he should be made to pass through the capital. It was the opinion of some courtiers that this was by all means to be avoided because, not only would such an exhibition be derogatory to the royal family but it might become the signal for revolt, and the rescue of Dara might be successfully attempted. Others maintained, on the contrary that he ought to be seen by the whole city that it was necessary to strike the people with terror and astonishment, and to impress their minds with an idea of the absolute and have aided him to enter *Daul Shah*, having been awakened by the noise which these cruel satellites made when seizing this little Prince, saw before his eyes his son, whom they brought in with his hands tied behind his back. The unhappy father unable to doubt any longer the black treason of his host, could not restrain himself from launching these words against the traitor JUIN KHAN : " *Foul, fiend* said he, ungrateful and infamous wretch that thou art finish that which thou hast commenced we are the victims of evil fortune and the unjust passion of AURANGZEB, but remember that I do not merit death except for having saved thy life, and remember that a Prince of the royal blood never had his hands tied behind his back. JUIN KHAN being to some extent moved by these words, ordered the little Prince to be released, and merely placed guards over *Daul Shah* and his son.

— *Transl.*, vol. I pp. 351 352.

inesistible power of *Aureng Zebe* It was also advisable, they added, to undeceive the *Omrahs* and the people, who still entertained doubts of *Dara's* captivity, and to extinguish at once the hopes of his secret partisans *Aureng-Zebe* viewed the matter in the same light, the wretched prisoner was therefore secured on an elephant, his young son, *Sepe-Chekouh*, placed at his side, and behind them, instead of the executioner, was seated *Bhadur-Kan*¹ This was not one of the majestic elephants of *Pegu* or *Ceylon*, which *Dara* had been in the habit of mounting, pompously caparisoned, the harness gilt, and trappings decorated with figured work, and carrying a beautifully painted howdah, inlaid with gold, and a magnificent canopy to shelter the Prince from the sun *Dara* was now seen seated on a miserable and worn-out animal, covered with filth, he no longer wore the necklace of large pearls which distinguish the princes of *Hindoustan*, nor the rich turban and embroidered coat, he and his son were now habited in dirty cloth of the coarsest texture, and his sorry turban was wrapt round with a *Kachemire* shawl or scarf, resembling that worn by the meanest of the people

Such was the appearance of *Dara* when led through the *Bazars* and every quarter of the city I could not divest myself of the idea that some dreadful execution was about to take place, and felt surprise that government should have the hardihood to commit all these indignities upon a Prince confessedly popular among the lower orders, especially as I saw scarcely any armed force The people had for some time inveighed bitterly against the unnatural conduct of *Aureng-Zebe* the imprisonment of his father, of his son *Sultan Mahmoud*, and of his brother *Morad Balche*, filled every bosom with horror and disgust The crowd assembled upon this disgraceful occasion was immense, and everywhere I observed the people weeping, and lamenting the fate of *Dara* in the most touching

¹ *Bhadur Khan*, one of Auringzeb's officers, who had been sent from Ajmere in pursuit of *Dara*

language. I took my station in one of the most conspicuous parts of the city in the midst of the largest bazaar was mounted on a good horse and accompanied by two servants and two intimate friends. From every quarter I heard piercing and distressing shrieks, for the Indian people have a very tender heart men women and children wailing as if some mighty calamity had happened to themselves. *Gioz-kas* rode near the wretched *Dara* and the abusive and indignant cries vociferated



FIG. 5.—Prince Dara Shikoh and his son Siphr Shikoh.

as the traitor moved along were absolutely deafening I observed some *Fakires* and several poor people throw stones at the infamous *Palan*¹ but not a single movement was made no one offered to draw his sword with a

He received the title of Bakhtiyar Khan for this act of treachery See Sir H. M. Elliot's *History* vol. vii. pp. 245-246 for Khâfi Khan's very vivid account of the indignation of the people against *Gioz-kas*.

view of delivering the beloved and compassionate Prince. When this disgraceful procession had passed through every part of *Drhh*, the poor prisoner was shut up in one of his own gardens, called *Hender-Abad*¹

Ameng-Zebe was immediately made acquainted with the impression which this spectacle produced upon the public mind, the indignation manifested by the populace against the *Patan*, the threats held out to stone the perfidious man, and with the fears entertained of a general insurrection. A second council was consequently convened, and the question discussed, whether it were more expedient to conduct *Dara* to *Goualeor*, agreeably to the original intention, or to put him to death without further delay. By some it was maintained that there was no reason for proceeding to extremities, and that the Prince might safely be taken to *Goualeor*, provided he were attended with a strong escort *Danech-Mund-khan*, although he and *Dara* had long been on bad terms, enforced this opinion with all his powers of argument but it was ultimately decided that *Dara* should die, and that *Sepe-Chehonh* should be confined in *Goualeor*. At this meeting *Ranchenara-Begum* betrayed all her enmity against her hapless brother, combating the arguments of *Danech-Mend*, and exciting *Ameng-Zebe* to this foul and unnatural murder. Her efforts were but too successfully seconded by *Kalil-ullah-khan* and *Chah hest-khan*, both of them old enemies of *Dara*, and by *Takarrub khan*, a wretched parasite recently raised to the rank of *Omrah*, and formerly a physician. He was originally distinguished by the appellation of *Hakim Daoud*, and had been compelled to fly from *Persia*². This man rendered

¹ 'Khizrábád, in old Dehlí,' in Kháss Khán's account

² Hakim (Doctor) Daoud was the principal medical attendant on Shah Súlíf, the king of Persia who reigned from 1628-41, but by his intriguing conduct was obliged to fly to India, where he amassed great wealth, part of which he spent in building one of the principal mosques in Ispahan (the *Hakim Daoud Masjid*), where his family lived in great style on the money he remitted to them from Hindostan. Chardin says that he was called *Azab Can* in India, and that his end there was

himself conspicuous in the council by his violent harangue.

Dara ought not to live he exclaimed the safety of the State depends upon his immediate execution and I feel the less reluctant to recommend his being put to death, because he has long since ceased to be a *Musulman* and become a *Kafir*. If it be sinful to shed the blood of such a person may the sin be visited upon my own head! An imprecation which was not allowed to pass unregarded for divine justice overtook this man in his career of wickedness he was soon disgraced declared infamous, and sentenced to a miserable death.

The charge of this atrocious murder¹ was intrusted to a slave of the name of *Naser* who had been educated by *Chak-Jehaz* but experienced some ill-treatment from *Dara*. The Prince apprehensive that poison would be administered to him was employed with *Sepe-Chelouk*

miserable one, his downfall being brought on by the failure of some of his political intrigues. See p. 462 of vol. vi. of *L'oeuvre du Chérâher Chârdî à la Perse* Paris 1811. *Areb Can* is probably intended for *Takarrob Khan*, as given by *Bernier* as *Chardia* is not so correct in his transmutation as his friend *Bernier*.

¹ Catroux's account of this tragic scene which he took from the narrative of *Nanucci* the Venetian physician, who, as has been before stated (p. 6) had attached himself to the person and fortunes of *Dârâ*, and was probably an eye-witness, is as follows — *Dara* was waiting in his prison the decision of his fate when his son was taken from his arms to be conveyed to the citadel of *Gualer* the ordinary place of confinement for Princes. When the father found himself deprived of his son he rightly judged that it was time to think of preparing for death. The Christians sent men, with which the Missionaries had endeavoured to inspire him were revived in the closing hour of his life. He requested to be allowed a conversation with Father *Bosée* a Flemish Jesuit, who had formerly instructed him in our sacred Mysteria. All communication with the Europeans was denied him. In this universal desolation, the Prince sought for consolation in God. He was heard to say more than once: *Mahomet has destroyed me, Jesus Christ the Son of the Eternal will save me*. A few hours before he was put to death *Orangzib* caused a captious question to be put to his brother:

What would you have done to the Emperor they said to him, had he fallen into your hands as you have fallen into his? He

¹ "A wretched parricide," said *Dara*: let him judge of the treat

in boiling lentils, when *Nazer* and four other russians entered his apartment 'My dear son,' he cried out, 'these men are come to murder us!' He then seized a small kitchen knife, the only weapon in his possession. One of the murderers having secured *Sype Chelouh*,¹ the rest fell upon *Dara*, threw him down, and while three of the assassins held him, *Nazer* decapitated his wretched victim. The head was instantly carried to *Aureng-Zebe*, who commanded that it should be placed in a dish, and that water should be brought. The blood was then washed from the face, and when it could no longer be doubted that he has merited by reflecting upon his crimes, and such deserts he would have received with the utmost rigour at my hands." This answer exasperated *Oriangzeb*. He only now sought a minion who would have the barbarity to execute his orders. *Nizar*, one of the slaves of *Chi Jham*, whose occupation was that of a writer to the Emperors, offered himself for this cruel service. He proceeded to the spot where *Dara* was expecting the moment which was to terminate his miseries. He found the Prince in his apartment rusing his eyes to heaven, and repeating these words "Mahamed mara mietchet è ben alla Mariam mi bachel" [Mahammad mi rá mikushad, ibn Allah Maryam mibáshaid, Pers], which is, "Muhamet gives me death, and the Son of God [and Mary] will [are necessary to] save me." He had scarcely finished these words, when the executioner threw him to the earth and cut off his head. Such was the termination of the life of a Prince in whose character was blended such a mixture of virtues and defects as to render him more capable of taking the lead as a Mogol noble, than fit him for controlling the Empire. He died on the 22d of October in the year 1657 [sic], lamented by the people, and regretted even by those who had abandoned and betrayed him.

It is probable that 1657 is a misprint for 1659. *Khissi Khán* states that it was in September 1659 that the order was given for his execution, 'under a legal opinion of the lawyers, because he had apostatised from the law, had vilified religion, and had allied himself with heresy and infidelity.' The judicial murder may thus have been perpetrated on the 22d October as stated by *Manouchi*, on this point, however, there are many conflicting statements. See the late Professor Blochmann's paper on *The Capture and Death of Dárd Shikoh*, *Jour As Soc. Bengal*, pp 274 279, vol xxix, 1870.

¹ *Tavernier* says, 'In the meantime SEPEHR SHEKO was drawn aside, and, whilst they amused him, a slave cut off DÁRÁ SHÁH's head'—*Travels*, vol 1 p 354

that it was indeed the head of *Dara* he shed tears and said *Ah [41] Bed-bal!* Ah wretched one! let this shocking sight no more offend my eyes but take away the head and let it be buried in *Hormayon's* tomb.¹

Dara's daughter was taken that same evening to the seraglio but afterwards sent to *Chak Jekan* and *Begum-Sahib* who begged of *Aurangzeb* to commit the young Princess to their care. *Dara's* wife foreseeing the calamities which awaited her and her husband had already put a period to her existence by swallowing poison at *Lahor*.² *Sepe-Chelouh* was immured in the

¹ Catrou (Manouchi) tells us that when *Dara's* head was brought to *Aurangzeb* he examined it with an air of satisfaction he touched it with the point of his sword; he opened the closed eyes to observe a speck that he might be convinced that another head had not been substituted in the place of the one he had ordered to be struck off. Afterwards following the counsel of *Rauhan Ara Begum*, he caused it to be embalmed and conveyed to *Shah Jahan* and enclosed in a box to be offered to him in the name of *Aurangzeb*. Before the box was opened the old Emperor said It is at least a consolation for an unhappy father to find that the swarper has not wholly forgotten me, but when the packet was opened and he beheld the head of the son so tenderly beloved, the good old man fell into a swoon. The Princess Begum *Sabb*, always faithful to the cause of *Dara*, made the air resound with her cries. Nothing indeed could be more affecting than the melancholy and despair excited by so tragical a spectacle in the prison of *Agra*.

² It is stated by *Khusi Khan* that *Dara's* wife *Nadira Begum*, died when with her husband in *Malik Jiwan's* territory and that her body was sent to *Lahore* to be buried. When *Dara* reached the land of this evil *saw/mir* *Malik Jiwan* came out like the destroying angel to meet him. As a guest murdering host he conducted *Dara* home and exerted himself to entertain him. During the two or three days that *Dara* remained here, his wife *Nadira Begum*, daughter of *Parwaz* [Sultan *Parwaz* his uncle second son of the Emperor *Jahangir*. *Dara* was married to *Nadira* in 1633 when he was twenty years of age and she was the mother of *Sulaiman Shikoh* and *Siphr Shikoh*], died of dysentery and vexation. Mountain after mountain of trouble thus pressed upon the heart of *Dara*, grief was added to grief sorrow to sorrow so that his mind no longer retained its equilibrium. Without considering the consequences [the deceased had left a will desiring to be buried in Hindostan—*Alamgir adha*], he sent her corpse to

fortress of *Goualeor*, and soon after these tragical events *Gion-kan* was summoned before the council, and then dismissed from *Dehlī* with a few presents. He did not escape the fate, however, which he merited, being way-laid and assassinated in a forest, within a few leagues of his own territory. This barbarian had not sufficiently reflected, that though tyrants appear to countenance the blackest crimes while they conduce to their interest, or promote a favourite object, they yet hold the perpetrators in abhorrence, and will not scruple to punish them when they can no longer be rendered subservient to any impious project.

In the mean time, the brave governor of *Tata-bakar* was compelled to surrender the place, an order for its immediate surrender, exacted from *Dara* himself, having been sent to the faithful eunuch, who insisted, however, on honourable terms of capitulation. The perfidious enemy, intending to violate every promise, readily assented to the conditions proposed, and *Mir-Baba* was admitted into the town.

The governor proceeded to *Lahor*, where he and the feeble remains of his intrepid garrison were miserably slaughtered by *Kahl-ullah-kan*, who commanded in that city. The reason for this atrocious act was, that although the eunuch professed his intention of visiting the King at *Dehlī*, to gratify the desire expressed by *Aweng-Zebe* to converse with so brave a soldier, yet he really meditated a rapid march to *Serenaguer*, with all his followers, for the purpose of making common cause with *Soliman-Chehouh*. Among these followers (many of whom were *Franks*) he distributed money with a liberal hand.

Of *Dara*'s family, there now remained only *Soliman-Chehouh*, whom it would not have been easy to draw from

Lahore in charge of *Gul Muhammad* to be buried there. He thus parted from one who had been faithful to him through his darkest troubles' Sir H M Elliot's *History* vol vii p 244 See p 69, note, for Tavernier's account.

Serenagger If the Raja had been faithful to his engagements. But the intrigues of Jessungne the promises and threats of Aurang-Zebe the death of Dara and the hostile preparations of the neighbouring Rajas shook the resolution of this pusillanimous protector. Soliman-Chetowk felt that he was no longer in safety and endeavoured to reach Great Tibet.¹ His route lay across the most dreary country consisting of nothing but sterile and mountainous tracts. He was pursued by the Raja a son overtaken and wounded and being conveyed to Dekli was shut up in Selim gwer the fortress in which Morad Bakche was imprisoned.²

Aurang-Zebe acted upon this occasion as he had done in the case of Dara. That Soliman Chetowk's identity might be established the king commanded that he should be brought into the presence of all the courtiers. I could not repress my curiosity and witnessed the whole of this dismal scene. The fetters were taken from the Prince's feet before he entered the chamber wherein the Ovraks were assembled but the chains which were gilt³ remained about his hands. Many of the courtiers shed tears at the sight of this interesting young man who was tall and extremely handsome. The principal ladies of the court

¹ The territory now known as Ladikh.

² See p. 69.

³ When Isaac Comnenus, king of Cyprus surrendered to Richard L Cœur de Lion king of England, in May 1191 he begged that he might not be fettered with chains of iron. Richard accordingly ordered that his chains should be of silver in consideration of his royal birth. In the words of John Brompton the compiler of old chronicles, who, in this instance is confirmed by historians of accepted authority *Et cum in manu et potestate regis omnia fera essent a rege solum petuntur ne in compadiis et manicis furris permittatur cum penitentiis* *Rex vero petitionem eius audiens ait Quia nobis est et nolumus cum mortali ut vivat immoxius cuthenus argenteis astringatur* Col. 1200. Catrou tells us that the fetters and handcuffs with which Morad Baksh was secured (p. 68) were of silver and that his brother (Aurangzeb) had caused them to be made a long time previously and which he often showed to his son Mahomed to keep him to his duty. As for the eunuch [Shihhbir], he was secured without difficulty and loaded with iron fetters.

had permission to be present, concealed behind a lattice-work, and were also greatly moved *Aueng-Zebe*, too, affected to deplore the fate of his nephew, and spoke to him with apparent kindness ‘Be comforted,’ the King told him, ‘no harm shall befall you You shall be treated with tenderness God is great, and you should put your trust in him *Dara*, your father, was not permitted to live only because he had become a *Kaser*, a man devoid of all religion’ Whereupon the Prince made the ‘salaam, or sign of grateful acknowledgment, lowering his hands to the ground, and lifting them, as well as he was able, to his head, according to the custom of the country He then told the King, with much self-possession, that if it were intended to give him the *poust* to drink, he begged he might be immediately put to death *Aueng-Zebe* promised in a solemn manner, and in a loud voice, that this drink should most certainly not be administered, and that his mind might be perfectly easy The Prince was then required to make a second salaam, and when a few questions had been put to him, by the King’s desire, concerning the elephant laden with golden roupies, which had been taken from him during his retreat to *Serenaguer*, he was taken out of the chamber, and conducted on the following day to *Goualeor*, with the others

This *poust* is nothing but poppy-heads crushed, and allowed to soak for a night in water This is the potion generally given to Princes confined in the fortress of *Goualeor*, whose heads the Monarch is deterred by prudential reasons from taking off¹ A large cup of this

¹ Johannes de Laet, at p 40 of his book *De Imperio Magni Mogolis, sive India Vera*, Lugd Bat Elzevir, 1631 (first issue), gives an interesting description of the Mogul state prisons in Hindostan In his account of the fort at Gwalior, he says ‘Above the fourth and highest gate stands the figure of an elephant skilfully cut out of stone [This is the well known *Hathipul*, or “Elephant’s Gateway,” and de Laet also describes, in a previous passage, the vast staircase leading to it, so familiar to all visitors to this celebrated fortress] This gate is most sumptuously built of green and blue stone, on the *sw*

beverage is brought to them early in the morning and they are not given anything to eat until it be swallowed they would sooner let the prisoner die of hunger. This drink emaciates the wretched victims; who lose their strength and intellect by slow degrees become torpid and senseless and at length die. It is said that it was by this means that *Sepe-Chekooh* the grandchild of *Morad Batcha* and *Soliman Chekooh* were sent out of the world.

Morad Batcha was put to death in a more violent and open manner. Though in prison he was yet very popular and verses were continually composed in praise of his courage and conduct. *Sureng Lebe* therefore did not deem it safe to make away with him in secret, by the power as the others were fearing that there would always

several gilded turrets that shine brilliantly. Here the Governor of the place dwells; and here also State prisoners are confined. The King is said to have three prisons of this kind. The second is at Rantipore [Ranthambhor or Ranthimbar the picturesque ancient rock fortress in the Jeypore State formerly a stronghold of the Rajá of Bundi who transferred it to the Emperor Akba], forty eaus from this place, whither the King sends those whom he has condemned to death. They are for the most part kept here for two months, after which the Governor brings them out, places them on the top of the wall, and having caused them to drink some milk casts them down headlong on the rocks beneath. [*Præfectus artis eis product et in fasto gis muri conditatis et lecas folias præcifiles agit in subiectas rufet* thus in the original. The milk being a decoction of the milky juice of the poppy given to the prisoners to render them insensible. The *fasto* a slow poison (*puris*, from *fast* a poppy also called *takud* which like some of the preparations of *mardik* sold in the opium dens of Lucknow had the effect of emaciating those who partook of it by taking away an appetite for solid food) of Bernier's description being reserved for members of the Royal family & being a more secret death, free from the outward signs of laying violent hands upon one of the Blood Royal. See in this connection pp. 97 100, and 180]. The third prison fortress is in the fort of Rotas [Rohtisgarh, about 30 miles south of the town of Sasseram, in Bengal overlooking the junction of the Hoel and Sonne rivers, an ancient site the top of the plateau on which the remains of the fort stand being 1490 feet above the level of the adjacent country] in the province of Bengal, whither are sent those who are condemned *waryd die* —not for life; they very seldom manage to escape.

be some doubt whether he had been really put to death or not, and that this uncertainty might some day be used as a pretext for an uprising, the following charge, they say, was brought up against him

At the period when *Morad-Bakche* was making extensive preparations for war, in his government of *Guzarate*, he put to death a certain *Sayed* at *Amed-Abad*, that he might obtain possession of his great wealth. The children of the murdered *Sayed* now presented themselves in open court, calling loudly for justice, and demanding the head of *Morad-Bakche*. No *Omrah* would venture to reprove or silence this procedure, both because the person whose innocent blood had been shed was a *Sayed*, or descendant of the prophet *Mahomet*, to whom unbounded veneration is due, and because it could not but be evident to every person that this was a mode designed by the King to rid himself of a dangerous rival under the cloak of justice. The demand of the sons¹ was granted, and without any other form of process, an order for the head of the murderer was given, with which they immediately repaired to *Goualeor*.

There now existed only one member of his family who created anxiety or apprehension in the mind of *Aurang-Zebe*, and this was *Sultan Sugah*. Hitherto he had displayed much resolution and vigour, but now felt the necessity of yielding to the power and fortune of his

¹ Kháfi Khín's (who states that his father was one of Murád Bakhsh's confidential servants) account of this mock trial does not quite agree with Bernier's. He says that the eldest son refused to demand satisfaction for his father's death, but that the second son complied with the expressed wish of some of the Emperor's friends, viz., that the two sons of Ali Náki, whom Murád Bakhsh had put to death, should bring a charge of murder against him. Also that after the death of Murád Bakhsh, Aurangzeb rewarded the eldest son for not enforcing his claim of blood. Citrou states that Aurangzeb compassed his brother's death by ordering some soldiers of his guard to proceed to Gwalior, and there sting him 'by one of those adders whose poison is quick and mortal.'

brother Reinforcements continued to be sent to *Esmir Jemla* until the Prince encompassed on all sides, was compelled to fly for his personal safety to *Dakk*¹ which is the last town in *Bengale* on the borders of the sea and this ends the whole tragedy.

The Prince being destitute of ships to put to sea and not knowing whither to fly for refuge, sent his eldest son *Sultan Banque* to the King of *Racaz* or *Mogz*² a *Gentile* or idolater to ascertain if he would grant him a temporary asylum and a passage to *Moka* when the favourable season arrived * it being his wish to proceed thence to *Meca* and afterward take up his residence in *Turkey* or *Persia*. The King's answer was in the affirmative and expressed in the kindest terms. *Sultan Banque* returned to *Dakk* with a large number of *galleasses*⁴ (as they call the half galleys of this King) manned by *Franks* for so I would designate those fugitive Portuguese and other wandering Christians who had entered into the King's service and whose chief occupation was to ravage this part of *Lower Bengale*. On board these vessels, *Sultan Sayak* embarked with his family consisting of his wife his three sons and his daughters. The King [of Arakan] gave them a tolerable reception and supplied them with every necessary of life. Month after month passed the favourable season arrived, but no mention was made of vessels to convey them to *Moka* although *Sultan Sayak* required them on no other terms than the payment of the hire for he yet wanted not roupes of gold and silver or gems. He had indeed too great a plenty of them his great wealth

¹ *Dacca*, on the *Burigangt* river formerly the main stream of the *Gange*.

² *Arakan* or *Magh*, the *Rakheng* of *Khissi Khan*.

³ *La saison du vent* in the original. *Maison* is for the Arabic word *mawis* a season, which the Portuguese corrupted into ~~she~~^{me mae} our *maison*, the French *saison*.

⁴ From the early Portuguese word *galias* which was the name for ~~host of~~ half-decked craft used on the shores of the Red Sea, called unequal combat from which is derived our English word *jolly-boat*

being probably the cause of, or at least very much contributing to, his ruin These barbarous kings are devoid of true generosity, and little restrained by any promises which they have made Seldom guided by considerations of good faith, their present interest is the sole guide of their conduct, and they appeal insensible of the mischief which may accrue to themselves from their perfidiousness and cruelty To escape out of their hands, either you must have nothing to tempt their avarice, or you must be possessed of superior strength It was in vain that *Sultan Syjah* evinced the utmost solicitude to depart for *Moha*, the King turned a deaf ear to his entreaties, became cool and uncivil, and reproached the Prince for not visiting him I know not whether *Sultan Syjah* considered it beneath his dignity to associate with him, or whether he apprehended that his person would be seized, and his treasure plundered, if he ventured into the palace *Emur-Jemla* had offered the King, in the name of *Aureng-Zebe*, large sums of money, and other considerable advantages, on condition of his delivering up the Prince Though *Sultan Syjah* would not himself venture into the royal residence, yet he sent his son, *Sultan Banque*, who, as he approached the palace, bestowed *largesse* to the people, throwing among them half *roupies*, and also whole *roupies*, both of gold and silver, and, when he came before the King, presented him with various rich brocades and rare pieces of goldsmith's work, set with precious stones of great value, and apologising for the unavoidable absence of his father, who was indisposed, entreated the King to remember the vessel and the promise which he had made

This visit proved as unavailing as every preceding effort to induce the barbarian to fulfil his engagements, and to add to the mortification and perplexity of the illustrious fugitive, the King, five or six days after this interview *er's* made a formal demand of one of his daughters in marriage, *Sultan Syjah's* refusal to accede to this request *exacted* quick and

him to such a degree that the Prince's situation became quite desperate. What then ought he to do? To remain inactive was only quietly to await destruction. The season for departure was passing away. It was therefore necessary to come to a decision of some kind. He meditated at length an enterprise which never was exceeded in extravagance and which proves the hopelessness of the situation to which he was reduced.

Although the king of Malacca be a *Centic* yet there are many *Mahometans* mixed with the people who have either chosen to retire among them or have been enslaved by the Portuguese before mentioned in their expeditions to the neighbouring coasts. Sultan Syah secretly gained over these *Mahometans* whom he joined with two or three hundred of his own people the remnant of those who followed him from *Bengale* and with this force resolved to surprise the house of the king put his family to the sword and make himself sovereign of the country. This bold attempt which resembled more the enterprise of a desperado than that of a prudent man had nevertheless a certain feasibility in it as I was informed by several *Mahometans* Portuguese and *Hollanders* who were then on the spot. But the day before the blow was to be struck a discovery was made of the design which altogether ruined the affairs of Sultan Syah and involved in it the destruction of his family.

The Prince endeavoured to escape into Pegu a purpose scarcely possible to be effected by reason of the vast mountains and forests that lay in the route for there is not now as formerly a regular road in that direction. He was pursued and overtaken within twenty-four hours after his flight: he defended himself with an obstinacy of courage such as might have been expected and the number of barbarians that fell under his sword was incredible but at length overpowered by the increasing host of his assailants, he was compelled to give up the unequal combat. Sultan Basque who had not advanced

so far as his father, fought also like a lion, until covered with the blood of the wounds he received from the stones that had been showered upon him from all sides, he was seized, and carried away, with his two young brothers, his sisters, and his mother.

No other particulars, on which much dependence may be placed, are known of *Sultan Sujah*. It is said that he reached the hills, accompanied by an eunuch, a woman, and two other persons, that he received a wound on the head from a stone, which brought him to the ground, that the eunuch having bound up the Prince's head with his own turban he arose again, and escaped into the woods.

I have heard three or four totally different accounts of the fate of the Prince, from those even who were on the spot. Some assured me that he was found among the slain, though it was difficult to recognise his body, and I have seen a letter from a person at the head of the Factory which the Hollanders maintain in that region, mentioning the same thing. Great uncertainty prevails, however, upon the subject, which is the reason why we have had so many alarming rumours at *Delhi*. It was reported, at one time, that he was arrived at *Masipatam*,¹ and that

¹ *Masulipatam*, the modern rendering of the vernacular name *Machhlipatnam* or 'Fish Town,' the generally received etymology of the name, which, however, Colonel Yule considered erroneous. That distinguished historical-geographer held that the coast was the *Mesolia* of the Greek geographers, and believed the name to be a relic of that word. Bernier's version of the name seems to me to support Colonel Yule's contention. It may, however, be intended for 'Machlipatam,' a local, clipped, colloquial way of pronouncing the name, similar to '*Machhlisahr*' for *Machhlishahr*, a town in the Jaunpur District of the North-Western Provinces which is a modern name, meaning 'City of Fishes,' given to it owing to its liability to floods in the rainy season, its ancient name being *Chiswa*. The Dutch established a factory at *Masulipatam* about 1615, the English in 1622, the French in 1669, and the site of their factory, a patch of ground about three hundred yards square, is still claimed by France. Sterne's 'Eliza' was at one time a resident at *Masulipatam*, where he

the Kings of Golconda and Japour engaged to support his cause with all their forces. It was confidently said at another period that he had passed within sight of Somaré with two ships flying red colours with which he had been presented either by the King of Pegu or of Siam. Again we were told that the Prince was in Persia that he had been seen in Schiras and soon afterwards in Kandakar ready to invade the kingdom of Caboul. Aurang Zebe once observed perhaps by way of joke, that Sultan Syah was become at last an *Hajj*¹ or pilgrim insinuating that he had visited Mecca and even at this day there are a great many persons fully persuaded that he is returned to Persia from Constantinople having obtained large supplies of money in that city. But in my opinion there never existed ground for any of these reports. I attach great importance to the letter from the Dutch gentleman, which states that the Prince was killed in his attempt to escape and one of Sultan Syah's eunuchs with whom I travelled from Bengal to Masnpatam and his former commandant of artillery now in the service of the King of Golconda both assured me that their master was dead although they were reluctant to communicate any further information. The French merchants whom I saw at Delhi,² and who came direct from Ispahan, had never heard a syllable of Sultan Syah's being in Persia. It seems

husband Mr Daniel Draper was stationed in the service of the Honourable East India Company and Eliza Tree was to be seen there, until it was unfortunately washed away in the cyclone of 1864. See *Round about Bombay* by James Douglas, and Sir George Birdwood's article, illustrated, in *The Journal of Indian Art* for January 1891 entitled Eliza Draper's Letter.

¹ For *Hajji*, the incorrect form used by Turks and Persians of the Arabic word *Hajj* a pilgrim to Mecca.

² Although Bernier does not mention his name I believe one of the French merchants to have been Tavernier who had left Ispahan on the 24th February 1665, and travelling via Bandar Abbas reached Surat on the 5th May. He remained in Surat for some time, and travelling most probably by Bushanpur Gwallor and Agra, reached Jahānábád (Delhi) in September where he halted for a few weeks. On

also that his sword and dagger were found soon after his defeat and if he reached the woods, as some people pretend, it can scarcely be hoped that he escaped, as it is probable he must have fallen into the hands of robbers, or have become a prey to the tigers or elephants which very greatly infest the forests of that country

But whatever doubts may be entertained of the fate of *Sultan Syah*, there are none as to the catastrophe which befell his family¹. When brought back, men, women, and children were all thrown into prison, and treated with the utmost harshness. Some time after, however, they were set at liberty, and used more kindly. The King then married the eldest Princess, and the Queen-mother evinced a strong desire to be united to *Sultan Banque*.

While these events were happening, some servants of *Sultan Banque* joined the *Mahometans*, of whom I have spoken, in a plot similar to the last. The indiscreet zeal of one of the conspirators, who was probably heated with wine, led to the discovery of the design on the day on which it was to be executed. In regard to this affair, too, I have heard a thousand different tales, and the only fact I can relate with confidence is, that the King felt so exasperated against the family of *Syah* as to give orders for its total extermination. Even the Princess whom he had himself espoused, and who, it is said, was advanced in

the 10th November he was shown the Emperor's jewels, including the great Mogul diamond (see p 22, footnote ⁴) Shortly afterwards he left for Agra, and on the 25th November 1665 he, in company with Bernier, started for Bengal. Tavernier had with him a young nephew, son of his brother Maurice Tavernier, four attendants of different professions, and a surgeon — *Travels*, Introduction to vol 1 and generally (transl V Ball, 1889)

¹ Catrou states that 'the subjects of the King of Arracan invested on all sides the palace in which the Mogul Prince was residing. The unfortunate Cha chua found no longer any security but was compelled to fly to the forests. He made his escape to their depths, but these tigers pursued him, and after having massacred, without pity, his wives and his children, they deprived him of life on the 7th of February in the year 1658.'

pregnancy was sacrificed according to his brutal mandate. Sultan Basque and his brothers were decapitated with gruesome looking axes¹ quite blunt and the female members of this ill fated family were closely confined in their apartments and left to die of hunger.

In this manner terminated the war which the lust of domination had kindled among these four brothers. It lasted between five and six years that is to say from about the year 1635 to the year 1660 or 1661 and it left Aweng Zebe the undisputed master of this mighty Empire.

¹ Avec de malheureuses haches toutes émoussées. In the original probably intended to denote the well known *sas* or bill knife which has a blade about eighteen inches long, narrow at the haft, square and broad at the top, pointed and sharpened on one side only set in a handle of wood, a bamboo root being considered the best; a common weapon at the present day among the Amhar bill tribes, and others on the north-east frontier of India.



R E M A R K A B L E O C C U R R E N C E S

Or an account of the most important events after the war during five years or thereby, in the States of the Great Mogol

THE war being ended, the *Tartars* of *Usbec* eagerly despatched ambassadors to *Aureng-Zebe*. These people had been witnesses of his conduct and valour in many battles, when in command of the corps which *Chah-Jehan* sent to the assistance of the *Kan* of *Samarcande*, then engaged in hostilities with him of *Balk*, and they had reason to apprehend that *Aueng-Zebe* did not forget the treachery of which they had been guilty when he was on the point of capturing *Balk*, the capital city of the enemy. Upon that occasion, the two *Kans* made up their differences, and united in one common effort to drive him back, lest he should seize upon both their territories, in the same manner as *Ekbar* had obtained possession of the kingdom of *Kachemire*. The *Usbec Tartars* were not ignorant of the occurrences which had taken place in *Hindoustan*, of the victories gained by *Aureng-Zebe*, and of the total discomfiture and death of the other competitors for the crown. They were aware that although *Chah-Jehan* still lived, yet his son was, in reality, the recognised and established King of the *Indies*. Whether, then, they dreaded his just resentment, or hoped, in their inbred avarice and sordidness, to obtain

some confidential presents the two Ambassadors adored with a respect of their services and with injunctions to perform the ceremony of the Melakat; that is to express in a solemn manner their wishes that his reign might be long and prosperous. Since Zebek knew how to value an offer of service made at the conclusion of a war; he knew the fear of punishing him ill or the expectation of advantage had induced the King to send them such presents. They were received however with due form and politeness.



ILLUSTRATION.—THE KING RECEIVING THE AMBASSADORS.

ness and as I happened to be present at the audience I can relate the particulars with accuracy.

The ambassadors when at a distance made the Salam or Indian act of obeissance placing the hand thrice upon the head and as often dropping it down to the ground. They then approached so near that *Sirung Zebek* might easily have taken the letters from their own hands but this ceremony was performed by an *Omrak*; the letters

were received and opened by him, and then presented to the King, who, after having perused the contents with a grave countenance, commanded that there should be given to each of the ambassadors a *Ser-apah* or vesture from head to foot, namely, a vest of brocade, a turban, and a sash or girdle, of embroidered silk. This done, the presents from the *Kans* were brought before the King, consisting of some boxes of *Lapis-lazuli* or the choicest *Azure*¹, a few long-haired camels, several horses of great beauty, although the *Tartar* horses² are generally something better than merely beautiful—some camel-loads of fresh fruit, such as apples, pears, grapes, and melons, *Usbee* being the country which principally supplies *Dehli* with these fruits, which are there eaten all the winter, and many loads of dry fruit, as *Bokara* prunes,³ apricots,

¹ Used, pounded up, by the calligraphers of Persia, Kashmir, and Delhi as the basis for that ‘azur blue’ colour, in their choice illuminated MSS., which is unsurpassable, and cannot even be approached by any modern artificial chemical substitute. *Lapis lazuli* was largely used in the *pietra dura* work in the *Taj*, and these Tartar ambassadors may have been bringing some of it as a tribute or offering to the Mogul Court for this very purpose. This tomb, although finished in 1648 as far as the mere structure is concerned, was probably worked at for many years afterwards (‘built by Titans, finished by jewellers’), as much of the exquisite detail of its decorations could not have been carried out in any other way. In a translation of a Persian MS., published at Lahore in 1869, at the Victoria Press, by Azeezoodeen, giving an account of the building of the *Táj*, particulars are given of the source of supply and cost of the various stones used. In this account *lapis lazuli* is said to have been brought from Ceylon, but I believe that this mineral is never found there. We are also informed that ‘most of these [stones] were received in lieu of tribute from different nations under the Emperor’s rule, or were made presents voluntarily, or otherwise, by the different Rajahs and Nawabs’.

² ‘The fine up standing Turkoman horse’ of the everyday Calcutta horse dealers’ sale catalogues. Moorcroft’s journey to Tibet, in 1819, was chiefly undertaken with the object of obtaining Turkoman horses of the choicest breed, which it was his great ambition to domesticate in India.

³ The *Ali Bokharas* imported largely into India at the present day, and most excellent simply stewed, or in a tart.

*Kishmishes*¹ or raisins apparently without stones and two other kinds of raisin black and white extremely large and delicious.

Ayung-Zebe expressed himself well pleased with the liberality of the *hans* extolling in exaggerated strains the beauty and rareness of the fruits horses and camels and when he had spoken a few words on the fertility of their country and a host two or three questions concerning the College at Samarcand² he desired the ambassadors to go and repose themselves intimating that he should be happy to see them often.

They came away from the audience delighted with their reception without any feeling of mortification on account of the salam à l'Asien which certainly savours of servility and not at all displeased that the King had refused to receive the letters from their own hands. If they had been required to kiss the ground or to perform any act of still deeper humiliation I verily believe they would have complied without a murmur. It should indeed be observed that it would have been unreasonable to insist upon saluting Ayung Zebe according to the custom of their own

¹ *Kishmish* the stoneless raisins of the modern dried fruit sellers.

² The present city of Samarkand, at one time the capital of Timur is but a wreck of its former self but time brings round strange changes, and this Holy city may have a renaissance. The central part of Samarkand is the *Hughistan*, a square limited by the three *madrasahs* (colleges) of Ulog beg Shir dar and Tilla kari; in its architectural symmetry and beauty this is rivalled only by some of the squares of Italian cities. The college of Shir-dar (built in 1601) takes its name from the two lions, or rather tigers, figured on the top of its doorway which is richly decorated with green, blue red and white enamelled bricks. It is the most spacious of the three, and 128 Moollahs inhabit its sixty four apartments. The Tilla-kari (dressed in gold) built in 1618 has fifty six rooms. But the most renowned of the three madrasahs is that of Ulog beg built in 1420 or 1431 by Timur the grandson of the great conqueror. It is smaller than the others, but it was to its school of mathematics and astronomy that Samarkand owed its wide renown in the fifteenth century. P. A. K [KOROTKIN] *Encyc. Brit.* ninth ed. 1836.

country, or to expect that the letters would be delivered without the intervention of an *Omrah* these privileges belong exclusively to *Persian* ambassadors, nor are they granted, even to them, without much hesitation and difficulty

These people remained more than four months at *Dehli*, notwithstanding all their endeavours to obtain their *congé*. This long detention proved extremely injurious to their health, they and their suite sickened, and many of them died. It is doubtful whether they suffered more from the heat of *Hindoustan*, to which they are unaccustomed, or from the filthiness of their persons, and the insufficiency of their diet. There are probably no people more narrow-minded, sordid, or uncleanly, than the *Usbec Tartars*. The individuals who composed this embassy hoarded the money allowed them by *Aureng-Zebe* for their expenses, and lived on a miserable pittance, in a style quite unsuitable to their station. Yet they were dismissed with great form and parade. The King, in the presence of all his *Omrahs*, invested each of them with two rich *Serapahs*, and commanded that eight thousand *roupies* should be carried to their respective houses. He also sent by them, as presents to the two *Kans*, their masters, very handsome *Serapahs*, a large number of the richest and most exquisitely wrought brocades, a quantity of fine linens, *alachas*,¹ or silk stuffs

¹ Generally in pieces about five yards long, with a wavy line pattern running in the length on either side. The name *alchah* or *alchah*, was also applied to any corded stuff. At p 135 the markings of a zebra are compared to this fabric. Sivaji, the Mahratta chief, in his portrait (Fig 8), which was taken from life evidently by a Dutch artist, reproduced at p 187 of this book, is therein depicted as clothed in *alchah*. In the words of Valentyn, 'we represent this Signior from life, arrayed in a golden *alcha*, as well as a turban on his head' (Wy ver-toonen dien Heer na't leven, met een goude Alegia bekleed, en met zoo een tulbant op't hoofd —*Beschryving*, p 265). In this portrait the pattern of the fabric is well shown, and it was from authentic pictures such as these, the work of Indian artists is a rule, that our manufacturers, and those of other nations, took their first Oriental designs.

interwoven with gold and silver a few carpets and two daggers set with precious stones.

During their stay I paid them three visits having been introduced as a physician by one of my friends the son of an *Usbec* who has amassed a fortune at this court. It was my design to collect such useful particulars concerning their country as they might be able to supply but I found them ignorant beyond all conception. They were unacquainted even with the boundaries of *Lahore* and could give no information respecting the *Tartars* who a few years ago subjugated *China*.¹ In short I could elicit by my conversation with the ambassadors scarcely one new fact. Once I was desirous of dining with them and as they were persons of very little ceremony I did not find it difficult to be admitted at their table. The meal appeared to me very strange it consisted only of horse flesh I contrived however to dine. There was a *ragout* which I thought eatable and I should have considered myself guilty of a breach of good manners if I had not praised a dish so pleasing to their palate. Not a word was uttered during dinner my elegant hosts were fully employed in cramming their mouths with as much *pela*² as they could contain for with the use of spoons these people are unacquainted. But when their

¹ The first Tartar (correctly Tatar) partial conquest of China was in about 1100. The invaders were expelled, but reconquered China in 1644 when Shun-chee or as it is sometimes written Chun-chee, was declared Emperor. It is to this conquest that Bernier here refers the Manchou Tartar dynasty then established continuing until 1912.

² A corruption of the Persian word *fale*, that favourite dish among the Muhammadans in the East. Orleton in *A Voyage to Smarrat, in the Year 1689* p. 397 (Lond. 1696), tells us that, *Palan*, that is, Rice boiled so artificially that every grain lies singly without being added together with Spices intermixt, and a boild Fowl in the middle is the most common *Indian* Dish; and a dumposed Fowl that is, boild with butter in any small Vessel and stuff with Raisons and Almonds, is another. *Dumposed* is meant for *dampukht* from the Persian meaning steam-cooked. For achieving a *dampukht* fowl to perfection a *dark marble* pan must be used.

stomachs were sated with the dainty repast, they recovered their speech, and would fain have persuaded me that the *U'sbecs* surpass all other men in bodily strength, and that no nation equals them in the dexterous management of the bow. This observation was no sooner made than they called for bows and arrows, which were of a much larger size than those of *Hindoustan*, and offered to lay a wager that they would pierce an ox or a horse through and through. They proceeded to extol the strength and valour of their country-women, in comparison with whom the *Amazons* were soft and timorous. The tales they related of female feats were endless, one especially excited my wonder and admiration, would that I could relate it with genuine Tartar eloquence. It seems that when *Aweng-Zebe* was prosecuting the war in their country, a party of five and-twenty or thirty horsemen entered a small village, and while employed in pillaging the houses, and binding the inhabitants, whom they intended to carry away as slaves, a good old woman said to them 'Children, listen to my counsel, and cease to act in this mischievous manner. My daughter happens just now to be absent, but she will soon return. Withdraw from this place, if you are prudent, should she light upon you, you are undone.' They made contemptuous sport of the good lady, continuing to plunder the property, and to secure the persons, of individuals, until, having fully laden their beasts, they quitted the village, taking with them many of the inhabitants and the old woman herself. They had not gone half a league, however, before the aged mother, who never ceased to look behind, cried out in an ecstasy of joy, 'My daughter! My daughter!' Her person was indeed hid from view, but the extraordinary clouds of dust, and the loud trampling of a horse, left no doubt on the mind of the anxious parent, that her heroic child was at hand to rescue her and her friends from the power of their cruel enemies. Presently the Tartar maiden was

seen mounted on a fiery steed a bow and quiver hanging at her side and while yet at a considerable distance she cried out that she was still willing to spare their lives, on condition that they restored the plunder released their captives and retired peaceably to their own country. The Moguls turned as deaf an ear to the words of the young heroine as to the entreaties of her aged parent but were astonished when they saw her in a moment let fly three or four arrows which brought to the ground the same number of men. They had instant recourse to their own bows but the damsel was much beyond the reach of their arrows and laughed at such impotent efforts to avenge the death of their companions. She continued to perform dreadful execution among them with an accuracy of aim and strength of arm which was quite different to theirs until having killed half of their number with arrows, she fell sword in hand upon the remainder and cut them in pieces.¹

The ambassadors from Tartary were still in Dekli when Israeg-Zebe was seized with a dangerous illness.² He was frequently delirious from the violence of the fever and his tongue became so palsied that he could scarcely articulate. The physicians despaired of his recovery and it was generally believed he was dead though the event was concealed by Razchewara Begum from interested motives. It was even rumoured that the Haüs Jessoomeingwe governor of Gujarat was advancing to release Chak-Jehan from

¹ In the Dutch edition of Bernier Amsterdam 1672 at p. 10 of the section, *Remarkable Occurrences* (*Bijzondere Uytkomsten*) there is a very quaint illustration to this passage. A copperplate engraving after a mere fancy sketch, in which the Tartar maldeo is shown as dealing great execution among the ranks of the Moguls, their arrows falling short of her a burning village indicated in the background. The consternation among the Moguls is very cleverly depicted, and the action of the Amazon's horse charging down on their ranks is exceedingly well expressed. See Bibliography entry No. 5.

² The date of this illness varies in the various annals of the time. The correct date is May August 1662 (Irv. Ind. Ant. 1911 p. 76)

captivity, that *Mohabet-kan*, who had at length acknowledged *Aureng-Zebe's* authority, had quitted the government of *Kaboul*, passed already through *Lahor*, and was rapidly marching on *Agra*, at the head of three or four thousand horse, with the same intention, and that the eunuch *Etbar-kan*, under whose custody the aged monarch was placed, felt impatient for the honour of opening the door of his prison.

On the one hand, *Sultan Masum* intrigued with the *Omrahs*, and endeavoured by bribes and promises to attach them to his interest. He even went one night in disguise to the Raja *Jesseingue*, and entreated him, in the most respectful and humble language, to declare in his favour. On the other hand, a party formed by *Rauchenara-Begum* was supported by several *Omrahs* and *Feday-kan*,¹ grand master of the artillery, in behalf of the young Prince, *Sultan Ekbar*, the third son of *Aureng-Zebe*, a boy only seven or eight years of age.

It was pretended by both these parties, and believed by the people, that the sole object they had in view was to set *Chah-Jehan* at liberty, but this was merely for the sake of gaining popularity, and to save appearances, in case he should be liberated by *Etbar*, or by means of any secret intrigues on the part of other grantees. There was in fact scarcely a person of rank or influence who entertained the wish of seeing *Chah Jehan* restored to the throne. With the exception, perhaps, of *Jessomseingue*, *Mohabet-kan*, and a few others who had hitherto refrained from acting flagrantly against him, there was no *Omrah* who had not basely abandoned the cause of the legitimate Monarch, and taken an active part in favour of *Aureng-Zebe*. They were aware that to open his prison door would be to unchain an enraged lion. The possibility of such an event appalled the courtiers, and no one dreaded

¹ Fidai Khan, foster brother to Aurangzeb. About 1676 he was honoured with the title of Azim Khán, and appointed Governor of Bengal, where he died in 1678.

courage ! Heaven reserve thee, *Aureng-Zebe*, for greater achievements ! Thou art not yet destined to die ! And indeed after this fit the King improved gradually in health

As soon as *Aureng-Zebe* became convalescent, he endeavoured to withdraw *Dara*'s daughter from the hands of *Chah-Jehan* and *Begum-Saheb*, with the design of giving her in marriage to his third son, *Sultan Ekbar*. This is the son, whom, it is supposed, he intends for his successor, and such an alliance would strengthen *Ekbai's* authority and ensure his right to the throne. He is very young, but has several near and powerful relations at court, and being born of *Chah-Navaze-khan's* daughter, is descended from the ancient sovereigns of *Ma[s]chale*¹. The mothers of *Sultan Mahmoud* and *Sultan Mazum* were only *Ragipoutnys*, or daughters of Rajas, for although these Kings are *Mahometans*, they do not scruple to marry into heathen families, when such a measure may promote their interests, or when they may thus obtain a beautiful wife².

But *Aureng-Zebe* was frustrated in his intention. *Chah-Jehan* and *Begum-Saheb* rejected the proposition with disdain, and the young Princess herself manifested the utmost repugnance to the marriage. She remained inconsolable during many days from an apprehension that she might be forcibly taken away, declaring it was her

¹ See p. 73.

² In the *Ma asir i 'Álamgír* (Elliot, vol. vii. pp. 195, 196) it is stated that Muhammad Sultán the eldest, and Sultán Mu'azzam the second son, were both by the same mother, Nawab Baí, also that the mother of Muhammad Kám Bakhsh, the fifth and last son, was Baí Udaipurí, a statement which, if correct, hardly bears out the truth of the boast of the Udaipur family, that their house never gave a daughter to the Mogul zenana. Bernier has probably confused the eldest and the youngest son, although he correctly states that Aurangzeb had two Hindoo wives, daughters of Rajputs, or Rajpútñis as he correctly calls them. Prince Muhammad Akbar was Aurangzeb's fourth son. His mother was a Muhammadan, the daughter of Sháhnawaz Khan, and it was mainly on this account that Aurangzeb desired to make him his successor to the throne.

sum purpose to die by her own hand rather than be united to the son of him who trampled her sister¹.

He was equally unsuccessful in his demand for Chak Zede, for certain jewel with which he was desirous of completing a piece of workmenhip that he was adding to the celebrated throne so universally the object of admiration². The captive Monarch indignantly answered that Scindia-Zede should be careful only to govern the kingdom with more wisdom and equity. He commanded him not to meddle with the throne, and declared that he would be no more plague about these jewel, for that hammers were provided to beat them into powder the next time he should be imprisoned upon the subject.

The Hollander would not be the last to present Scindia-Zede with the M. Umer. This determined to send an ambassiator to him and made choice of Monseur Edouard³, chief of their factory at Surat. This individual possesses Integrity at little and sound judgment, and as he does not disdain the advice offered by the wise and experienced, it is not surprising that he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his countrymen. Although in his general deportment Scindia-Zede is remarkably high and unbending, affects the appearance of a zealous Mahometan and consequently despises Jews or Christians; yet upon the occasion of this embassy his behaviour was most courteous and condescendning. He even expressed a desire that Monseur Edouard after that gentleman had personned the Indian ceremony of the Salvars should approach and salute him à la French. The King it is true received the

¹ See p. 116.

² The celebrated Peacock Throne—see p. 27, which Shah Jahan obtained and caused to be made.

³ De L'Isle Adrieboom who was chief or director of the Dutch factory at Surat from 1621 to 1675. He succeeded in obtaining a concession (*l'acte royal de la 1^{re} faveur* Dutch original) dated Delhi 27th October 1672 from Aurangzeb, which confirmed valuable privileges upon the Dutch in Bengal and Orissa.—Valentijn, Beschryving p. 41.

letters through the medium of an *Omrah*, but this could not be considered a mark of disrespect, since he had done the same thing in regard to the letters brought by the *Usbec* ambassadors.

The preliminary observances being over, *Aureng-Zebe* intimated that the ambassador might produce his presents, at the same time investing him, and a few gentlemen in his suite, with a *Ser-Apah* of brocade. The presents consisted of a quantity of very fine broad cloths, scarlet and green, some large looking-glasses, and several articles of *Chinese* and *Japan* workmanship,¹ among which were a *paleky* and a *Tack-ravan*,² or travelling throne, of exquisite beauty, and much admired.

The *Great Mogol* is in the habit of detaining all ambassadors as long as can reasonably be done, from an idea that it is becoming his grandeur and power, to receive the homage of foreigners, and to number them among the attendants of his court. *Monsieur Adriean* was not dismissed, therefore, so expeditiously as he wished, though much sooner than the ambassadors from *Tarlaïy*. His secretary died, and the other individuals in his retinue were falling sick, when *Aureng-Zebe* granted him permission to depart. On taking leave the King again presented him with a *Ser-Apah* of brocade for his own use, and another very rich one for the governor of *Batavia*,³ together with a dagger set with jewels, the whole accompanied by a very gracious letter.

The chief aim of the *Hollanders* in this embassy was to ingratiate themselves with the *Mogol*, and to impart to

¹ I possess contemporary pictures, of Mogul court life, by Indian artists, in which Japanese hangings and Chinese vases are very correctly and artistically shown.

² *Takht-i rawan*, from *takht*, a seat or throne, and *i rawán*, the present participle of the verb *raftan*, to go, to move, to proceed. The *takht-i rawán* was carried on men's shoulders, and was used by royalty alone. See p. 370.

³ Who was the chief of all the Dutch factories and possessions in the East Indies, the Governor General of the Dutch Indies in fact.

him some knowledge of their nation in order that a beneficial influence might thus be produced upon the minds of the governors of sea ports and other places where they have established factories.¹ They hoped that those governors would be restrained from offering insult and obstructing their commerce by the consideration that they belonged to a powerful State that they could obtain immediate access to the King of the Indies to induce him to listen to their complaints and to redress their grievances. They endeavoured also to impress the government with an opinion that their traffic with Hindostan was most advantageous to that kingdom exhibiting a long list of articles purchased by their countrymen from which they allowed that the gold and silver brought by them every year into the Indies amounted to a considerable sum but they kept out of sight the amount of those precious metals extracted by their constant importations of copper lead cinnamon clove, nutmeg pepper aloes-wood elephants, and other merchandise.²

It was about this period that one of the most distinguished *Omraks* ventured to express to Aurang Zebe his fears lest his incessant occupations should be productive of injury to his health and even impair the soundness and vigour of his mind. The King affecting not to hear turned from his sage adviser and advancing slowly toward another of the principal *Omraks* a man of good sense and literary acquirements addressed him in the following terms. The speech was reported to me by the son of that *Omrak* a young physician and my intimate friend.

There can surely be but one opinion among you learned men as to the obligation imposed upon a sovereign in seasons of difficulty and danger to hazard his life, and if

¹ The *farman* (lit. an order or patent or commission) obtained by Dirk van Adrichem, see p. 127 footnote³ is here very accurately summarised by Bernier

² In this connection see Bernier's letter to Colbert, pp. 200 et seq.

necessary, to die sword in hand in defence of the people committed to his care. And yet this good and considerate man would fain persuade me that the public weal ought to cause me no solicitude, that, in devising means to promote it, I should never pass a sleepless night, nor spare a single day from the pursuit of some low and sensual gratification. According to him, I am to be swayed by considerations of my own bodily health, and chiefly to study what may best minister to my personal ease and enjoyment. No doubt he would have me abandon the government of this vast kingdom to some vizier—he seems not to consider that, being born the son of a King, and placed on a throne, I was sent into the world by Providence to live and labour, not for myself, but for others, that it is my duty not to think of my own happiness, except so far as it is inseparably connected with the happiness of my people. It is the repose and prosperity of my subjects that it behoves me to consult, nor are these to be sacrificed to anything besides the demands of justice, the maintenance of the royal authority, and the security of the State. This man cannot penetrate into the consequences of the inertness he recommends, and he is ignorant of the evils that attend upon delegated power. It was not without reason that our great *Sadi* emphatically exclaimed “Cease to be Kings! Oh, cease to be Kings! or determine that your dominions shall be governed only by yourselves.” Go, tell thy friend, that if he be desirous of my applause, he must acquit himself well of the trust reposed in him, but let him have a care how he again obtrudes such counsel as it would be unworthy of a King to receive. Alas! we are sufficiently disposed by nature to seek ease and indulgence, we need no such officious counsellors. Our wives, too, are sure to assist us in treading the flowery path of rest and luxury.’

A melancholy circumstance happened at this time which excited a great deal of interest in *Dehlī*, particularly in the *Sebaglio*, and which proved the fallacy of an opinion

entertained by myself as well as by others that he who is entirely deprived of virility cannot feel the passion of love.

Didar-han one of the principal eunuchs of the Seraglio had built a house to which he sometimes resorted for entertainment and where he often slept. He became enamoured of a beautiful woman the sister of a neighbour a *Gentile*¹ and a scivener by profession. An illicit intercourse continued for some time between them without creating much suspicion. After all it was but an eunuch privileged to enter anywhere and a woman!

The familiarity between the two lovers became at length so remarkable that the neighbours began to suspect something and chassed the scivener on the subject. He felt so stung by these taunts that he threatened to put both his sister and the eunuch to death if the suspicions of their guilt should be verified. Proof was not long wanting they were one night discovered in the same bed by the brother who stabbed *Didar-han* through the body and left his sister for dead.

Nothing could exceed the horror and indignation of the whole Seraglio. Women and eunuchs entered into a solemn league to kill the scivener but their machinations excited the displeasure of *Sarang-khan* who contented himself by compelling the man to become a *Mahometan*.

It seems nevertheless to be the general opinion that he cannot long escape the power and malice of the eunuchs. Emasculation say the *Indians* produces a different effect upon men than upon the bruto creation. It renders tho

¹ In the original an *Ecrivain Gentil* or in other words, a Hindoo writer or clerk. At this period the collection of the revenue, the keeping of the accounts, the conduct of the official correspondence of the Court was all in the hands of Hindoo clerks well versed in Persian. As Professor Blochmann tells us in his *Calcutta Review* article already quoted (p. 40, footnote 1), the Hindoo from the 16th century took so zealously to Persian education, that before another century had elapsed they had fully come up to the Muhammadans in point of literary acquirements.

latter gentle and tractable, but who is the eunuch, they ask, that is not vicious, arrogant and cruel? It is in vain to deny, however, that many among them are exceedingly faithful, generous, and brave

Much about the same time, *Rauchenara-Begum* incurred the displeasure of *Aureng-Zebe*, the Princess having been suspected of admitting two men into the seraglio. As it was only suspicion, however, the King was soon reconciled to his sister. Nor did he exercise the same cruelty toward the two men, who were caught and dragged into his presence, as *Chah-Jehan* had done upon a similar occasion toward the unhappy gallant concealed in the cauldron.¹ I shall relate the whole story exactly as I heard it from the mouth of an old woman, a half-caste *Portuguese*,² who has been many years a slave in the seraglio, and possesses the privilege of going in and out at pleasure. From her I learnt that *Rauchenara-Begum*, after having for several days enjoyed the company of one of these young men, whom she kept hidden, committed him to the care of her female attendants, who promised to conduct their charge out of the *Seraglio* under cover of the night. But whether they were detected, or only dreaded a discovery, or whatever else was the reason, the women fled, and left the terrified youth to wander alone about the gardens. Here he was found, and taken before *Aureng-Zebe*, who, when he had interrogated him very closely, without being able to draw any other confession of guilt from him than that he had scaled the walls, decided that he should be compelled to leave the seraglio in the same manner. But the eunuchs, it is probable, exceeded their master's instructions, for they threw the culprit from the top of the wall to the bottom. As for the second paramour, the old *Portuguese* informed me that he too was seen roving about the gardens, and that having told the King he had entered

¹ See p 12

² 'Une vieille Mestice de Portugais,' in the original, from *mestizo*, the Portuguese word for one of mixed parentage.

into the *Seraglio* by the regular gate he was commanded to quit the place through that same gate. *Amurz* Zeb determined however to inflict a severe and exemplary punishment upon the eunuchs because it was essential not only to the honour of his house but even to his personal safety that the entrance into the seraglio should be vigilantly guarded.

Some months after this occurrence five ambassadors arrived at *Dekli* nearly at the same time. The first was from the *Cherif¹* of *Mecca* and the presents that accompanied this embassy consisted of a small number of Arabian horses and a besom which had been used for sweeping out² the small chapel situated in the centre of the Great Mosque at Mecca a chapel held in great veneration by *Mahometans* and called by them *Baitullah* or the House of God. They believe this was the first temple dedicated to the true God and that it was erected by *Abraham*.

The second ambassador was sent by the King of *Hijaz* or Arabia Felix³ and the third by the Prince of *Ibbora* both of whom also brought presents of Arabian horses.

The two other ambassadors came from the King of *Ebecke* or *Ethiopia*.⁴

Little or no respect was paid to the first three of these diplomats. Their equipage was so miserable that every

¹ The Grand Sherief (from the Arabic *sharif* noble) of Mecca who has control over the Holy Places, claims to be a lineal descendant of the Prophet Muhammad. The name of the present (1891) Grand Sherief is *Abd el Rabiq* and he succeeded to this dignity in 1882.

² Similar to the small hand brushes, generally made of leaves of the date-palm, used in the mosques of India for a like purpose. The 'small chapel' being the *Ka'bah*, or Cube-house in which is placed the Black Stone, in the centre of The Sacred Mosque (*Masjid-i-Haram*) at Mecca. The term *Baitullah* or House of God is applied to the whole enclosure although it more specially denotes the *ka'bah* itself.

³ *Yemen*, the territory of *el Mawz* to the south-east of Mecca.

⁴ *Abyssinia*, see p. 2 text and footnote²

one suspected they came merely for the sake of obtaining money in return for their presents, and of gaining still more considerable sums by means of the numerous horses, and different articles of merchandise, which they introduced into the kingdom free of all duty, as property belonging to ambassadors. With the produce of these horses and merchandise, they purchased the manufactures of *Hindoustan*, which they also claimed the privilege of taking out of the kingdom without payment of the impost charged on all commodities exported.

The embassy from the King of *Ethiopia* may deserve a little more consideration. He was well informed on the subject of the revolution in the *Indies*, and determined to spread his fame throughout this vast region by despatching an embassy that should be worthy of his great power and magnificence. The whispers of slander, indeed, if not rather the voice of truth, will have it that in sending these ambassadors this Monarch had an eye only to the valuable presents which might be received from the liberal hand of *Aureng-Zebe*.

Now let us examine the personnel of this admirable Embassy. He chose as his Envoys two personages who doubtless enjoyed the greatest distinction at court, and were best qualified to attain the important ends he had in view. One of these was a *Mahometan* merchant, whom I met a few years before at *Moka*, when on my way from *Egypt* up the *Red Sea*¹. He had been sent thither by his august sovereign for the purpose of selling a large number of slaves, and of purchasing *Indian* goods with the money thus commendably obtained.

Such is the honourable traffic of this Great *Christian* King of *Africa*!

The other ambassador was an *Amenian* and Christian merchant, born and married at *Alep* [Aleppo], and known in *Ethiopia* by the name of *Musal*². I saw him also at *Moka*, where he not only accommodated me with half his apart-

¹ See p 2

² The *Chodja Moraad* of Valentyn.

ment but gave me such advice as deterred me from visiting *Ethiopia* as was observed at the commencement of this history¹ *Mered* is likewise sent every year to *Moka* for the same object as the Mahometan merchant, and always takes with him the annual presents from his master to the English and Dutch *East India Companies* and conveys those which they give in return to *Gonder*.

The African Monarch anxious that his ambassador should appear in a style suitable to the occasion, contributed liberally toward the expenses of the embassy. He presented them with thirty two young slaves boys and girls to be sold at *Moka* and the money raised by this happy expedient was to supply the expenses of the mission. A noble largess indeed! for let it be recollected that young slaves sell at *Moka* one with another at five-and-twenty or thirty crowns per head². Besides these, the *Ethiopian* king sent to the Great Mogol twenty five choice slaves nine or ten of whom were of a tender age and in a state to be made eunuchs. This was, to be sure an appropriate donation from a Christian to a Prince! but then the Christianity of the *Ethiopians* differs greatly from ours. The ambassadors also took charge of other presents for the Great Mogol fifteen horses esteemed equal to those of *Arabia* and a small species of mule whose skin I have seen no tiger is so beautifully marked and no *olackd*³ of the *Indies* or striped silken stuff is more finely and variously streaked⁴ a couple of elephants teeth of a size so prodigious that it required it seems the utmost exertion of a strong man to lift either of them from the ground and lastly the horn of an ox filled with civet, which was indeed enormously large for I measured the

¹ See p. 2.

² *Ecuas*, or white crowns as they were then called, worth 4s. 6d. each. See p. 120, footnote.

⁴ A zebra, which is still considered a great curiosity in India, as evidenced by the admiring crowds to be seen round the specimen in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

mouth of it at *Dehly*, and found that it exceeded half a foot¹ in diameter

The ambassadors, thus royally and munificently provided, departed from *Gonder*, the capital city of Ethiopia, situated in the province of *Dumbia*. They traversed a desolate country, and were more than two months travelling to *Beiloul*, an out-of-the-way seaport, near *Bab-el-Mandel* and opposite to *Moka*. For reasons, which I shall perhaps disclose in the course of my narrative, they dared not take the usual and caravan road from *Gonder* to *Arkiho*, a journey easily performed in forty days. From *Arkiho* it is necessary to pass over to the island of *Masouwa*, where the *Grand Seigneur*² has a garrison.

While waiting at *Beiloul* for a *Moka* vessel to cross the *Red Sea*, the party were in want of many of the necessities of life, and some of the slaves died.

On arriving at *Moka*, the ambassadors found that the market had been that year overstocked with slaves. The boys and girls, therefore, sold at a reduced price. As soon as their sale was effected, they pursued their voyage, embarking on board an Indian vessel bound to *Sourate*, where they arrived after a tolerable passage of five-and-twenty days. Several slaves, however, and many horses died, probably from want of proper nourishment, the funds of this pompous embassy being evidently insufficient to supply all its wants. The mule also died, but the skin was preserved.

They had not been many hours on shore at *Sourate* when a certain rebel of *Visapour*, named *Seva-Gi*,³ entered the

¹ The French ‘pied de Ville’ most probably, equal to 12½ inches English.

² That is, the Sultan of Turkey.

³ Siváji, the founder of the Máráthi power, born 1627, died on the 5th April 1680 (which is the correct date, but the 1st June is the date given in Valentyn’s narrative). Of him it has been well said by Lilpinstone (*History of India*, p. 647, ed. of 1874), ‘Though the son of a powerful chief, he had begun life as a daring and artful captain of banditti, had ripened into a skilful general and an able statesman, and

town which he pillaged and burnt. The house of the ambassadors did not escape the general conflagration, and all their effects that they succeeded in rescuing from the flames or the ravages of the enemy were their credentials, a few slaves that *Sera Ci* could not lay hold of or whom he spared because either happened to be ill, their *Ethiopian* apparel which he did not care for, the mole's skin for which I expect he had no particular fancy, and the oxen whom that had already been emptied of its civet.

These exalted individuals spoke in exaggerated terms of their sad misfortunes, but it was in vindicated by the malicious *Scudars* who witnessed their deplorable condition on landing—without decent clothing, destitute of money or bills of exchange and half famished—that the two ambassadors were in fact lucky people who ought to number the ransacking of *Sorrate*¹ among the happiest events of their lives, since it saved them from the mortification of conducting their wretched presents as far as *Delli*. *Sera Ci*, the Indians said had furnished these worthy representatives of the *Ethiopian* king with an admirable pretext for appearing like a couple of mendicants and for soliciting the governor of *Sorrate* to supply them with the means of living and with money and carts to enable them to proceed to the capital. The attack upon *Sorrate* had also covered their misdeeds in disposing for their own benefit of the civet and many of the slaves.

left a character which has never since been equalled or approached by any of his countrymen. The distracted state of the neighbouring countries prevented openings by which an inferior ruler might have profited; but it required a genius like his to avail himself as he did of the mistakes of *Aurangzeb* by kindling a zeal for religion and through that, a national spirit among the Marathas. It was by these feelings that his government was upheld after it passed into feeble hands, and was kept together in spite of numerous internal disorders until it had exhibited its supremacy over the greater part of India.

¹ This took place in January 1664. The Dutch account of the sack as given by Valentyn confirms Berney's narrative very remarkably.

My excellent friend Monsieur *Adriean*,¹ chief of the Dutch factory, gave *Murat*, the Armenian, a letter of introduction to me, which he delivered into my hands at *Dehh*, without being aware that I had been his guest at *Moka*.² It was an agreeable surprise to meet thus unexpectedly, after an absence of five or six years. I embraced my old friend with affection, and promised to render him all the service in my power. Yet, though my acquaintance among the courtiers was pretty extensive, I found it difficult to be useful to these empty-handed ambassadors. The mule's skin, and the ox's horn, wherein was kept arrack, or brandy extracted from raw sugar, of which they are excessively fond, constituted the whole of their presents, and the contempt which the absence of valuable presents would alone inspire was increased by their miserable appearance. They were seen about the streets without a *paleky*, clad in true *Bedouin* fashion, and followed by seven or eight bare-footed and bare-headed slaves, who had no raiment but a nasty strip of cloth passed between their buttocks, and the half of a ragged sheet over the left shoulder, which was carried under the right arm, in the manner of a summer cloak. Nor had the ambassadors any other carriage than a hired and broken-down cart, and they were without any horse except one belonging to our Missionary Father, and one of mine that they sometimes borrowed, and which they nearly killed.

In vain did I for a long time exert myself in behalf of these despised personages, they were regarded as beggars, and could excite no interest. One day, however, when closeted with my Agah *Danechmend-lan*, who is minister for foreign affairs, I expatiated so successfully upon the grandeur of the Ethiopian Monarch, that *Aureng-Zebe* was induced to grant the ambassadors an audience, and to receive their letters. He presented both with a *Ser-apah*, or vest of brocade, a silken and embroidered girdle, and a

¹ See p. 127

² See p. 134.

but ded but too n
e-hid received same materials and workmanship gave
gratuity is redigir maintenance and at an audience when
the measureate them their on g^t which soon took place
for the people rich with another *Sarapah* and made them a
not be dor thousand roupies equal at present to nearly
christian hand crowns¹ but this money was unequally
king wife Makametaz receiving four thousand roupies
in Coa. because a Christian only two thousand
sequence of Zele sent by them as presents to their royal
called or an extremely rich *Sarapah* two large cornets
hom pipes of silver gilt two silver kettle-drums² a
studded with rubies and gold and silver roupies
Dowry amount of about twenty thousand francs hoping
ever so kindly expressed it that this last gift would be
to similarly acceptable and considered a rarity the king
confidemtia not having any coined money in his country
The Mogul was well aware that not one of these roupies
would be taken out of Hindostan and that the ambasau
tors would employ them in the purchase of useful com
modities. It turned out just as he fore saw. They bought
spices fine cotton cloths for shirts for the King and
Queen and for the King's only legitimate son who is to
succeed to the throne *alackas* or silken stuffs striped
some with gold and some with silver for vests and
summer trousers English broadcloths scarlet and green
for a couple of *abbe*³ or Arabian vests for their king
and lastly quantities of cloth less fine in their texture
for several ladies of the *saraph* and their children All

¹ This agrees with Tavernier's value (xx. 3d.) of the rupee. See also p. 135 footnote² and p. 200, note.

² *Aarsds* trumpets with a bend somewhat of the type of a cornet and *nadraks* drums in shape like the modern kettle-drum but beaten resting on the ground by a man who either stands or squats behind them according to their size were part of the insignia of Mogul royalty.

³ *Abbe* the well known short coat or vest. English broadcloths were highly esteemed at the Mogul court and the early travellers make frequent mention of them. Also see the chapter (32 of the first book) in the *Ain-i Akbari* in which details of their price are given.

can,¹ chief of timber
these goods they were privileged, as *into my hands a man,* a letter of *import* *been his guest* *of*
export without payment of duty

Notwithstanding all my friendship for *meet thus unes*,
there were three reasons why I almost repented *I embrac*,
I exercised my influence in his behalf *The* *to render him*,
after he had promised to sell me his boy for *in my acquain*,
he sent word he would not part with the boy *usive, I found*
three hundred *I felt almost disposed to give* *ambassa*,
price, that I might have it in my power to say *wherein was*
had sold me his own child *The lad was ren*, of which
well made, and his skin of the clearest black, *the* *of their*
was not flat, nor the lips thick, as is commonly *the* *of valua*,
among the *Ethiopians* *I was certainly angry with* *by their*
for having violated his engagement *streets*

I had, in the next place, ascertained that my friend followed
as well as his *Mahometan* companion, had solemnly *Ps* *slaves*,
misled *Aureng-Zebe* to urge his King to permit the *rep* *ass* *sheet*
of a mosque in *Ethiopia*, which had been in ruins since *the*
time of the Portuguese *The Mogol gave the am* *bassad* *ors two thousand roupies in anticipation of this* *the*
service *The mosque, erected as the mausoleum of a* *certain Cherl, or derviche, who left Meca for the purpose* *of*
propagating Mahometanism in Ethiopia, and had made *great progress there, was demolished by the Portuguese,*
when they entered the country with troops from Goa,
as allies of the lawful sovereign, who had embraced
Christianity, and been driven from the throne by a
Mahometan prince

My third objection to *Murat's* conduct arose from the
part he took in entreating *Aureng-Zebe*, in the name of
the *Ethiopian King*, to send the latter an *Alcoran* and
eight other books, with the names of which I am familiar,
and which are of the first repute among the treatises
written in defence of the *Mahometan* creed

There seemed to me something extremely base and
wicked in these proceedings, on the part of a Christian
ambassador, acting in the name of a Christian King They

rded but too satisfactory a confirmation of the account I'd received at Mola of the low estate to which Christianity is reduced in the kingdom of Ethiopia. Indeed the measures of its government and the character of the people favour strongly of Mahometanism and it is not be doubted that the number even of nominal Christian has been on the decline since the death of King who was maintained on the throne by the troops in Cox. Soon after that event the Portuguese in consequence of the intrigues of the Queen mother were either led or driven out of the country. The Jesuit Patriarch from his countrymen had brought from Cox was compelled to flee for his life.

During the stay of the ambassadors at Debbi my Igah was eager in search of knowledge invited them frequently to his house. He asked many questions concerning the condition of their country and the nature of its government but his principal object was to obtain information respecting the source of the Nile which they call *Ibbabale*¹ concerning which they talked to us as so well assured that no one need question it. Menel and a Magal who travelled with him from Ethiopia have visited the tree and the particulars given by them both are substantially the same as those I had learnt at Mola. They informed us that the Nile has its origin in the country of Agaw rising from two bubbling and contiguous springs which form a small lake of about thirty or forty rods in length that the water running out of this lake already a pretty considerable river which continues never to increase in size by reason of the small tributary canals which, from here and there flow into it. They said that the river went on in a circuitous course making as it were, a large island and that after falling in several steep rocks, it entered into a great lake wherein are several fertile islands, quantities of crocodiles & what would be much more remarkable if true.

Clearly a corruption of *An Ali* the Nile. In Arabic characters words are almost identical.

numbers of sea-calves which have no other means of ejecting their excrement than the mouth This lake is in the country of *Dumbia*, three short stages from *Gonder*, and four or five from the source of the *Nile*. The river, they continued, when it leaves the great lake, is much augmented by the numerous rivers and torrents which fall into that lake, especially in the rainy season, which is as periodical as in the *Indies*, commencing towards the end of July This, by the way, is an important consideration, and accounts for the overflowing of the *Nile*. From the lake just mentioned the river runs by *Sonnar*, the capital city of the King of *Fungi* (tributary to the King of *Ethiopia*), and continues its course until it reaches the plains of *Mesra* or *Egypt*

The two ambassadors dilated more copiously than was agreeable either to my *Agah* or myself on the magnificence of their sovereign, and the strength of his army, but their travelling companion, the *Mogol*, never joined in these panegyries, and told us, during their absence, that he had twice seen this army in the field, commanded by the King in person, and that it is impossible to conceive troops more wretched and worse disciplined

The *Mogol* gave us a great deal of information about *Ethiopia*, the whole of which is noted in my journal, and may one day be given to the public At present I shall content myself with noticing three or four facts related by *Murat*, and which, considering that they occurred in a Christian land, will be deemed sufficiently remarkable

He said that in *Ethiopia* there are few men who do not keep several wives, nor was he ashamed to confess that he himself had two, besides the wife to whom he was legally married, and who resided in *Aleppo* The *Ethiopian* women, he observed, do not hide themselves as in the *Indies* among the *Mahometans* and even the *Gentiles*, and nothing is more common than to see females of the lower ranks, whether single or married, bond or free, mingled together, day and night, in the same apartment, the

fortress in possession of the officers, much to my disappointment, for it was promised me in return for my good services, and I had counted upon one day presenting it to one of our *Virtuosi* in *Europe*. I strongly recommended the ambassadors to show the great horn to the King, as well as the skin—but this might have subjected them to the very embarrassing question—how it happened, that in the ransacking of *Sourale* they lost the civet, and yet retained the horn?

The *Ethiopian* embassy was still in *Dehli*, when *Aureng-Zebe* assembled his privy-council, together with the learned men of his court, for the purpose of selecting a suitable preceptor for his third son, *Sultan Elkbar*,¹ whom he designs for his successor. He evinced upon this occasion the utmost solicitude that this young Prince should receive such an education as might justify the hope of his becoming a great man. No person can be more alive than *Aureng-Zebe* to the necessity of storing the minds of Princes, destined to rule nations, with useful knowledge. As they surpass others in power and elevation, so ought they, he says, to be pre-eminent in wisdom and virtue. He is very sensible that the cause of the misery which afflicts the empires of *Asia*, of their misrule, and consequent decay, should be sought, and will be found, in the deficient and pernicious mode of instructing the children of their Kings. Intrusted from infancy to the care of women and eunuchs, slaves from *Russia*, *Circassia*, *Mingrelia*, *Gurgistan*,² or *Ethiopia*, whose minds are debased by the very nature of their occupation, servile and mean to superiors, proud and oppressive to dependants,—these Princes, when called to the throne, leave the walls of the *Seraglio* quite ignorant of the duties imposed upon them by their new situation. They appear on the stage of life, as if they came from another world, or emerged,

¹ Muhammad Akbar, his fourth son, but the third then alive, revolted against his father, and took refuge in Persia, where he died.

² Georgia.

for the first time from a subterraneous earth astonished like simpletons at all around them. Either like children they are credulous in everything and in dread of every thing or with the obstinacy and heedlessness of folly they are deaf to every sage counsel and rash in every stupid enterprise. According to their natural temperament or the first ideas impressed upon their minds such Princes, on succeeding to a crown affect to be dignified and grave though it be easy to discern that gravity and dignity form no part of their character that the appearance of those qualities is the effect of some ill-stoiled lesson, and that they are in fact only other names for vainglory and vanity or else they affect a childish politeness in their demeanor childish because unnatural and constrained. Who that is conversant with the history of *Sia* can deny the faithfulness of this delineation? Have not her Sovereigns been blindly and brutally cruel—cruel without judgment or mercy? Have they not been addicted to the mean and gross vice of drunkenness and abandoned to an excessive and shameless luxury ruining their bodily health and impairing their understanding in the society of concubines? Or instead of attending to the concerns of the kingdom have not their days been consumed in the pleasures of the chase? A pack of dogs will engage their thoughts and affection although indifferent to the sufferings of so many poor people who compelled to follow the unfeeling Monarch in the pursuit of game are left to die of hunger heat cold and fatigue. In a word the Kings of *Sia* are constantly living in the indulgence of monstrous vices those vices varying indeed as I said before according to their natural propensities, or to the ideas early instilled into their minds. It is indeed a rare exception when the Sovereign is not profoundly ignorant of the domestic and political condition of his empire. The reins of government are often committed to the hands of some *Picer* who that he many reign lord absolute with

security and without contradiction, consider it an essential part of his plan to encourage his minister in all his low pursuits, and divert him from every avout of knowledge. If the sceptre be not firmly grasped by the first minister, then the country is governed by the King's mother, originally a wretched slave, and by a set of cunuchs, persons who possess no enlarged and liberal views of policy and who employ their time in baseless intrigues, banishing, imprisoning, and strangling each other, and frequently the *Gardes* and the *Lions* himself. Indeed, under their disgraceful dominion, no man of my property is safe of his life for a single day.

When *Aureng-Zebe* had received the different embassies I have described news at length reached the court that one from *Persia* had arrived on the frontier. The *Brahm Omrahs* and others of that nation in the service of the *Mogol* spread a report that affairs of the utmost moment brought the ambassador to *Hindoustan*. Intelligent persons, however, gave no credence to the rumour—the period for great events was gone by, and it was clear that the *Persians* had no other reason for saying their countryman was intrusted with an important commission, than a vain and overweening desire to exalt their nation. It was also pretended by the same individuals, that the *Omrah* appointed to meet the ambassador on the frontier, and to provide for his honourable treatment during his journey to the capital, was strictly enjoined to spare no pains to discover the principal object of the embassy. He was instructed, they said, to prepare, by degrees the haughty *Persian* for the ceremony of the *Salam* which was to be represented, as well as that of delivering all letters through the medium of a third person as a custom that has invariably obtained from time immemorial. It is sufficiently evident, however, from what we witnessed, that these were idle tales, and that *Aureng-Zebe* is raised much above the necessity of recurring to such expedients.

On his entry into the capital the ambassador was received with every demonstration of respect. The *Razas* through which he passed were all newly decorated and the cavalry lining both sides of the way extended beyond a league. Many *Omraks* accompanied with instruments of music attended the procession and a salute of artillery was fired upon his entering the gate of the fortress or royal palace. *Sirang-Zeh* welcomed him with the greatest politeness manifested no displeasure at his making the *salam* in the Persian manner and unhesitatingly received from his hands the letters of which he was the bearer raising them in token of peculiar respect nearly to the crown of his head. An eunuch having assisted him to unseal the letters the king perused the contents with a serious and solemn countenance and then commanded that the ambassador should be clad in his presence with a vest of brocade a turban and a silken sash embroidered with gold and silver called a *seraph* as I have before explained. This part of the ceremony over the *Tersian* was informed that the moment was come for the display of his presents which consisted of five-and-twenty horses as beautiful as I ever beheld with housings of embroidered brocade twenty highly bred camels that might have been mistaken for small elephants such was their size and strength a considerable number of cases¹ containing excellent rose-water and another sort of distilled water called *Hedwickt*,² a cordial held in the highest estimation and very scarce five or six carpets of extraordinary size and beauty a few pieces of brocade extremely rich wrought in small flowers.

¹ *Caisers* in the original. Rosewater and *Hedwickt* were enclosed in glass bottles holding about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each called in Persian *Azher* (hence the English word *arshy*) covered with wicker work. *Caisers* is therefore a better rendering than *bar* as used by former translators of these *Transls*.

² *Hedwickt*, a cordial still highly esteemed in Northern India, distilled from a species of willow *Asi* in Persian.

in so fine and delicate a style that I doubt if anything so elegant was ever seen in *Euope*, four *Damascus* cutlasses, and the same number of poniards, the whole covered with precious stones, and lastly, five or six sets of horse-furniture, which were particularly admired. The last were indeed very handsome and of superior richness, ornamented with superb embroidery and with small pearls, and very beautiful turquoises, of the old rock¹

It was remarked that *Aweng-Zebu* seemed unusually pleased with this splendid present, he examined every item minutely, noticed its elegance and rarity, and frequently extolled the munificence of the King of *Persia*. He assigned the ambassador a place among the principal *Omrahs*, and after speaking about his long and fatiguing journey, and several times expressing his desire to see him every day, he dismissed him.

He remained at *Dchli* four or five months, living sumptuously at *Aweng-Zebu's* expense, and partaking of

¹ In the original, ‘de la vieille Roche,’ which means that they were, so to speak, of the finest water. This phrase was used to denote those precious stones in general that exhibited more or less perfect crystalline forms, being considered more developed than those with amorphous forms. Tavernier’s (*Travels*, vol. II pp. 103, 104) description of the turquoise is valuable, as elucidating Bernier’s account of the presents. ‘Turquoise is only found in PERSIA, and is obtained in two mines. The one, which is called “the old rock,” is three days’ journey from MESHED towards the north west and near to a large town called NICHABOURG [Nishapur in Meshed is the classic locality for the true turquoise], the other, which is called “the new,” is five days’ journey from it. Those of the new are of an inferior blue, tending to white, and are little esteemed, and one may purchase as many of them as he likes at small cost. But for many years the King of PERSIA has prohibited mining in the “old rock” for any one but himself, because having no gold workers in the country besides those who work in thread, who are ignorant of the art of enamelling on gold, and without knowledge of design and engraving, he uses for the decoration of swords, daggers, and other work, these turquoises of the old rock instead of enamel, which are cut and arranged in patterns like flowers and other figures which the (jewellers) make. This catches the eye and passes as a laborious work. It is wanting in design.’

the hospitality of the chief *Owrahs* who invited him by turns to grand entertainments. When permitted to return to his country the King again invested him with a rich *Serapah* and put him in possession of other valuable gifts reserving the presents intended for the *Iernian* Monarch for the embassy that he determined to send and which was very soon appointed.

Notwithstanding the strong and unequivocal marks of respect conferred by *Surang Zeb* upon this last ambassador the Persians at the court of *Dekk* insinuated that the King of *Persia* in his letters reproached him keenly with the death of *Dara* and the incarceration of *Chak Jahan* representing such actions as unworthy a brother a son and a faithful *Muselman*. He also they said reprobated him for having assumed the name of *Alex-Caire* or Conqueror of the World and for causing it to be inscribed on the coins of *Hindoustan*. They went so far as to affirm that these words formed part of the letters 'Since then thou art this *Alex-Caire* Bism Illah in the name of God I send thee a sword and horses. Let us now therefore, confront each other.' This would indeed have been throwing down the gauntlet. I give the story as I received it to contradict it is not in my power easy as any person finds it in this court to come to the knowledge of every secret, provided he be acquainted with the language possess good friends and be as profuse of money as myself for the sake of gratifying his curiosity. But I cannot be easily persuaded that the King of *Persia* made use of the language ascribed to him it would savour too much of empty bluster and menace though it cannot be denied that the *Persians* are apt to assume a lofty tone when they wish to impress an idea of their power and influence. I rather incline to the opinion entertained by the best informed that *Persia* is not in a condition to act aggressively against such an empire as *Hindoustan*. She will have enough to do to retain *Kan-daker* in the direction of *Hindoustan* and preserve the integrity of her frontier.

towards *Turkey*. The wealth and strength of that nation are accurately estimated. Her throne is not always filled by a *Chah-Abas*,¹ a Sovereign intrepid, enlightened, and politic, capable of turning every occurrence to his benefit, and of accomplishing great designs with small means. If her government meditate any enterprise against *Hindoustan*, and be animated, as is given out, by these sentiments of regard for *Chah-Jehan* and the *Musulman* faith, who can explain why, during the late civil wars, which lasted so long in *Hindoustan*, she remained a quiet and apparently unconcerned spectator of the scene? She was unmoved by the entreaties of *Dara*, of *Chah-Jehan*, of *Sultan Sujah*, and perhaps of the Governor of *Caboul*, although she might, with a comparatively small army, and at an inconsiderable expense, have gained possession of the fairest part of *Hindoustan*, from the kingdom of *Caboul* to the banks of the *Indus*, and even beyond that river, thus constituting herself the arbitress of every dispute.

The King of *Persia's* letters, however, either contained some offensive expressions, or *Aureng-Zebe* took umbrage

¹ Sháh 'Abbás I, surnamed the Great, who ascended the throne in 1588, and died in 1629. He was the first who made Isfahán the capital of Persia, was brave and active, and enlarged the boundaries of his dominions. He took conjointly with the English forces, in 1622, the island of Ormus, which had been in the possession of the Portuguese for 122 years.—*Beale*. I have been told by learned natives of India that the Indian exclamation, Shahbásh (Persian *Sháh básh*), meaning, ‘Well done! ’ ‘Bravo! ’ ‘REX FIAS,’ takes its origin from the name of this Persian monarch, or as Ovington, in his *Voyage to Suratt in the Year 1689* (London, 1696), p 169, so quaintly puts it, ‘The mighty Deeds and renown’d Exploits of Schah Abbas, the Persian Emperor, have likewise imprinted Eternal Characters of Fame and Honour upon his Name, which is now by vulgar use made the signification of any thing extraordinary or Miraculous, so that when any thing surpassing Excellent, or wonderful, is either done or spoken, the Indians presently say of it, *Schah Abbas!*’ Compare Horace,

At pueri ludentes, *Rex eris, aiunt*
Si recte facies.

at the conduct or language of the ambassador because the King complained two or three days after the embassy had quitted *Dekhli* that the horses presented in the name of the Persian Monarch had been hamstrung by order of the ambassador He commanded therefore that he should be intercepted on the frontier and deprived of all the *Indian* slaves he was taking away It is certain that the number of these slaves was most unreasonable he had purchased them extremely cheap on account of the famine and it is also said that his servants had stolen a great many children.

Aurangzeb during the stay of this embassy at *Dekhli* was careful to demean himself with strict propriety unlike his father *Chah-Jehaa* who upon a similar occasion either provoked the anger of the ambassador of the celebrated *Chah-Jehas* by an ill timed haughtiness or excited his contempt by an unbecoming familiarity

A *Persian* who wishes to indulge in any satirical merriment at the expense of the *Indians* relates a few such anecdotes as the following

When *Chah-Jehaa* had made several fruitless attempts to subdue the arrogance of the ambassador whom no arguments or caresses could induce to salute the Great *Mogol* according to the *Indians* mode he devised this artifice to gain his end He commanded that the grand entrance of the court leading to the *Imperial* *Haus* where he intended to receive the ambassador should be closed and the wicket only left open; a wicket so low that a man could not pass through without stooping and holding down the head as is customary in doing reverence to *Indians* *Chah-Jehaa* hoped by this expedient to have it in his power to say that the ambassador in approaching the royal presence bowed the head even nearer to the ground than is usual in his court but the proud and quick-sighted *Persian* penetrating into the *Mogol's* design entered the wicket with his back turned toward the

King *Chah-Jehan*, vexed to see himself overcome by the ambassador's stratagem, said indignantly, ' *Eh-bed-bakt* (Ah, wretched !) ¹ didst thou imagine thou wast entering a stable of asses like thyself ?' ' I did imagine it,' was the answer ' Who, on going through such a door, can believe he is visiting any but asses ? '

Another story is this — *Chah-Jehan*, displeased with some rude and coarse answer made by the *Persian* ambassador, was provoked to say, ' *Eh-bed-bakt* ! has then *Chah-Abas* no gentleman in his court that he sends me such a fool ? ' ' O, yes ! the court of my Sovereign abounds with men far more polite and accomplished than I am, but he adapts the Ambassador to the King '

One day, *Chah-Jehan* having invited the ambassador to dine in his presence, and seeking, as usual, an occasion to discompose and vex him, while the *Persian* was busily employed in picking a great many bones, the King said coolly, ' *Eh Elchy-Gy* (Well, My Lord Ambassador), what shall the dogs eat ? ' ' *Kichery*, ' was the prompt answer, a favourite dish with *Chah-Jehan*, which he was then indulging in,—*Kichery* being a mess of vegetables, the general food of the common people ²

The *Mogol* inquiring what he thought of his new *Dehli*, then building, as compared to *Ispahan*, he answered aloud,

¹ Ill conditioned or ill bred fellow, literally

² The dish 'kedgeree,' formerly a favourite dish in Anglo-Indian families, but now going somewhat out of fashion. The word is derived from the Hindoo *khichri*, a mess of rice cooked with ghee and dāl (*Cajanus Indicus*, Spreng.) and flavoured with a little spice, stewed onions, and the like. Ovington, *op. cit.*, p. 310, has the following pleasant description of this dish — ' *Kitcherie* is another Dish very common among them, made of *Dol*, that is, a small round Pea and Rice boiled together, and is very strengthening, tho' not very savoury. Of this the European Sailors feed in these parts once or twice a Week, and are forc'd at those times to a Pagan Abstinence from Flesh, which creates in them a perfect Dislike and utter Detestation to those *Bannian* Days, as they commonly call them.' *Bannian* is a rendering of the word *Banyan*, a Hindoo trader, *Bunja* being the familiar name among Anglo Indians in Upper India for a grain dealer.

and with an oath, *Billah ! billah !*¹ *Ispahan* cannot be compared to the dust of your *Dehli* which reply the King took as a high compliment upon his favourite city though the ambassador intended it in sportive derision the dust being intolerable in *Dehli*.

Lastly the Persians gave out that their countryman, being pressed by *Chak-Jehaz* to tell him candidly how he estimated the relative power of the Kings of *Hindostan* and *Persia* observed that he likened the Kings of the *Indies* to a full moon fifteen or sixteen days old, and those of *Persia* to a young moon of two or three days. This ingenious answer was at first very flattering to the Great Mogul's pride but became a source of deep mortification when he had rightly interpreted the ambassador's meaning which was that the kingdom of *Hindostan* is now on the decline and that of *Persia* advancing like the crescent moon in splendour and magnitude.

Such are the witticisms so much vaunted by the Persians in the *Indies* and which they seem never tired of repeating. For my part I think a dignified gravity and respectful demeanour would better become an ambassador than the assumption of a supercilious and unbending carriage or the indulgence of a taunting and sarcastic spirit. Even if he possessed no higher principle to regulate his conduct it is surprising that *Chak Abas* ambassador was not constrained by common considerations of prudence and how much he had to fear from the resentment of a despot whom he foolishly and unnecessarily provoked was seen by the danger he narrowly

¹ Colloquial for *Bi illah* equivalent to By God. This word forms part of the expression so constantly on the lips of Moslems, *La hawla wa la quwata illa bi illah i allyi i ahsan*. There is no power and strength but in God, the High One, the Great. The Prophet Muhammad ordered his followers to recite it very frequently for these words are one of the treasures of Paradise. For there is no escape from God but with God. And God will open for the reciter thereof seventy doors of escape from evil, the least of which is poverty —*Mus'hadat Al-Nashr* Book x. ch. ii.

escaped *Chah-Jehau's* malignity grew so violent and undisguised that he addressed him only in the most opprobrious terms, and gave secret orders that when the ambassador entered a long and narrow street in the fortress, leading to the Hall of Assembly, an elephant must,¹ and in a very dangerous state, should be let loose upon him. A less active and courageous man must have been killed, but the Persian was so nimble in jumping out of his *paley* and together with his attendants, so prompt and dexterous in shooting arrows into the elephant's trunk, that the animal was scared away.

It was at the time of the return of the Persian ambassadors that *Aureng-Zebe* accorded that memorable reception to his quondam teacher *Mullah Sale*.² It is an uncommonly good story. This old man had resided for several years near *Kaboul* in retirement on an estate presented to him by *Chah-Jehan*, when he was made acquainted with the termination of the civil war, and the complete success which had attended the ambitious projects of his former pupil. He hastened to *Delhi*, sanguine in his expectation of being immediately advanced to the rank of *Omirah*, and there was no person of influence, up to *Ranchenara-Begum*, whom he did not engage in his favour. Three months elapsed before *Aureng-Zebe* would even appear to know that such a person was within the purhens of the court, but weary at last with seeing him constantly in his presence, the

¹ Thus I render 'qui étoient en humeur'

² Mulla Shah, a native of Badakshan, was the *Murshid* or spiritual guide of Dara Shikoh, and was highly respected by Shah Jahan. He died in Kashmir about the year 1660. He may be the *Mullah Sale* of Bernier's narrative, and have taught Aurangzeb also. I possess a very fine contemporary portrait, by a Delhi artist, of Dará's teacher, who was one of the disciples of Mian Sháh Mír of Lahore, after whom part of the area now occupied as the Cantonment of Mián Mír (Míean Meer), near the capital of the Punjab, was named, the Mián Sáhib's tomb, with a mosque and land attached, being included within its boundaries.

Mogol commanded that he should come to him in a secluded apartment where only Hakim-ul-Mouluk Daseek-wand-Lan and three or four other grandees who pride themselves upon their accomplishments were present. He then spoke in nearly the following words. I say nearly because it is impossible to transcribe so long a discourse precisely in the terms in which it was delivered. Had I been present myself instead of my *frak* from whom I received a report of the speech I could not hope to be verbally correct. There can be no doubt however that what *Astang Zebe* said was substantially as follows — Pray what is your pleasure with me *Mullah gy*—[Mulla-Ji] Monsieur the Doctor? — Do you pretend that I ought to exalt you to the first honours of the State? Let us then examine your title to any mark of distinction. I do not deny you would possess such a title if you had filled my young mind with suitable instruction. Show me a well-educated youth and I will say that it is doubtful who has the stronger claim to his gratitude his father or his tutor. But what was the knowledge I derived under your tuition? You taught me that the whole of *Frangistan*¹ was no more than some inconsiderable island of which the most powerful Monarch was formerly the King of *Portugal* then he of *Holland* and afterward the King of *England*. In regard to the other sovereigns of *Frangistan* such as the King of *France*² and him of *Andalusia* you told me they resembled our petty Rajas and that the potentates of *Hindostan* eclipsed the glory of all other kings that they alone were *Humayous Elbars Jahan Gugres* or *Chak-Jehans* the Happy the Great the Conquerors of the World and the Kings of the World and that *Iersio Usbee Kachquer Tordary* and *Catay*³

¹ Europe.

* *Franca* in the original.

² Here *Catay* (Cathay) is used as if the name of a distinct country other than China, whereas Khitai was the name for all China, from *Khitai* the dynasty that ruled its Northern Provinces for 200 years. See p. 427 footnotes⁴

*Pégu, Siar, China and MacIn.*¹ trembled at the name of the King of the Indies. Admirable geographer! deeply read historian! Was it not incumbent upon my preceptor to make me acquainted with the distinguishing features of every nation of the earth, its resources and strength, its mode of warfare, its manners, religion, form of government and whether it interested principally *consit*, and by a regular course of historical reading to render me familiar with the origin of States, their progress and decline, the events accidental, or error, owing to which such great changes and mighty revolution, have been effected? Far from having imparted to me a profound and comprehensive knowledge of the history of mankind, scarcely did I learn from you the names of my ancestors, the renowned founders of this empire. You kept me in total ignorance of their lives, of the events which preceded and the extraordinary talents that enabled them to achieve, their extensive conquests. A familiarity with the languages of surrounding nations may be indispensable in a King, but you would teach me to read and write *Arabic*, doubtless conceiving that you placed me under an everlasting obligation for sacrificing so large a portion of time to the study of a language wherein no one can hope to become proficient without ten or twelve years of close application. Forgetting how in my important subjects ought to be embraced in the education of a Prince, you acted as if it were chiefly necessary that he should possess great skill in grammar, and such knowledge as belongs to a Doctor of law, and thus did you waste the precious hours of my youth.

¹ In the original 'Tchine et Maciane,' a rotund way of saying China. In olden times the more intelligent Muhammadans used the term *Macin* (a contraction for *Ma-al-ma*, 'Great China,' the ancient Hindoo name for China) when talking of the Chinese Empire. Chin Macin, which occurs in many of the narratives of the old travellers, is, as Colonel Yule has pointed out (*Cathay and the Way Thither*), an instance of the use of a double assonant name, to express a single idea, a favourite Oriental practice, just as in Herodotus we have Crophi and Mophi, Thyni and Bithyni, and at the present day Thurn and Taxis.

In the dry unprofitable and never ending task of learning word ! !

Such was the language in which *Young York* expressed his resentment but some of the learned men either wishing to flatter the Monarch and add energy to his speech or actuated by jealousy of the *Mullah* affirm that the King's reproofs did not end here but that when he had spoken

⁴ It is but fit to do that an Emperor takes the world into his confidence and proclaim aloud what he thinks of his schools and school masters. So it this is what the Emperor Alexander did in the speech reported by Berliner and the utterances in the speech made by the German Emperor at Berlin on the 4th December 1890 bear such a remarkable resemblance to those of the Mogul Emperor constituting an interesting historical parallel that it seems desirable to reproduce them here from the report in *The Times* of the 5th December —

Fr. x Iv. 4

Today a special conference on education took place between himself and the Prussian Minister of Public Works. Here our Doctor the Minister began by thanking the Emperor for his own personal interest displayed in such matters. The time had now come he said, to consider better Prussian schools were to continue on the same old formal path or better they should now alter and make to adapt themselves to the spirit and practice of modern life. All the learned professors were now called to excess, and Germany — producing too many University men, for whom there seemed to be but scanty prospect in the growing struggle for existence.

The Emperor then followed up his long and well thought-out address. He asked series of queries on the subject under discussion, and proceeded to argue at length. He felt that the gymnasiums or higher public schools no longer answered the requirements of the nation and the age, some of the time. They produced crammed youths, but not men, who sat on Latin and classical dead lore the time which should be devoted to the German language and to German history—a knowledge which of infinitely more value. Germany had all the branches of antiquity. He had observed that on the various forms of a Gymnasium at Cassel, and knew all about their aims and methods, and the sooner these were amended the better would be for every one. Now, Sir, the philologists, as *Anhalt* avowedly had been using, estranged in the gymnasiums, devoting their attention more to increasing the bookishness of their pupils than forming their characters and training them for the needs of practical life. This evil had gone so far that it could go no further. Much more stress we laid on cramming young men head with knowledge than on teaching them how to apply it.

He had frequently been described as fanatical for of the gymnasial system, but that was not so. He had an open eye to its many defects, and of these perhaps the chief was his preposterous partiality for classical education. The basis of instruction in all such schools ought to be German, and their principal aim should be to turn out young Germans instead of youthful Greeks and Romans. They must courageously break with the mediæval and monkish habit of muddling away at much Latin and little Greek, and take to the German language as the basis of all their scholastic

for a short time on indifferent subjects, he resumed his discourse in this strain ‘Were you not aware that it is during the period of infancy, when the memory is commonly so retentive, that the mind may receive a thousand wise precepts, and be easily furnished with such valuable instruction as will elevate it with lofty conceptions, and render the individual capable of glorious deeds? Can we

studies The same remark applied to history as to language Preference should be given in all schools to German history, geographical and legendary It was only when they knew all the ins and outs of their own house that they could afford to moon about in a museum When he was at school the Great Elector was to him but a nebulous personage As for the Seven Years War, it lay outside the region of study altogether, and history ended with the French Revolution at the close of the last century The Liberation wars, however, which were extremely important for the young, were not included and it was only, think God, by means of suppleness and very interesting lectures which he received from his private tutor, Dr Hinzeper, whom he was now glad to see before him, that he got to know anything at all about modern history His Majesty then proceeded to discuss what ought to be the relations between the classical and commercial education, even in the schools which had hitherto been devoted to one of these directions only, his remarks being listened to with the keenest interest, and regarded as a masterpiece of practical wisdom — *Our Own Correspondent*

The German Emperor's speech has naturally given rise to a great deal of discussion, and the opinions expressed by Scholars and Educational Experts all over Europe, as to his views on ‘classical education’ differ very widely As it will be my constant aim throughout *Constable's Oriental Miscellany* to impartially present both sides of any question on which there may be a difference of opinion among competent authorities, I now quote the opinions on the educational utility of the study of Greek, recently enunciated by a great Englishman (using this word in its widest signification), and one of the leading Educational Experts of the day

On the 14th March 1891, Mr Gladstone paid a visit to Eton, the school where seventy years ago, he had been taught, and delivered a Saturday lecture to the boys now being educated there, on *The character and attributes of the gods as seen in the Iliad and Odyssey*

At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr Gladstone said (I quote from the report in *The Times* newspaper of the 16th March) —

When I was a boy I cared nothing at all about the Homeric gods I did not enter into the subject until thirty or forty years afterwards, when, in a conversation with Dr Lucy, who like me had been an Eton boy, he told me having more sense and taste than I had that he took the deepest interest and had the greatest curiosity as to the Homeric gods They are of the greatest interest, and you cannot really understand the text of Homer without gathering fruits, and the more you study him the more you will be astonished at the multitude of his — and the completeness of the picture which he gives you There is a perfect encyclopedia of human character

repeat our prayers or acquire a knowledge of law and of the sciences only through the medium of *Ambur*? May not our devotions be offered up as acceptably and solid information communicated as easily in our mother tongue? You gave my father Chak-Jekas to understand that you instructed me in philosophy and indeed I have a perfect remembrance of your having during several years harassed

and human experience in the poems of Homer more complet & very detail than is elsewhere furnished to us of Achaeas if (The right hon. gentleman removed his seat and hearty cheers.)

The Rev Dr Hornby the Provost of Eton College then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Gladstone for his kindness in coming among them, and the great honour he did to the present generation of his old school in thus addressing them in a lecture so full of matter for careful after study and also stated that it would be difficult at once to single out any special points for notice. The Provost then ended by saying:—

But I am sure we shall all have felt great pleasure and some comfort in knowing that even so able, so laborious, so full of ideas as Mr Gladstone should still return in his leisure time to the old subjects which formed so large portion of his school days. I hope I shall not be abusing his kindness by attributing to him an excessive educational conservatism which perhaps he would repudiate. But I cannot but think he intends to encourage us to hold fast to the old studies, as which, though they cannot keep the exclusive place which was formerly theirs, we have Mr. Gladstone authority for saying that there is no better foundation for the highest culture than the old Greek literature, and that so that literature there is nothing more healthy more noble and splendid, than the early part of it, which Mr. Gladstone has done so much to illustrate and recommend to this generation. I propose vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone & which, I am sure, you will accord hearty reception. (Cheers.)

Mr Gladstone, in thanking his audience for the manner in which he had been received, and telling them how refreshing it was for an old man to come back among young ones, standing more or less in the position he once stood himself, concluded with these words:—

I have mentioned subject which is of such profound and vast extent, that were I to allow myself to be tempted it would lead me to make another infliction upon you, but I answer the Provost by saying he has understood me rightly. I have not the smallest desire that all boys should be put upon the bed of Procrustes, and either contracted or expanded to the possession of Greek and Latin, especially of Greek, culture. I may say it would probably be case of expansion rather than contraction. But the object is to find right and sufficient openings for all characters and all capacities. But this, Mr. Provost, I say with confidence, that my conviction and experience of life leads me to the belief that if the purpose of education be to fit the human mind for the efficient performance of the greatest functions, the ancient culture, and, above all, Greek culture, is by far the best, the highest, the most lasting, and the most elastic instrument that can possibly be applied to it. (Loud cheers.)

my brain with idle and foolish propositions, the solution of which yield no satisfaction to the mind—propositions that seldom enter into the business of life, wild and extravagant reveries conceived with great labour, and forgotten as soon as conceived, whose only effect is to fatigue and ruin the intellect, and to render a man headstrong and insufferable [*their Philosophy abounds with even more absurd and obscure notions than our own*—Bermier] O yes, you caused me to devote the most valuable years of my life to your favourite hypotheses, or systems, and when I left you, I could boast of no greater attainment in the sciences than the use of many obscure and uncouth terms, calculated to discourage, confound, and appal a youth of the most masculine understanding [*their Philosophers employ even more gibberish than ours do*—Bermier] terms invented to cover the vanity and ignorance of pretenders to philosophy, of men who, like yourself, would impose the belief that they transcend others of their species in wisdom, and that their dark and ambiguous jargon conceals many profound mysteries known only to themselves If you had taught me that philosophy which adapts the mind to reason, and will not suffer it to rest satisfied with anything short of the most solid arguments, if you had inculcated lessons which elevate the soul and fortify it against the assaults of fortune, tending to produce that enviable equanimity which is neither insolently elated by prosperity, nor basely depressed by adversity, if you had made me acquainted with the nature of man, recustomed me always to refer to first principles, and given me a sublime and adequate conception of the universe, and of the order and regular motion of its parts,—if such, I say, had been the nature of the philosophy imbibed under your tuition, I should be more indebted to you than *Alexander* was to *Aristotle*, and should consider it my duty to bestow a very different reward on you than *Aristotle* received from that Prince Answer me, sycophant, ought you not to have instructed

me on one point at least so essential to be known by a king namely on the reciprocal duties between the sovereign and his subjects? Ought you not also to have foreseen that I might at some future period be compelled to contend with my brothers sword in hand for the crown and for my very existence? Such as you must well know has been the fate of the children of almost every king of Hindostan. Did you ever instruct me in the art of war how to besiege a town or draw up an army in battle array? Happy for me that I consulted wiser heads than thine on these subjects! Go I withdraw to thy village. Henceforth let no person know either who thou art or what is become of thee.

At that time a slight disturbance arose against the astrologers which I did not find unpleasing. The majority of *Asiatas* are so infatuated in favour of being guided by the signs of the heavens¹ that according to their phraseology no circumstance can happen below which is not written above. In every enterprise they consult their astrologers. When two armies have completed every preparation for battle no consideration can induce the generals to commence the engagement until the *Sahar*² be performed; that is until the propitious moment for attack be ascertained. In like manner no commanding officer is nominated no marriage takes place and no journey is undertaken without consulting Monsieur the Astrologer. Their advice is considered absolutely necessary even on the most trifling occasions as the proposed purchase of a slave or the first wearing of new clothes. This silly superstition is so general an annoyance and attended with such important and disagreeable consequences that I am astonished it has continued so long the astrologer is necessarily made acquainted with

¹ In the original *Astrologie Jardiniere*.

² The Arabic word *safat* meaning moment or hour. See p. 244.

every transaction public and private, with every project common and extraordinary

Now it happened that the *King's* principal astrologer fell into the water and was drowned This melancholy accident caused a great sensation at court, and proved injurious to the reputation of these professors in divination The man who had thus lost his life always performed the *Sahet* for the *King* and the *Omrahs*, and the people naturally wondered that an astrologer of such extensive experience, and who had for many years predicted happy incidents for others, should have been incapable of foreseeing the sad catastrophe by which he was himself overwhelmed It was insinuated that in *Frangustan*, where the sciences flourish, professors in astrology are considered little better than cheats and jugglers, that it is there much doubted whether the science be founded on good and solid principles, and whether it be not used by designing men as a means of gaining access to the great, of making them feel their dependence, and their absolute need of these pretended soothsayers

The astrologers were much displeased with these and similar observations, and particularly with the following anecdote, which was universally known and repeated — *Chah-Abas*, the great King of *Persia*, having given orders that a small piece of ground within the seraglio should be prepared for a garden, the master-gardener intended to plant there several fruit-trees on a given day, but the astrologer, assuming an air of vast consequence, declared that unless the time of planting were regulated by the *Sahet*, it was impossible that the trees should thrive *Chah-Abas* having acquiesced in the propriety of the remark, the astrologer took his instruments, turned over the pages of his books, made his calculations and concluded that, by reason of this or that conjunction of the planets, it was necessary to plant the trees before the expiration of another hour The gardener, who thought of nothing less than an appeal to the stars, was absent

when this wise determination was formed but persons were soon procured to accomplish the work holes were dug and all the trees put into the ground the King placing them himself that it might be said they were all planted by the hand of *Chak Abas*. The gardener returning at his usual hour in the afternoon was greatly surprised to see his labour anticipated but observing that the trees were not ranged according to the order he had originally designed—that an apricot for example was placed in the soil intended for an apple tree and a pear tree in that prepared for an almond—he pulled up the premature plantation and laid down the trees for that night on the ground covering the roots with earth. In an instant the astrologer was apprised of the gardener's proceedings and he was equally expeditious in complaining to *Chak Abas* who, on his part, sent immediately for the culprit. How is it cried the Monarch indignantly that you have presumed to tear up trees planted by my own hands trees put into the ground after the solemn performance of the *Saket*? We cannot now hope to repair the mischief. The stars had marked the hour for planting and no fruit can henceforth grow in the garden. The honest rustic had taken liberal potations of *Sekras* wine and looking askance at the astrologer observed after an oath or two *Billak, Billak* an admirable *Saket* certainly thou angur of evil! Trees planted under thy direction at noon are in the evening torn up by the roots! *Chak Abas* hearing this unexpected piece of satirical drollery laughed heartily turned his back upon the astrologer and walked away in silence.

I shall mention two other circumstances, although they happened during the reign of *Chak-Jekas*. The narration will be useful in showing that the barbarous and ancient custom obtains in this country of the King's constituting himself sole heir of the property of those who die in his service.

Nek-nam Kas was one of the most distinguished *Owrahs*

at court, and during forty or fifty years while he held important offices had amassed an immense treasure This lord always viewed with disgust the odious and tyrannical custom above mentioned, a custom in consequence of which the widows of so many great *Omrahs* are plunged suddenly into a state of wretchedness and destitution, compelled to solicit the Monarch for a scanty pittance, while their sons are driven to the necessity of enlisting as private soldiers under the command of some *Omrah*. Finding his end approaching, the old man secretly distributed the whole of his treasure among distressed widows and poor cavaliers, and afterwards filled the coffers with old iron, bones, worn-out shoes, and tattered clothes. When he had securely closed and sealed them, he observed that those coffers contained property belonging exclusively to *Chah-Jehan*. On the death of *Neik-nam-Kan*, they were conveyed to the King, who happened to be sitting in durbar, and who, inflamed with eager cupidity, commanded them to be instantly opened in the presence of all his *Omrahs*. His disappointment and vexation may easily be conceived, he started abruptly from his seat and hurried from the hall.

The second is but the record of the ready wit of a woman. Some years after the death of a wealthy *banyane*,¹ or Gentile merchant, who had always been employed in the King's service, and, like the generality of his countrymen, had been a notorious usurer, the son became clamorous for a certain portion of the money. The widow refusing to comply with the young man's request, on account of his profligacy and extravagance, he had the baseness and folly to make *Chah-Jehan* acquainted with the real amount of the property left by his father, about two hundred thousand *crowns*. The *Mogol* immediately

¹ In Bernier's time *Banyan* was the name generally applied by foreigners to Hindoo traders generally. It is now, at least in Bengal, the name for a native broker attached to a house of business. See p. 152, footnote ².

summoned the old lady and in presence of the assembled *Dariks* commanded her to send him immediately one hundred thousand *rupees* and to put her son in possession of fifty thousand. Having issued this peremptory injunction he ordered the attendants to turn the widow out of the hall.

Although surprised by so sudden a request and somewhat offended at being rudely forced from the chamber without an opportunity of assigning the reasons of her conduct yet this courageous woman did not lose her presence of mind she struggled with the servants exclaiming that she had something further to divulge to the king Let us hear what she has to say cried *Chah-Jehan* *Hazret Salamat!* (Heaven preserve your Majesty!) It is not perhaps without some reason that my son claims the property of his father he is our son and consequently our heir But I would humbly inquire what kinship there may have been between your Majesty and my deceased husband to warrant the demand of one hundred thousand *rupees*? *Chah-Jehan* was so well pleased with this short and artless harangue and so amused with the idea of a *languar* or Gentile tradesman having been related to the Sovereign of the Indies that he burst into a fit of laughter and commanded that the widow should be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of the money of her deceased husband.

I shall not now relate all the more important events which took place from the conclusion of the war in or about the year 1660 to the period of my departure more than six years afterwards. I doubt not that the account woold very much promote the object I had in view in recording some of them namely an acquaintance with the manners and genius of the *Mogols* and *Indians* and I may therefore notice the whole of those events in another place. At present, however I shall confine my narration to a few important circumstances which regard personages with whom my readers have become familiar beginning with *Chah-Jehan*.

Although *Aureng-Zebe* kept his father closely confined in the fortress of *Agra* and neglected no precaution to prevent his escape, yet the deposed monarch was otherwise treated with indulgence and respect. He was permitted to occupy his former apartments, and to enjoy the society of *Begum-Sahib* and the whole of his female establishment, including the singing and dancing women, cooks, and others. In these respects no request was ever denied him, and as the old man became wondrously devout, certain *Mullahs* were allowed to enter his apartment and read the *Koran*. He possessed also the privilege of sending for all kinds of animals, horses of state, hawks of different kinds, and tame antelopes, which last were made to fight before him. Indeed, *Aureng-Zebe's* behaviour was throughout kind and respectful, and he paid attention to his aged parent in every possible way. He loaded him with presents, consulted him as an oracle, and the frequent letters of the son to the father were expressive of duty and submission. By these means *Chah-Jehan's* anger and haughtiness were at length subdued, insomuch that he frequently wrote to *Aureng-Zebe* on political affairs, sent *Dara's* daughter to him, and begged his acceptance of some of those precious stones, which he had threatened to grind to powder if again importuned to resign them¹. He even granted to his rebellious son the paternal pardon and benediction which he had often with vehemence importuned in vain solicited².

It should not be inferred from what I have said, that *Chah-Jehan* was always soothed with compliant submission

¹ See p. 127.

² See Elliot's *History*, vol. vii pp. 251, 252, for Khafi Khan's account of these transactions. Khafi Khan states that 'many letters passed between the Emperor Shah Jahan and Aurungzeb full of complaints and reproaches on one side, and of irritating excuses on the other.' The historian gives three letters from Aurungzeb *in extenso*, the third being an answer to one written by Shah Jahan to Aurungzeb, pardon ing his offences and sending some jewels and clothes, belonging to Dara Shikoh which had been left in his power.

I was convinced by one of *Axeng-Zeb's* letters that he could address his father with energy and decision when provoked by the arrogant and authoritative tone sometimes assumed by the aged monarch. I obtained a sight of a portion of the letter which ran in these words —

It is your wish that I should adhere rigidly to the old custom and declare myself heir to every person who dies in my service. We have been accustomed as soon as an *Omrak* or a rich merchant has ceased to breathe nay sometimes before the vital spark has fled to place seals on his coffers to imprison and beat the servants or officers of his household until they made a full disclosure of the whole property even of the most Inconsiderable jewel. This practice is advantageous no doubt but can we deny its injustice and cruelty? and should we not be rightly served if every *Omrak* acted as *Ayat nam ha* and if like the Hindoo¹ merchant's widow every woman concealed her wealth?

I wish to avoid your censure and cannot endure that you should form a wrong estimate of my character. My elevation to the throne has not a you imagine filled me with insolence and pride. You know by more than forty years experience how burthenous an ornament a crown is and with how sad and aching a heart a monarch retires from the public gaze. Our great ancestor *Elbar* anxious that his successors should exercise their power with mildness, discretion and wisdom recommended to their serious attention in the excellent memoirs left behind him a fine characteristic of *Mir Timur*. He recounts that on the day on which *Baysa et²* was made prisoner when he was brought into the presence of *Timur* the latter after attentively fixing his eyes upon the haughty captive,

¹ *Indoo* in the original.

² The popular and time-honoured form of the name of the Turkish Sultan Balaxid; taken prisoner by Timur Lang on the 21st July 1402 then confined in an iron cage and carried about in this manner with the conqueror's camp till he died on the 8th March 1403.

laughed in his face. *Bajazel*, much offended at this rudeness, told the conqueror not to exult too extravagantly in his good fortune, "It is God," said he, "who exalts or debases Kings, and though you are victorious to-day, you may be in chains to-morrow" "I am very sensible," answered *Timur*, "of the vanity and mutability of earthly possessions, and Heaven forbid that I should insult a fallen enemy My laughter proceeded not from any wish to wound thy feelings, *Bajazel*, it escaped involuntarily, while I was indulging a series of ideas suggested by the uncomeliness of both our persons I looked at thy countenance, rendered unsightly by the loss of an eye, and then considering that I am myself a miserable cripple, was led into a train of reflections, which provoked me to laughter What can there be within the circle of a crown," I asked, "which ought to inspire Kings with immoderate self-esteem, since Heaven bestows the bauble upon such ill-favoured mortals?"

'You seem to think, that I ought to devote less time and attention to measures which I conceive essential to the consolidation and security of the kingdom, and that it would better become me to devise and execute plans of aggrandisement I am indeed far from denying that conquests ought to distinguish the reign of a great Monarch, and that I should disgrace the blood of the great *Timur*, our honoured progenitor, if I did not seek to extend the bounds of my present territories At the same time, I cannot be justly reproached with inglorious inaction, and you cannot with truth assert that my aims are unprofitably employed in the *Deccan* and in *Bengale* I wish you to recollect that the greatest conquerors are not always the greatest Kings. The nations of the earth have often been subjugated by mere uncivilised barbarians, and the most extensive conquests have in a few short years crumbled to pieces He is the truly great King who makes it the chief business of his life to govern his subjects with equity,' and so forth *The remainder of this letter did not fall into my hands }*

SECONDLY I shall now say a few words regarding the celebrated *Emir-Jemla* recur to some of the incidents wherein he was concerned after the termination of the civil war and mention the manner in which he closed his brilliant career.

In effecting the subjugation of *Bengale* that great man did not behave to *Sultan Syak* with the cruelty and breach of faith practised by *Cion-Kan* that infamous *Pagan* towards *Dara* or by the *Haja* of *Serenagger* towards *Soliman Chelock*. He obtained possession of the country like a skilful captain and disdaining any unworthy stratagem to secure *Syak's* person contented himself with driving the discomfited Prince to the sea and compelling him to leave the kingdom¹. *Emir-Jemla* then sent an eunuch to *Aurang-Zebe* with a letter supplicating the King to permit his family to repair to *Bengale* under the eunuch's care.

The war is happily at an end he said and as I am enfeebled and broken down by age you will not you surely cannot refuse me the consolation of passing the remainder of my days with my wife and children. But *Aurang-Zebe* penetrated at once into the design of this expert politician he knew that if his son *Mahmet Emir* *Lax* were permitted to visit *Bengale* the father *Jemla* would aspire to the independent sovereignty of that kingdom if indeed such an acquisition would have satisfied the pretensions of that extraordinary man. He was intelligent, enterprising brave and wealthy at the head of a victorious army beloved and feared by his soldiers and in possession of the finest province in *Hindostan*. The transactions in which he had been engaged in *Golkonda* proved his impudent and daring spirit, and directly to refuse compliance with his request would unquestionably have been attended with danger *Aurang-Zebe* acted upon this occasion with his wonted prudence and address. He sent to the *Emir* his wife and daughter together with his son's children created him

¹ See p. 109.



FIG. 7.—Amir Jumla amusing himself in his Zenana.

*Mir ul-omrah*¹ the highest rank that can be conferred by the King upon a favourite and appointed the son Mahomet Emir Khan *Grand Balchis*² or Grand Master of the Horse the second or third situation in the state which however confines the possessor to the court rendering it difficult if not impossible for him to remain at a distance from the king's person. *Jewla* was also confirmed in the Government of *Bengale*.

Foiled in his object the Emir felt that a second demand for his son could not be made without offending the king and that his wisest course was to express gratitude for all these marks of royal favour.

Affairs had remained in this state nearly a twelve-month when the *Mogol* offered to *Jewla* the management of a war against the rich and powerful Raja of *Assam*³ whose territories lie north of *Dakr* on the Gulf of *Bengale*. *Assang Zebe* justly apprehended that an ambitious soldier could not long remain in a state of repose and that, if disengaged from foreign war he would seek occasion to excite internal commotions.

The Emir himself had been long meditating this enterprise which he hoped would enable him to carry his arms to the confines of *China* and secure to himself immortal fame. *Assang Zebe*'s messenger found him perfectly prepared for the expedition. A powerful army was soon embarked at *Dakr*⁴ on a river flowing from the dominions

¹ Amir ul Umarā (the Amirs of the Amirs, principal Amirs)

² Mir Bakshi Commander in Chief; literally principal paymaster (Bakshi) as at that period commanding officers were at the same time paymasters, and collectors of the rents of the lands assigned to them for the payment of their contingents.

³ Assam.

⁴ Islam Khan Shafkh in 1668 had made Dacca the capital of the Province of Bengal. This city is on the Burigangā River formerly no doubt, as its name (*Old Ganges*) implies, the main stream of the Ganges. This river falls into the Megna a branch of the Brahmaputra the river referred to by Bernier. The expedition to conquer Assam started from Dacca in 1661.

about to be invaded, and Jemla and his troops ascended the stream in a north-east direction, until they reached a fortress named *Azo*, distant about one hundred leagues from *Daké*, which the *Raja* of *Acham* had wrested from a former Governor of *Bengale*. *Azo* was besieged and taken in less than a fortnight. The Emir then proceeded toward *Chamdara*, the key of the *Raja's* dominions, which he reached after a long march of eight-and-twenty days. Here a battle was fought to the *Raja's* disadvantage, who retired to *Guerguon*,¹ his capital city, forty leagues from *Chamdara*, but being closely and vigorously pressed by *Jemla*, he had not time to fortify himself in that place, and was therefore compelled to continue his retreat to the mountains of the kingdom of *Lassa*. *Chamdara* and *Guerguon* were given up to pillage. The latter contained an infinite booty for the captors. It is a large and well-built city, very commercial, and celebrated for the beauty of its women.

The progress of the invaders was checked by the rains which fell sooner than is customary, and which in this country are very heavy, inundating every spot of ground, with the exception of villages built on eminences. In the mean time, the *Raja* cleared the whole country, round the Emir's position, of cattle and every kind of provision, so that ere the rains ceased the army was reduced to great and urgent distress, notwithstanding the immense riches which it had accumulated. *Jemla* found it equally difficult to advance or to recede. The mountains in front presented impracticable barriers, while a retreat was prevented not only by the waters and deep mud, but also by the precaution taken by the *Raja* to break down the dike which forms the road to *Chamdara*. The *Emir*, therefore, was confined to his camp during the whole of the rainy season, and, on the return of dry weather, his men were so dispirited by their incessant fatigue and long privations, that he abandoned the idea of conquering

¹ Ghar gánw of Kháfi Khán

Acham Under a less able commander the army could not have hoped to reach *Bengale* the want of provisions was severely felt the mud being still thick greatly impeded the motions of the troops, and the *Raja* was active and indefatigable in pursuit but *Jemla* conducted the movements of his army with his usual skill and by his admirable retreat added greatly to his reputation He returned laden with wealth.

The *Fauj* having improved the fortifications of *Aro* left a strong garrison in that fortress intending to renew early in the following year the invasion of *Acham* but how far is it possible for the body worn out by old age to withstand the effects of fatigue? He as well as others under his command was not made of brass and this illustrious man fell a victim to the dysentery which attacked the army soon after their arrival in *Bengale*¹

His death produced as might be expected a great sensation throughout the *Indies*. It is now observed many intelligent persons that *Aurangzeb* is King of *Bengale*. Though not insensible of his obligations of gratitude the *Mogol* was perhaps not sorry to have lost a vicegerent whose power and mental resources had excited so much pain and onerousness. You mourn his publicly said to *Mahmet Emir-Jan* you mourn the death of an affectionate parent and I the loss of the most powerful and most dangerous of my friends. He behaved however with the utmost kindness and liberality to *Mahmet* assured the young man that in himself he should always find a second father and instead of diminishing his pay or seizing upon *Jemla's* treasures, *Aurang Zebe* confirmed *Mahmet* in his office of *Balchus* increased his allowance by one thousand roupies per month and constituted him sole heir to his father's property

THURSDAY I shall now bring before the notice of my

¹ He died on the 31st March 1663 at Khinpur in Koch Behar

readers *Aureng-Zebe's* uncle, *Chah-hesthan*,¹ who, as I have already said, contributed in an essential degree by his eloquence and intrigues to the exaltation of his nephew. He was appointed, as we have seen,² Governor of *Agra*, a short time before the battle of *Kadjoué*, when *Aureng-Zebe* quitted the capital to meet *Sultan Sujah*. He was afterwards³ nominated Governor of the *Decan*, and commander-in-chief of the forces in that province, and, upon *Emir-Jemla's* decease, was transferred to the government of *Bengale*,⁴ appointed General of the army in that kingdom, and elevated to the rank of *Mu ul-Omrah*, which had become vacant by the death of *Jemla*.

I owe it to his reputation to relate the important enterprise in which he was engaged, soon after his arrival in *Bengale*, an enterprise rendered the more interesting by the fact that it was never undertaken by his great predecessor, for reasons which remain unknown. The narrative will elucidate the past and present state of the kingdoms of *Bengale* and *Rakan*, which have hitherto been left in much obscurity, and will throw light on other circumstances which are deserving of attention.

To comprehend the nature of the expedition meditated by *Chah-hesthan*, and form a correct idea of the occurrences in the Gulf of *Bengale*, it should be mentioned that the Kingdom of *Rakan*, or *Mog*, has harboured during many years several *Portuguese* settlers, a great number of Christian slaves, or half-caste *Portuguese*, and other *Franks* collected from various parts of the world. That kingdom was the place of retreat for fugitives from *Goa*, *Ceylon*, *Cochin*, *Malacca*, and other settlements in the *Indies*, held formerly by the *Portuguese*, and no persons were better received than those who had deserted their monasteries, married two or three wives, or committed other great crimes. These people were Christians only in name, the lives led by them were most detestable, massacring or

¹ Shaista Khán, Amír-ul-Umará.

² See p. 66

³ In 1659

⁴ In 1666

poisoning one another without compunction or remorse and sometimes assassinating even their priests, who to confess the truth were too often no better than their murderers.

The King of Rakan who lived in perpetual dread of the Mogol kept these foreigners as a species of advanced guard for the protection of his frontier permitting them to occupy a seaport called Chittagong¹ and making them grants of land. As they were unawed and unrestrained by the government, it was not surprising that these renegades pursued no other trade than that of rapine and piracy. They scoured the neighbouring seas in light galleys called *galleasses* entered the numerous arms and branches of the Ganges ravaged the islands of Lower Bengal and often penetrating forty or fifty leagues up the country surprised and carried away the entire population of villages on market days and at times when the inhabitants were assembled for the celebration of a marriage or some other festival. The marauders made slaves of their unhappy captives and burnt whatever could not be removed. It is owing to these repeated depredations that we see so many fine islands at the mouth of the Ganges formerly thickly peopled now entirely deserted by human beings and become the desolate lairs of tigers and other wild beasts.²

Their treatment of the slaves thus obtained was most cruel and they had the audacity to offer for sale in the places which they had but recently ravaged the aged people whom they could turn to no better account. It was usual to see young persons who had saved themselves

¹ Chittagong re-named in 1666 by the Moalim, *Ishmael*, commanding the mouth of the Megna, a port which played a very important part in the early history of European adventure in India.

² In Rennell's *Map of the Sunderland and Bahar Passages*, published in 1780, a note is entered across part of the territory referred to by Bernier: *Country depopulated by the Maghs*. Changes in the course of the Ganges had also much to do with the desertion of this type of country.

by timely flight, endeavouring to-day to redeem the parent who had been made captive yesterday Those who were not disabled by age the pirates either kept in their service, training them up to the love of robbery and practice of assassination, or sold to the Portuguese of *Goa*, *Ceylon*, *San Thomé*, and other places Even the Portuguese of *Ogouli*,¹ in *Bengale*, purchased without scruple these wretched captives, and the horrid traffic was transacted in the vicinity of the island of *Galles*, near Cape *das Palmas*² The pirates, by a mutual understanding, waited for the arrival of the Portuguese, who bought whole cargoes at a cheap rate, and it is lamentable to reflect that other Europeans, since the decline of the Portuguese power, have pursued the same flagitious commerce with these pirates, who boast, the infamous scoundrels, that they make more Christians in a twelvemonth than all the missionaries of the *Indies* do in ten years A strange mode this of propagating our holy religion by the constant violation of its most sacred precepts, and by the open contempt and defiance of its most awful sanctions!

The Portuguese established themselves at *Ogouli* under the auspices of *Jehan-Guyre*, the grandfather of *Aureng-Zebe* That Prince was free from all prejudice against Christians, and hoped to reap great benefit from their commerce The new settlers also engaged to keep the Gulf of *Bengale* clear of pirates

Chah-Jehan, a more rigid Mahometan than his father, visited the Portuguese at *Ogouli* with a terrible punishment They provoked his displeasure by the encouragement afforded to the depredators of *Rakan*, and by their refusal to release the numerous slaves in their service, who had all of them been subjects of the *Mogol* He first

¹ Húglí, where the East India Company established a factory in 1640 Sháista Khán's punitive expedition against the Arakan Rájá was undertaken in 1664 65 (Stewart, *History of Bengal*, p 297)

² Now called Palmyras Point, the well known headland on the Orissa coast

exacted by threats or persuasion large sums of money from them and when they refused to comply with his ultimate demands he besieged and took possession of the town and commanded that the whole population should be transferred as slaves to *Agra*¹.

The misery of these people is unparalleled in the history of modern times. It nearly resembled the grievous captivity of *Babylon* for even the children priests and monks shared the universal doom. The hand some women as well married as single became inmates of the *seraglio* those of a more advanced age or of inferior beauty were distributed among the *Omrahs*. Little children underwent the rite of circumcision, and were made pages and the men of adult age allured for the most part by fair promises or terrified by the daily threat of throwing them under the feet of elephants, renounced the Christian faith. Some of the monks however remained faithful to their creed and were conveyed to *Cos* and other Portuguese settlements by the kind exertions of the Jesuits and missionaries at *Agra* who notwithstanding all this calamity continued in their dwelling and were enabled to accomplish their benevolent purpose by the powerful aid of money and the warm intercession of their friends.

Before the catastrophe at *Ogosh* the missionaries had not escaped the resentment of *Chah-Jehan* he ordered the large and handsome church at *Agra* which together with one at *Lakor* had been erected during the reign of *Jehan Gyrre* to be demolished. A high steeple stood upon this church with a bell whose sound was heard in every part of the city.

Some time before the capture of *Ogosh* the pirates

¹ This was in 1629-30, and other reasons than those given by Bernier led to the action taken by Shah Jahan; such as the refusal of all aid to him when in 1621 as Prince Khurram he had revolted against his father the Emperor Jahangir and applied to the Portuguese at *Hugli* for assistance in the shape of soldiers and munitions of war.

made a formal offer to the Viceroy of *Goa*, to deliver the whole kingdom of *Rakan* into his hands *Bastian Consalve*¹ was then chief of the pirates, and so celebrated and powerful was he, that he married the King of *Rakan's* daughter It is said that the Viceroy was too arrogant and envious to listen to this proposal, and felt unwilling that the King of *Portugal* should be indebted to a man of low origin for so important an acquisition There was nothing, however, in the proposal to excite surprise , it was quite in keeping with the general conduct of the *Portuguese* in *Japan*, *Pegu*, *Ethiopia*, and other places The decay of their power in the *Indies* is fairly ascribable to then misdeeds, and may be considered, as they candidly allow, a proof of the divine displeasure Formerly their name was a tower of strength, all the *Indian* princes courted their friendship, and the *Portuguese* were distinguished for courage, generosity, zeal for religion, immensity of wealth, and the splendour of their exploits but they were not then, like the *Portuguese* of the present day, addicted to every vice, and to every low and grovelling enjoyment

The pirates, about the time of which I am speaking, made themselves masters of the island of *Sondiva*,² an

¹ Sebastian Gonzales Tibao, who had been a common sailor According to Stewart (*History of Bengal*, Lond 1813, p 210), he married the Mugh's sister who had become a Christian, and this historian states that it was Anaporam, a brother of the King of Aracan, who, having been guilty of some misdemeanour when Governor of a province of that country, fled for refuge to Sundeep where he met Gonzales, whom he enlisted in his cause They invaded Aracan and were able to save the family of Anaporam and bring away a good deal of treasure. Anaporam then gave Gonzales a large sum of money and his sister in marriage, but shortly after that died, poisoned it is believed, and all his wealth fell into the hands of the pirate

² Sundeep (Sandwip), off the coast of Chittagong, at the mouth of the Meghna, and described by the Venetian traveller Cesare de Federici (*circa* 1565), as being one of the most fertile places in the country, and that such was the abundance of materials for shipbuilding in the neighbourhood that the Sultan of Constantinople found it cheaper to have his vessels built there than elsewhere

advantageous post, commanding part of the mouth of the *Ganges*. On this spot, the notorious *Fra-Joan* an *Augustine* monk reigned as a petty Sovereign during many years having contrived God knows how to rid himself of the Governor of the island.

These also are the identical freebooters who as we have seen,¹ repaired in their *galleasses* to *Daka* for the purpose of conveying *Sultan Syjak* to *Rakan*. They found means of opening some of his chests and robbing him of many precious stones, which were offered secretly for sale in *Rakan* and disposed of for a mere trifle. The diamonds all got into the hands of the *Dutch* and others, who easily persuaded the ignorant thieves that the stones were soft and that they would pay for them only according to their hardness.

I have said enough to give an idea of the trouble vexation and expense to which the *Mogol* was for many years exposed by the unjust and violent proceedings of the pirates established in *Rakan*. He had always been under the necessity of guarding the inlets of the kingdom of *Bengale* of keeping large bodies of troops and a fleet of *galleasses* on the alert. All these precautions, however did not prevent the ravaging of his territories the pirates were become so bold and skilful that with four or five *galleasses* they would attack and generally capture or destroy fourteen or fifteen of the *Mogol's* galleys.

The deliverance of *Bengale* from the cruel and incessant devastations of these barbarians was the immediate object of the expedition contemplated by *Chak-hesther* upon his appointment to the government of that kingdom. But he had an ulterior design—that of attacking the King of *Rakan*, and punishing him for his cruelty to *Sultan Syjak* and his family. *Sureng Zebe* having determined to avenge the murder of those illustrious personages, and by a signal example to teach his neighbours that Princes of the

Blood Royal, in all situations and under all circumstances, must be treated with humanity and reverence¹

Chah-hesthan has accomplished his first plan with consummate address. It was scarcely practicable to march an army from *Bengale* into the kingdom of *Rakan* owing to the great number of rivers and channels that intersect the frontiers, and the naval superiority of the pirates rendered it still more difficult to transport an invading force by sea. It therefore occurred to him to apply to the *Dutch* for their co-operation, and with this view he sent an envoy to *Batavia*, with power to negotiate, on certain conditions, with the general commandant of that colony, for the joint occupation of the kingdom of *Rakan*, in the same manner as *Chah-Abas* treated formerly with the English in regard to *Ormuz*².

The Governor of *Batavia* was easily persuaded to enter into a scheme that offered an opportunity of still further depressing the *Portuguese* influence in the *Indies*, and from the success of which the Dutch company would derive important advantages. He despatched two ships of war to *Bengale* for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of the *Mogol's* troops to *Chatigon*, but *Chah-hest*, in the meantime, had collected a large number of *galleasses* and other vessels of considerable tonnage, and threatened to overwhelm the pirates in irremediable ruin if they did not immediately submit to the *Mogol's* authority. '*Aueng-Zebe* is fixed in the resolution,' said he to them, 'of chastising the King of *Rakan*, and a Dutch fleet, too powerful to be resisted, is near at hand. If you are wise, your personal safety and the care of your families will now engross all your attention, you will quit the service of the

¹ See p. 106, footnote¹

² The officers of *Sháh Abbás*, who looked with a covetous and resentful eye on the *Portuguese* occupation of *Ormuz*, invoked the aid of the English Council at *Surat*, and on the 18th February 1622 the combined Persian and English forces laid siege to *Ormuz*. The *Portuguese*, after a gallant resistance of five weeks, surrendered on the 1st May.

king of *Balasor* and enter into that of *Serang* /*Seel*. In *Bengale* you shall have as much land allotted as you may deem necessary and your pay shall be double that which you at present receive.

The pirates in this period had assassinated one of the king of *Balasor*'s principal officers and it is not known whether they were more struck with terror by the punishment awaiting them for that crime or moved by the promises and threat contained in *Shah-Kesh's* communiqué. Certain it is however that the unworthy *Portuguese* were the day seized with a strange panic as to embark in forty or fifty gallions and sail over to *Bengale* and they adopted this measure with so much precipitation that they had scarcely time to take their families and valuable effects on board.

Shah-Kesh received these extraordinary visitors with open arms, gave them large sums of money, provided the women and children with excellent accommodation in the town of *Dala*, and after he had thus gained their confidence the pirates evinced an eagerness to act in concert with the *Yogol's* troops shared in the attack and capture of *Sondra* which land had fallen into the hands of the king of *Balasor* and accompanied the Indian army from *Sondra* to *Chatigore*. Meanwhile the two Dutch ships of war made their appearance and *Shah-Kesh* having thanked the commanders for their kind intentions informed them that he had now no need of their services. I saw these vessels in *Bengale* and was in company with the officers who considered the Indians' thanks a poor compensation for the violation of his engagements. In regard to the Portuguese *Shah-Kesh* treats them not perhaps as he ought but certainly as they deserve. He has drawn them from *Chatigore* they and their families are in

¹ According to Stewart (*History of Bengal* p. 299) at a place bout twelve miles below Dacca hence called *Fir-ghar Bazar* where some of their descendants yet reside. The *Fring-bazar* of Rennell's *Plan of the Entouris of the City of Dacca* published in 1780.

his power, an occasion for their services no longer exists, he considers it, therefore, quite unnecessary to fulfil a single promise. He suffers month after month to elapse without giving them any pay, declaring that they are traitors, in whom it is folly to confide, wretches who have basely betrayed the Prince whose salt they had eaten for many years.

In this manner has *Chah-hesikan* extinguished the power of these scoundrels in *Chatigon*,¹ who, as I have already said, had depopulated and ruined the whole of *Lower Bengal*. Time will show whether his enterprise against the King of *Rakan* will be crowned with similar success.²

FOURTHLY Respecting the two sons of *Aureng-Zebe*, Sultan *Mahmoud* and Sultan *Masum*, the former is still confined in *Goualeor*, but, if we are to believe the general report, without being made to drink *pousl*, the beverage usually given to the inmates of that fortress.³ Sultan *Masum* appears to comport himself with his accustomed prudence and moderation, although the transaction I am about to relate is perhaps an evidence that this Prince during the dangerous illness of his father had carried on secret intrigues, or that the displeasure of *Aureng-Zebe* was excited by some other circumstance unknown to the public. It may be, however, that, without any reference to the past, the King was only anxious to obtain authentic proof both of his son's obedience and of his courage, when he commanded him, in a full assembly of *Omrahs*, to kill a lion which had descended from the mountains and was then laying waste the surrounding country. The Grand Master of the Hunt⁴ ventured to hope that Sultan *Masum*

¹ For an exceedingly valuable account of the Feringhees of Chittagong and their present state, and what has led to their decline, see pp. 57-89 of *The Calcutta Review*, vol. lxi, 1871.

² The enterprise was eventually successful, and the Province of Aracan annexed to the Kingdom of Bengal.

³ See p. 106, footnote¹.

⁴ The *Mir Shikā*, an important officer at the Mogul Court, corresponding to our Chief Ranger of old days.

might be permitted to avail himself of those capacious nets which are ordinarily made use of in so perilous a chase¹

He shall attack the lion without nets sternly replied the King When I was Prince I thought not of such precautions An order given in so decisive a tone could not be disobeyed. The Prince declined not the fearful order taking he encountered and overcame the tremendous beast with the loss of only two or three men some horses were mangled and the wounded lion bounded on the head of the Sultan's elephant. Since this strange adventure *Farang-Zebe* has behaved to his son with the utmost affection and has even raised him to the government of the Deccan It must be owned however that *Sultan Uazum* is so limited in authority² and circumscribed in pecuniary means that he cannot occasion much uneasiness to his father

Fifthly The next personage I would recall to the recollection of my readers is *Makabat Khan*, the governor of *Habowl*³. He was induced at length to resign the government of that province and *Farang Zebe* generously refused to punish him declaring that the life of such a soldier was invaluable and that he deserved commendation for his fidelity to his benefactor *Chah Jekan*. The King even nominated him Governor of *Gucarate* instead of *Jessowesingue* who was sent to the seat of war in the Deccan. It is true that a few costly presents may have disposed the Magot's mind in *Makabat's* favour for besides what he gave to *Ranchedara Begum* he sent the King fifteen or sixteen thousand golden roupies and a considerable number of Persian horses and camels.⁴

The mention of *Habowl* reminds me of the adjacent kingdom of *Kandakar* at present tributary to *Perna* to

See pp. 378 379.

¹ It was in 1663 that Prince *Mohammed Meazzam* was made *Sobadar* of the Deccan and given the command of the troops then being employed against *Sirajt*.

² See p. 7a.

³ *Mahibat Khan* was the second son of the celebrated *Mahibat Khan* of *Jhangir's* reign, and is said to have died in 1674 when on his way from *Habowl* to the presence.

the subject of which I ought to devote one or two pages Much ignorance prevails concerning that country, as well as on the political feeling which it creates between the governments of *Persia* and *Hindoustan*. The name of the capital is also *Kandahar*, which is the stronghold of this rich and fine kingdom. The desire of possessing the capital has been, for some ages, the cause of sanguinary wars between the *Mogols* and *Persians*. The great *Ekbai* wrested it from the latter,¹ and kept it during the remainder of his reign. *Chah-Abas* the celebrated King of Persia took the city from *Jehan-Guyre*,² the son of *Ekbai*, and the treachery of the Governor *Aly Merdanhan*³ delivered it into the hands of *Chah-Jehan* the son of *Jehan-Guyre*. *Aly Merdan* immediately placed himself under the protection of his new Sovereign, he had many enemies in his own country, and was too prudent to obey the summons of the Persian monarch, who called upon him to give an account of his government. *Kandahar* was again besieged and captured by the son of *Chah-Abas*,⁴ and afterwards twice unsuccessfully attacked by *Chah-Jehan*. The first failure was owing to the bad conduct or the perfidy of the Persian *omwahs* in the Great *Mogol's* service, the most powerful noblemen of his court, and strongly attached to their native country. They betrayed a shameful lukewarmness during the siege, refusing to follow the Raja *Roup* who had already planted his stan-

¹ In 1594

² In 1622

³ Ali Mardan Khán, a Persian, was governor of Kandahar under Shah Sái, who it is said, treated him so cruelly that in despair he gave up the place in 1637 to Shah Jánán, who received him well at Delhi, to which city he had returned. Ali Mardan Khán was a most capable administrator, and was at various times made Governor of Kabul and Kashmir, and has left behind him various monuments of his skill as a constructor of public works, notably the canal at Delhi, which bears his name, and, somewhat remodelled, is in use at the present day. It is said that he introduced the *Chenar* (Oriental plane tree) into Kashmir. He died in 1657 when on his way to Kashmir, and was buried at Lahore.

⁴ In 1658

tisans of *Aureng-Zebe*, most of whom have been promoted to situations of high trust and dignity. His uncle *Chaheshkan* was made, as we have mentioned, Governor and Commander-in-chief in the *Deccan*, subsequently this nobleman was made governor of *Bengale*. *Mu-Kan* obtained the government of *Kaboul*, *Kahilullah-Kan* that of *Lahor*, *Mirbabu*, of *Elbas*, *Laskikan*, of *Patna*, and the son¹ of that *Allah-verdi-Kan*, whose advice cost *Sultan Sujah* the battle of *Kadzou*, was made Governor of *Scindy Fazellau*, whose counsels and address had been essentially useful to *Aureng-Zebe*, was invested with the office of *Kane-saman*,² or Grand Chamberlain of the royal household. *Danechmend-Kan* was appointed Governor of *Dehli*, and, in consideration of his studious habits, and the time which he necessarily devotes to the affairs of the foreign department, he is exempted from the ancient ceremony of repairing twice a day to the assembly, for the purpose of saluting the King, the omission of which, subjects other *Omrahs* to a pecuniary penalty. To *Dianet-Kan*, *Aureng-Zebe* has intrusted the government of *Kachmire*, a little kingdom nearly inaccessible, and considered the terrestrial paradise of the *Indies*. *Ekbai* became possessed of that delightful country by stratagem. It boasts of authentic histories, in its own vernacular tongue, containing an interesting account of a long succession of ancient kings, sometimes so powerful as to have reduced to subjection the whole of *Hindoustan*, as far as the island of *Ceylon*. Of these histories *Jehan-Guyre* caused an abridgment to be made in the Persian language, and of this I procured a copy — It is proper to mention in this place that *Aureng-Zebe* cashiered *Negabatkan*, who greatly distinguished himself in the battles of *Samonguer* and *Kadzou*, but he seems

¹ Jafar Khán, appointed Subadar of Allahabad, where he died in 1669 (*Beale*)

² Properly *Khánsámán*, a Persian word meaning a house steward. Now applied, in Northern India, to the chief table servant and purveyor in Anglo Indian households.

to have brought that disgrace upon himself by continually dwelling upon the services he had rendered the King. As to those infamous individuals *Gionkar* and *Aazer* the well-deserved fate of the former has been recounted but what subsequently became of *Aazer* is not ascertained.

In regard to *Jessomengue* and *Jessengue* there is some obscurity which I shall endeavour to clear up. A revolt had taken place headed by a *gentile* of *Pisapour* who made himself master of several important fortresses and one or two seaports belonging to the King of that country. The name of this bold adventurer is *Sera Gi* or Lord *Sera*.¹ He is vigilant enterprising and wholly regardless of personal safety. *Chak-herikan* when in the *Decas* found in him an enemy more formidable than the King of *Pisapour* at the head of his whole army and joined by those *Rajas* who usually unite with that prince for their common defence. Some idea may be formed of *Sera-Gi's* intrepidity by his attempt to seize *Chak-herikan's* person together with all his treasures in the midst of his troops, and surrounded by the walls of *Aweng Abad*. Attended by a few soldiers he one night penetrated into *Chak-herikan's* apartment, and would have succeeded in his object had he remained undetected a short time longer. *Chak-herikan* was severely wounded and his son was killed in the act of



FIG. 8.—SIVAGL.

See pp. 136-37 text, and footnote¹ on p. 135.

drawing his sword *Seva-Gi* soon engaged in another daring expedition, which proved more successful. Placing himself at the head of two or three thousand men, the flower of his army, he silently withdrew from his camp, and pretended during the march to be a *Raja* going to the *Mogol's* court. When within a short distance of *Sowate*, he met the *Grand Priorost* of the country,¹ on whom he imposed the belief that he intended to prosecute his journey without entering the town but the plunder of that famous and wealthy port was the principal object of the expedition, he rushed into the place sword in hand, and remained nearly three days, torturing the population to compel a discovery of their concealed riches. Burning what he could not take away, *Seva-Gi* returned without the least opposition, laden with gold and silver to the amount of several millions, with pearls, silken stuffs, fine cloths, and a variety of other costly merchandise. A secret understanding, it was suspected, existed between *Jesuonseungue* and *Seva Gi*, and the former was supposed to have been accessory to the attempt on *Chah-hest* as well as the attack of *Sowate*. The *Raja* was therefore recalled from the *Decau*, but instead of going to *Delhi*, he returned to his own territories.

I forgot to mention that during the pillage of *Sowate*, *Seva-Gi*, the Holy *Seva-Gi*¹ respected the habitation of the Reverend Father *Ambrose*, the Capuchin missionary. ‘The *Frankish* Padrys are good men,’ he said, ‘and shall not be molested.’ He spared also the house of a deceased *Delale* or *Gentile* broker,¹ of the *Dutch*, because assured that he

¹ In the original ‘grand Prevost de la campagne’ Valentyn calls him the ‘Stadsvoogd’ and says that they met at ‘Utena, a village about one and a half miles from the town’. The official was most likely the *Kotwāl* or commandant of the fort, and this rendering agrees with Bernier’s narrative (see p. 369) where he talks of the *Cotoial, qui est comme le grand Prevost* (of the Mogul’s camp).

² The appointment of Broker (*Hindostanee dallāl*) was an exceedingly important one. Tavernier, in chapter xiv of his *Travels*, vol. ii pp. 33, 71, entitled ‘Concerning the Methods to be observed for

had been very charitable while alive. The dwellings of the English and Dutch likewise escaped his violence not in consequence of any reverential feeling on his part but because those people had displayed a great deal of resolution and defended themselves well. The English especially assisted by the crews of their vessels performed wonders and saved not only their own houses but those of their neighbours.¹ The pertinacity of a Jew

establishing a new Commercial Company in the EAST INDIES, insists upon the importance of securing for this post the services of one who should be a native of the country an idolater and not a Muhammadan, because all the workmen with whom he will have to do are idolaters. Good manners and probity are above all things necessary in order to acquire confidence at first among these people.

Tartenter also gives some interesting details regarding the Dalil whose house was spared by Shahji (*Tracts* vol. II p. 204) where he tells us that In the month of January of the year 1661 the Sheriff or money-changer of the Dutch Company named MONDAS PAREK died at SURAT. He was a rich man and very charitable having bestowed much alms during his life on the Christians as well as on the idolaters; the Rev Capuchin Fathers of SURAT living for part of the year on the rice butter and vegetables which he sent them.

In the first English translation of this book the passage about the *Dalil* is translated as follows: He had also regard to the House of the Deceased *De Lek* a rendering which has been followed in other editions.

¹ Sir George Oxindon (thus he signed his name as may be seen from records in the India Office not Oxendon, or Oxendine or Oxdon or Oxenden, as frequently printed) was then Chief Factor or President. In whose time *Sir G* plundered *Surat*; but he defended himself and the Merchant so bravely that he had a *Calleij* or *Serjeant* a kote of Honour from Head & Foot, freed him from the *Great Merv* with an Abatement of Customs to Two and a half per cent granted to the Company for which his Masters, as a token of the high Sense they had of his Valour presented him a Medal of Gold with this Device:

N a minor est virtus quam quare paret uero.

Fryer's *A New Account of East India etc* ed. Crooke (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 223

Oxindon was appointed chief of the English Factory at Surat on the 18th September 1662, and he died there on the 14th July 1669, aged fifty. His elaborate mausoleum forms the most prominent object in the old English cemetery at Surat.

a native of *Constantinople*, astonished everybody *Seva-Gi* knew that he was in possession of most valuable rubies, which he intended to sell to *Aureng-Zebe*, but he persevered in stoutly denying the fact, although three times placed on his knees to receive the stroke of a sword flourished over his head This conduct was worthy of a Jew, whose love of money generally exceeds his love of life

Aureng-Zebe prevailed with *Jesseingue* to take the command of the army in the *Decan*, attended by *Sultan Mazum*, who, however, was not invested with any authority The Raja's first operation was vigorously to attack *Seva-Gi*'s principal fortress, but he had recourse, at the same time, to his favourite art, negotiation, which he brought to a favourable issue, as the place surrendered by capitulation long before it was reduced to extremity *Seva-Gi* having consented to make common cause with the *Mogol* against *Visapuri*, *Aureng-Zebe* proclaimed him a *Raja*, took him under his protection, and granted an *omrah*'s pension to his son Some time afterwards, the King meditating a war against *Persia*, wrote to *Seva-Gi* in such kind and flattering terms, and extolled his generosity, talents and conduct so highly, as to induce him to meet the *Mogol* at *Dehli*, *Jesseingue* having plighted his faith for the chieftain's security *Chah-hesthan*'s wife, a relation of *Aureng-Zebe*'s, happened to be then at court, and never ceased to urge the arrest of a man who had killed her son, wounded her husband, and sacked *Sourate*¹ The result was that *Seva-Gi*, observing that his tents were watched by three or four *omrahs*, effected his escape in disguise under favour of night This circumstance caused great uneasiness in the palace, and *Jesseingue*'s eldest son, being strongly suspected of having assisted *Seva-Gi* in his flight, was forbidden to appear at court *Aureng-Zebe* felt, or

¹ Surat in those days being the place of embarkation of pilgrims to Mecca was looked upon as a sacred place by the Moslems of India It was then sometimes called *Bab ul Makkah*, or the Gate of Mecca.

seemed to feel equally irritated against the father and the son and *Jesssingue* apprehending that he might avail himself of this pretext to seize his territories abandoned his command in the Deccan and hastened to the defence of his dominion but he died on his arrival at Brampore¹ The kindness shown by the Mogol to the Raja's son² when apprised of this melancholy event his tender condolences and the grant to him of the pension enjoyed by the father confirm many persons in the opinion that *Siraj-ud-din* did not escape without the connivance of *Siraj Zebe* himself His presence at court must indeed have greatly embarrassed the king since the hatred of the women was most fierce and rancorous against him they considered him as a monster who had imbued his hands in the blood of friends and kinsmen.³

But here let us take a cursory review of the history of the Deccan a kingdom that during more than forty years has constantly been the theatre of war and owing to which the Mogol is so frequently embroiled with the King of Golkonda the King of *Isapoor* and several other less powerful sovereigns. The nature of the quarrels in that part of Hindostan cannot be well understood while we remain ignorant of the chief occurrences and have only an imperfect knowledge of the condition of the Princes by whom the country is governed.

¹ Durbanper

² Ram Singh.

³ Fryer's account (*of all vol. II. p. 63*) of these transactions agrees with Bernier's narrative in many particulars, and with regard to *Siraj-ud-din*'s escape from Dehli (Agra according to Fryer) he says that Aurangzeb, desirous to try if by kindness he could reclaim this famous Rebel allureth him to Court (faith being plighted for his safety), where shortly after the Outrages of the Women in whose Kibdred a Blood his hand were imbroed, made him abist for himself in an Hamper on a Porter a Pack which passed the Guards among many others, which were forced to be sent as *Prasades* [Pembush, Persian *frisk-hark* a present to a great man, etc.] to his Friends, as the manner is when under Confinement: With this Slight he got away (not without the *Azegul's* Privity), and 'tis believed will hardly venture to *Agra* again, unless better guarded.

Two centuries have scarcely elapsed since the great peninsula of India, stretching from the Gulf of Cambaye on the west to the Gulf of Bengale near Jagannate on the east, and extending southerly to Cape Comori,¹ was, with the exception perhaps of a few mountainous tracts, under the domination of one arbitrary despot. The indiscretion of Raja, or King, *Ram-ras*, the last Prince under whom it was united, caused the dismemberment of this vast monarchy, and this is the reason why it is now divided among many sovereigns professing different religions. *Ram-ras* had three *Georgian* slaves in his service, whom he distinguished by every mark of favour, and at length nominated to the Government of three considerable districts. One was appointed governor of nearly the whole of the territory in the *Decan* which is now in the possession of the *Mogol*, *Daulat-Abad* was the capital of that government, which extended from *Bider*, *Paranda*² and *Sourate* as far as *Narbadar*. The territory now forming the kingdom of *Visapom* was the portion of the second favourite, and the third obtained the country comprehended in the present kingdom of *Golkonda*. These three slaves became extremely rich and powerful, and as they professed the *Mahometan* faith and declared themselves of the *Chyas* sect, which is that of the Persians, they received the countenance and support of a great number of *Mogols* in the service of *Ram-ras*. They could not, even if so disposed, have embraced the religion of the *Gentiles*, because the *gentiles* of *India* admit no stranger to the participation of their mysteries. A rebellion, in which the three *Georgian* slaves united, terminated in the murder of *Ram-ras*, after which they returned to their respective governments and usurped the title of *Chah*, or King. *Ram-ras's* children, incapable of contending with these men, remained quietly in the country known

¹ The old and correct form for Comorin, see p 23, footnote ¹

² Purandhar, 20 miles south east of Poona city, now a sanitarium for European troops

commonly by the name of the Karnateek and called on our maps *Bijapur*¹ where their posterity are Rajas to this day. The remainder of the Peninsula was split at the same time into all those smaller states still existing governed by *Rajas Voigies*² and other *Kinglets*. While the three *Sultans* and their successors preserved a good understanding with each other they were able to defend their kingdoms and to wage wars on a large scale against the *Mogols* but when the seeds of jealousy were sown among them and they chose to set up independent sovereigns who stood in no need of foreign assistance they experienced the fatal effects of division. Thirty-five or forty years ago, the *Mogol* ridding himself of their differences invaded the dominions of *Nizam Shah* or King *Nizam* the fifth or sixth in succession from the first *Sultan* and made himself master of the whole country³. *Nizam* died a prisoner in *Daulatabad* his former capital.⁴

Since that period the kings of *Golkonda* have been preserved from invasion not in consequence of their great strength but of the employment given to the *Mogol* by the two sister kingdoms and of the necessity he was under to capture their strong places such as *Amber* *Paranda* *Bider* and others before *Golkonda* could be prudently attacked. The safety of those kings may also be ascribed to the wisdom of their policy. Possessing great wealth they have always secretly supplied the monarch of *Vijayapour* with money to enable him to defend his country so that whenever the latter is threatened

¹ *Vijayanagar* (*Bijianugger*). The site of the ancient capital of this kingdom, whose ruins cover nine square miles, is Hampi in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency thirty six miles north west of Bellary.

² *Nalik*, from the Sanskrit *adyaka* a leader or chief. The title was given to provincial rulers or governors under the kings of *Vijayanagar*. See *The History of the Nalik Kingdom of Madras* (*Ind. Ant.* 1914 pp. 1 foll.).

³ *Daulatabad* was captured in 1632.

It is stated in the *Buddhist notes* of *Abdal Hamid Lahori*, that *Nizam Shah* was confined in the fort of *Gwalior*.

the King of *Golkonda* invariably marches an army to the frontiers, to show the *Mogol* not only that preparations are made for internal defence, but that an ally is at hand to assist *Visapour*, if driven to extremity. It appears likewise that the government of *Golkonda* employs large sums as bribes to the generals of the *Mogol's* army, who therefore constantly give it as their opinion that *Visapour* ought to be attacked rather than *Golkonda*, on account of its greater proximity to *Daulet-Abad*. Indeed, after the convention concluded, as we have seen, between *Aureng-Zebe* and the present King of *Golkonda*, the former has no great inducement to march troops into that kingdom, which he probably considers as his own. It has been long tributary to the *Mogol*, to whom it presents annually a considerable quantity of hard cash, home-manufactured articles of exquisite workmanship, and elephants imported from *Pegu*, *Siam*, and *Ceylon*. There is now no fortress between *Daulet-Abad* and *Golkonda* capable of offering any resistance, and *Aureng-Zebe* feels confident, therefore, that a single campaign would suffice to conquer the country. In my own opinion, nothing has restrained him from attempting that conquest but the apprehension of having the *Decan* overrun by the King of *Visapour*, who knows that if he permits his neighbour to fall, his own destruction must be the necessary consequence.

From what I have said, some idea may be formed of the present state of the King of *Golkonda* in relation to the *Mogol*. There can be no doubt that his power is held by a most uncertain tenure. Since the nefarious transaction in *Golkonda*,¹ planned by *Emir-Jemla* and executed by *Aureng-Zebe*, the King has lost all mental energy, and has ceased to hold the reins of government. He never appears in public to give audience and administer justice according to the custom of the country, nor does he venture outside the walls of the fortress of *Golkonda*. Confusion and misrule are the natural and unavoidable

¹ See p. 16, *et seq.*

consequences of this state of things. The grandees totally disregarding the commands of a Monarch for whom they no longer feel either affection or respect exercise a disgusting tyranny and the people impotent to throw off the galling yoke would gladly submit to the more equitable government of *Sering Zebe*.

I shall advert to six or seven facts that prove the low state of degradation to which this wretched King is reduced.

First—When I was at *Golconda* in the year 1667 an ambassador extra ordinary arrived from *Sering Zebe* for the purpose of declaring war unless the King supplied the Mogol with ten thousand cavalry to act against *Singapour*. This force was not indeed granted but what pleased *Sering Zebe* still better as much money was given as he considered sufficient for the maintenance of such a body of cavalry. The King paid extravagant honours to this ambassador and loaded him with valuable presents both for himself and the Mogol his master.

Second—*Sering Zebe's* ordinary ambassador at the court of *Golconda* uses his commands grants passports menaces and ill treats the people and in short speaks and acts with the uncontrolled authority of an absolute sovereign.

Third—*Sir Jasla's* son *Uahab Fawr* has although nothing more than one of *Sering Zebe's* Omraks is so much respected in *Golconda* and chiefly in *Maslipatam*¹ that the *taptapa* his agent or broker virtually acts as master of the port. He buys and sells admits and clears out cargoes free of every impost and without any person's intervention. So boundless was the father's influence formerly in this country that it has descended to the son as a matter of right or necessity.

Fourth—Sometimes the Dutch presume to lay an embargo on all the *Golconda* merchant vessels in the port, nor will they suffer them to depart until the King complies with their demands. I have known them even protest

¹ *Maslipatam* (*Machlipatnam*) see p. 112 footnote¹

against the King because the Governor of *Mashipatam* prevented them from taking forcible possession of an English ship in the port, by arming the whole population, threatening to burn the Dutch factory, and to put all these insolent foreigners to the sword

Fifth — Another symptom of decay in this kingdom is the debased state of the current coin, which is extremely prejudicial to the commerce of the country

Sixth — A sixth instance I would adduce of the fallen power of the King of *Golkonda* is, that the Portuguese, wretched, poor, and despised as they are become, scruple not to menace him with war, and with the capture and pillage of *Mashipatam* and other towns if he refuse to cede *San Thomé*,¹ a place which these same Portuguese, a few years ago, voluntarily resigned into his hands to avoid the disgrace of yielding it to the superior power of the Dutch

Many intelligent persons, however, assured me, when I was in *Golkonda*, that the King is by no means devoid of understanding, that this appearance of weakness and indecision and of indifference to the affairs of government is assumed for the purpose of deceiving his enemies, that he has a son concealed from the public eye, of an ardent and aspiring spirit, whom he intends to place on the throne at a favourable juncture, and then to violate his treaty with *Aureng Zebe*. Leaving it to time to decide upon the soundness of these opinions, we shall proceed to say a few words about *Visapour*

That country, though it has to contend frequently with the *Mogol*, still preserves the name of an independent kingdom. The truth is, that the generals employed against *Visapour*, like commanders employed in every other service, are delighted to be at the head of an army, ruling at a distance from the court with the authority of kings. They conduct every operation, therefore, with

¹ St Thomas' Mount, which still contains several remains of the Portuguese settlement.

languor and avail themselves of any pretext for the prolongation of war which is alike the source of their emolument and dignity. It is become a proverbial saying that the *Decan* is the bread and support of the soldiers of *Hindostan*.¹ It should also be observed that the kingdom of *Fisapour* abounds with almost impregnable fortresses in mountainous situation and that the country on the side of the Great Mogul's territories is of a peculiarly difficult access owing to the scarcity both of forage and of good wholesome water. The capital is extremely strong situated in an arid and sterile soil and pure and palatable water is found only within the gates.

Fisapour however is verging toward dissolution. The *Mogul* has made himself master of *Paranda*,² the key of the kingdom of *Bidar*,³ a strong and handsome town and of other important places. The death of the King without male issue must also operate unfavourably on the future concerns of this country. The throne is filled by a young man educated and adopted as her son by the Queen sister of the King of *Golkonda* who by the by has been ill requited for her kindness. She returned recently from *Vecc* and experienced a cold and insulting reception; the young monarch pretending that her conduct on board the Dutch vessel which conveyed her to *Mala* was unbecoming both her sex and rank. It is even said that she was criminally connected with two or three of the crew who abandoned the vessel at *Mala* for the purpose of accompanying the Queen to *Mecca*.

Sera Gi the gentle leader lately spoken of profiting by the distracted state of the kingdom has seized upon many strongholds situated for the most part in the moun-

¹ Or as Fryer puts it (II. 51) frustrated chiefly by the means of the Soldiery and great *Cambiks* who live Lazily and in Pay whereupon they term *Dacoits* *The Bread of the Military Men*.

The fort was treacherously surrendered to the Mogul about the year 1635.

² *Bidar* was captured in 1653.

tains¹ This man is exercising all the powers of an independent sovereign, laughs at the threats both of the *Mogol* and of the King at *Visapour*, makes frequent incursions, and ravages the country on every side, from *Sourate* to the gates of *Goa*. Yet it cannot be doubted that, notwithstanding the deep wounds which from time to time he inflicts upon *Visapour*, the kingdom finds in this daring chieftain a seasonable and powerful coadjutor. He distracts the attention of *Aureng-Zebe* by his bold and never-ceasing enterprises, and affords so much employment to the Indian armies, that the *Mogol* cannot find the opportunity of achieving the conquest of *Visapour*. How to put down *Seva-Gi* is become the object of chief importance. We have seen his success at *Sourate*, he afterwards captured the Portuguese settlement of *Bardes*, an island contiguous to *Goa*.

SEVENTHLY It was after I had left *Dehli*, on my return [to France], that I heard, at *Golkonda*, of the death of *Chah-Jehan*,² and that *Aureng-Zebe* seemed much affected by the event, and discovered all the marks of grief which a son can express for the loss of his father. He set out immediately for *Agra*, where *Begum-Saheb* received him with distinguished honour. She hung the mosque with tapesries of rich brocades, and in the same manner decorated the place where the *Mogol* intended to alight before he entered the fortress. On arriving at the women's apart-

¹ "Tis undenieble he hath taken and maintains against the *Moguls* Sixty odd strong Hills But the Cause is, the *Moguls* are unacquainted with, and their Bodies unfit for such barren and uneasy Places, so that they rather chuse to desert than defend them Whereby it is sufficiently evident SEVA GI is unable in the Plain to do anything but Rob, Spoil, and return with all the speed imaginable And on that account it is *Aurengzeeb* calls him his Mountain-Rat, with which the greatest Systems of Monarchy in the World, though continued by an uninterrupted Descent of Imperial Ancestry, have ever been infested, finding it more hard to fight with Mountains than Men"—Fryer, n. 58

² He died on the 22d January 1666, and lies buried in the *Taj*, close by the grave of his wife, the 'Lady of the *Taj*'

ment in the seraglio the princess presented him with a large golden basin full of precious stones—her own jewels and those which belonged to *Chak-Jehan*. Moved by the magnificence of his reception and the affectionate protestations of his sister *Sureng-Zebe* forgave her former conduct and has since treated her with kindness and liberality.

I have now brought this history to a close. My readers have no doubt condemned the means by which the reigning *Mogol* attained the summit of power. These means were indeed unjust and cruel—but it is not perhaps fair to judge him by the rigid rules which we apply to the character of European princes. In our quarter of the globe the succession to the crown is settled in favour of the eldest by wise and fixed laws—but in Hindostan the right of governing is usually disputed by all the sons of the deceased monarch each of whom is reduced to the cruel alternative of sacrificing his brothers that he himself may reign or of suffering his own life to be forfeited for the security and stability of the dominion of another. Yet even those who may maintain that the circumstances of country birth and education afford no palliation of the conduct pursued by *Sureng-Zebe* must admit that this Prince is endowed with a versatile and rare genius that he is a consummate statesman, and a great king.

tains¹ This ~~most~~^{more} extensive and independent sovereign
Magol and c

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L E T T E R

Sourate

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C O L B E R T

*Concerning the Extent of Hindoustan, the Currency towards,
and final absorption of gold and silver in that country,
its Resources, Armies, the administration of Justice, and
the principal Cause of the Decline of the States of Asia.*



in the presence of a King who inspites me with very different feelings than did *l'ame-Zebe* or before you My Lord¹ who deserve my respect much more than *Fazel kox* without some small offering which may derive value from its novelty if not from the hand that bestows it. The late revolution in *Hindostan* so full of extraordinary events may be deemed worthy the attention of our great Monarch and this letter considering the importance of its matter may not be unsuitable to the rank you bear in his Majesty's council. It seems indeed addressed with propriety to one whose measures have so admirably restored order in many departments which before my departure from France I feared were irretrievably confused to one who has evinced so much anxiety to make known to the ends of the earth the character of our sovereign and of what the French people are capable in the execution of whatever you project for their benefit and glory.

It was in *Hindostan* My Lord whither your fame extends and from which country I am lately returned after an absence of twelve years that I first became acquainted with the happiness of France and with the share which you have had in promoting it by your unwearied attention and brilliant abilities. This is a theme on which I could fondly dwell but why should I expatiate on facts already and universally admitted when my present purpose is to treat of those which are new and unknown? It will be more agreeable to you if I proceed according to my promise to furnish such materials as may enable your lordship to form some idea of the actual state of the Indies.

The maps of *Asia* point out the mighty extent of the Great Mogol's empire known commonly by the name of the Indies, or *Hindostan*. I have not measured it with mathematical exactness; but judging from the ordinary

¹ Jean Baptiste Colbert born in 1619 and died in 1683, Finance Minister to Louis XIV of France, who is the king referred to.

rate of travel, and considering that it is a journey of three months from the frontier of the kingdom of *Golkonda* to *Kasmr*,¹ or rather beyond it, near to *Kandahar*, which is the first town in *Persia*, the distance between those two extreme points cannot be less than five hundred French leagues, or five times as far as from *Paris* to *Lyons*.

It is important to observe, that of this vast tract of country, a large portion is extremely fertile, the large kingdom of *Bengale*, for instance, surpassing *Egypt* itself, not only in the production of rice, corn, and other necessaries of life, but of innumerable articles of commerce which are not cultivated in *Egypt*, such as silks, cotton, and indigo. There are also many parts of the *Indies*, where the population is sufficiently abundant, and the land pretty well tilled, and where the artisan, although naturally indolent, is yet compelled by necessity or otherwise to employ himself in manufacturing carpets, brocades, embroideries, gold and silver cloths, and the various sorts of silk and cotton goods, which are used in the country or exported abroad.

It should not escape notice that gold and silver, after circulating in every other quarter of the globe, come at length to be swallowed up, lost in some measure, in *Hindoustan*. Of the quantity drawn from *America*, and dispersed among the different European states, a part finds its way, through various channels, to *Turkey*, for the payment of commodities imported from that country, and a part passes into *Persia*, by way of *Smyrna*, for the silks laden at that port. *Turkey* cannot dispense with the coffee,² which she receives from *Yemen*, or *Arabia Felix*, and the productions of the Indies are equally necessary to Turkey, Yemen, and Persia. Thus it happens that these countries are under the necessity of sending a portion of their gold and silver to *Moka*, on the Red Sea, near *Babel-mandel*, to *Bassora*, at the top of the *Persian Gulf*, and to *Bander Abassi* or *Gomeron*, near

¹ Ghazni

² Cauvé in the original, from the Arabic *kahwa*, see p 364, footnote ².

Ormos which gold and silver is exported to Hindoostan by the vessels that arrive every year in the monsoon or the season of the winds at those three celebrated ports laden with goods from that country. Let it also be borne in mind that all the Indian vessels whether they belong to the Indians themselves or to the Dutch or English or Portuguese which every year carry cargoes of merchandise from Hindoostan to Legn Tasseren¹ Siam Ceylon Acheen Macassar the Valdivies to Malambic and other places bring back to Hindoostan from those countries a large quantity of the precious metals, which share the fate of those brought from Maka Bassora and Bander Abass. And in regard to the gold and silver which the Dutch draw from Japan where there are mines, a part is sooner or later introduced into Hindoostan and whatever is brought directly by sea either from Portugal or from France seldom leaves the country returns being made in merchandise.

I am aware it may be said that Hindoostan is in want of copper cloves, nutmegs cinnamon elephants, and other things, with which she is supplied by the Dutch from Japan the Moluccas Ceylon and Europe—that she obtains lead from abroad in part from England broadcloths and other articles from France—that she is in need of a considerable number of foreign horses, receiving annually more than five-and-twenty thousand from Uzbec a great many from Persia by way of Kardahar and several from Ethiopia, Arabia and Persia by sea, through the ports of Maka Bassora, and Bander Abass. It may also be observed that Hindoostan consumes an immenso quantity of fresh fruit from Samarkand Bali² Bocara and Persia such as melons, apples, pears and grapes, eaten at Dehli and

¹ For Tenasserim, now the southern division of the Province of Lower Burmah, the Burmese name is Ta neng-tha ri.

² Acheen, the celebrated emporium at the north of the island of Sumatra.

³ Thus in original; probably a misprint for Balkh (Balkh)

purchased at a very high price nearly the whole winter, — and likewise dried fruit such as almonds pistachio and various other small nuts plums, apricots, and raisins, which may be procured the whole year round,—that she imports a small sea shell from the *Maldives* used in *Bengali*, and other places, as a species of small money, ambergris from the *Maldives* and *Mozambique*, rhinoceros' horns elephants' teeth and slaves from *Ethiopia* musk and porcelain from *China*, and pearls from *Baharen*,¹ and *Tutucoury*² near *Ceylon*, and I know not what quantity of other similar wares, which she might well do without.

The importation of all these articles into *Hindoustan* does not however, occasion the export of gold and silver, because the merchants who bring them find it advantageous to take back, in exchange, the productions of the country.

Supplying itself with articles of foreign growth or manufacture, does not, therefore, prevent *Hindoustan* from absorbing a large portion of the gold and silver of the world, admitted through a variety of channels, while there is scarcely an opening for its return.

It should also be borne in mind, that the *Great Mogol* constitutes himself heir of all the *Omrahs*, or lords, and likewise of the *Mansabdars*, or inferior lords, who are in his pay, and, what is of the utmost importance, that he is proprietor of every acre of land in the kingdom, excepting, perhaps, some houses and gardens which he sometimes permits his subjects to buy, sell, and otherwise dispose of, among themselves.

¹ The island of El Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, still the site of a great pearl fishery. The name, literally the Two Seas, probably owes its origin to the notion that the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Omân meet there. It is used in the sense of *τόπος διθάλασσος* in Acts xxvii 41, 'And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground.'

² Tuticorin, the seaport in the Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency, formerly in the hands of the Portuguese, then of the Dutch, has still a considerable foreign trade, the value of which ranks next to that of Madras, and the sixth in all India.

I think I have shown that the precious metals must abound in *Hindostan* although the country be destitute of mines and that the Great Mogul lord and master of the greater part must necessarily be in the receipt of an immense revenue and possess incalculable wealth.

But there are many circumstances to be considered as forming a counterpoise to these riches.

First—Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of *Hindostan* many are little more than sand or barren mountains badly cultivated and thinly peopled and even a considerable portion of the good land remains un-tilled from want of labourers many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from the Governors. These poor people when incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence but are bereft of their children who are carried away as slaves. Thus it happens that many of the peasantry driven to despair by so execrable a tyranny abandon the country and seek a more tolerable mode of existence either in the towns or camps as bearers of burdens carriers of water or servants to horsemen. Sometimes they fly to the territories of a Raja because there they find less oppression and are allowed a greater degree of comfort.

Second—The empire of the Great Mogul comprehends several nations over which he is not absolute master. Most of them still retain their own peculiar chiefs or sovereigns who obey the Mogul or pay him tribute only by compulsion. In many instances this tribute is of trifling amount in others none is paid and I shall adduce instances of nations which instead of paying, receive tribute.

The petty sovereignties bordering the Persian frontier for example seldom pay tribute either to the Mogul or to the King of Persia. Nor can the former be said to receive anything considerable from the *Balouches* *Afghans* and other mountaineers who indeed seem to feel nearly independent of him as was proved by their conduct when

the *Mogol* marched from *Ateck* on the Indus to *Kaboul*, for the purpose of besieging *Kandahar*¹. By stopping the supply of water from the mountains, and preventing its descent into the fields contiguous to the public road, they completely arrested the army on its march, until the



FIG. 9.—‘Gunga Dîn

• E would dot an carry one
Till the longest day was done,
An e didn't seem to know the use o' fear

mountaineers received from the *Mogol* the presents which they had solicited in the way of alms

The *Patans* also are an intractable race. They are Mahometans, who formerly inhabited a country in the vicinity of the *Ganges*, toward *Bengale*. Before the in-

¹ In 1651 52

vasion of India by the *Mogols* the *Patans* had rendered themselves formidable in several places. Their power was felt principally at *Dekhi*¹ many of the neighbouring *Rajas* being their tributaries. Even the menials and carriers of water belonging to that nation are high-spirited and warlike². If it be not so may I never ascend the throne of *Dekhi* is the usual phraseology of a *Patan* when wishing to enforce the truth of any assertion. They hold the *Indians* both *Gentiles* and *Mogols* in the utmost contempt and recollecting the consideration in which they were formerly held in *India* they mortally hate the *Mogols* by whom their fathers were dispossessed of great principalities and driven to the mountains far from *Dekhi* and *Agra*. In these mountains some *Patans* established themselves as petty sovereigns or *Rajas*; but without any great power.

The King of *Firozpur* so far from paying tribute to the *Mogol* is engaged in perpetual war with him and contrives to defend his dominions. He owes his preservation less to the strength of his arms than to many peculiar circumstances.³ His kingdom is at a great distance from *Agra* and *Dekhi* the *Mogols* usual places of residence the capital city called also *Firozpur*⁴ is strong and not easily accessible to an invading army because of the bad water

¹ The Pathán Sultans of *Dekhi* may be said to have reigned from 1192-1554 somewhat more than three centuries and a half during which time six dynasties, numbering in all forty kings, succeeded to the throne of *Dekhi*. The boundaries of their Empire at all times uncertain in extent varying from the extreme limits of Eastern Bengal on one side to Kábul and Kandahár on the west with Sind and the Southern Peninsula to complete the circle; occasionally reduced to a few districts around the capital and in one instance confined to the single spot enclosed within the walls of the metropolis itself. See Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathán King of Dekhi* 1877

² How true this is at the present day. The regimental *Mukhi* or water-carrier generally a Pathán is still a universal favourite and his prowess has lately been sung in spirited verse by Rudyard Kipling in his barrack room ballad of *GUXA DIN* (*The Scots Observer* 7th June 1890)

³ See p. 196.

Bijapur

and scarcity of forage in the surrounding country, and several *Rajas* for the sake of mutual security join him, when attacked, with their forces. The celebrated *Seva-Gi* not long ago made a seasonable diversion in his favour, by plundering and burning the rich seaport of *Sowate*¹

There is again the wealthy and powerful King of *Golkonda*, who secretly supplies the King of *Visapour* with money, and constantly keeps an army on the frontiers, with the double object of defending his own territories and aiding *Visapour* in the event of that country being closely pressed

Similarly, among those not paying tribute may be numbered more than a hundred *Rajas*, or *Gentile* sovereigns of considerable strength, dispersed over the whole empire, some near and some at a distance from *Agra* and *Dehli*. Fifteen or sixteen of these *Rajas* are rich and formidable, particularly *Rana*,² formerly considered Emperor of the *Rajas*, and supposed to be descended from King *Porus*, *Jesseingue*³ and *Jessomseingue*⁴. If these three chose to enter into an offensive league, they would prove dangerous opponents to the *Mogol*, each of them having at all times the means of taking the field with twenty thousand cavalry, better than any that could be opposed to them. These horsemen are called *Ragipous*, or sons of *Rajas*. Their military occupation, as I have stated elsewhere,⁵ descends from father to son, and every man receives a grant of land on condition that he be always prepared to mount his horse and follow the *Raja*, whither he shall command. These men endure a great deal of fatigue, and require only discipline to become excellent soldiers.

Third — It is material to remark that the Great *Mogol* is a Mahometan, of the sect of the *Sounnys*, who, believing with the Turks that *Osman* was the true successor of *Mahomet*, are distinguished by the name of *Osmanlys*. The

¹ See p 188

² The ruler of Chítór (Mewár or Udaipur)

³ See p 34 text, and footnote²

⁴ See p 37 text, and footnote²

⁵ See p 39

majority of his courtiers however being Persians are of the party known by the appellation of *Chias* believers in the real succession of *Aly*. Moreover the Great Mogol is a foreigner in *Hindoustan* a descendant of *Tamerlan* chief of those *Mogols* from *Tartary* who about the year 1401 over ran and conquered the *Indies*. Consequently he finds himself in an hostile country or nearly so a country containing hundreds of *Gentiles* to one *Mogol*, or even to one *Makomedan*. To maintain himself in such a country in the midst of domestic and powerful enemies and to be always prepared against any hostile movement on the side of *Persia* or *Uzbec*, he is under the necessity of keeping up numerous armies even in the time of peace. These armies are composed either of natives such as *Ragipous* and *Palas* or of genuine *Mogols* and people who though less esteemed are called *Mogols* because white men foreigners and *Makomedans*. The court itself does not now consist as originally of real *Mogols* but is a medley of *Uzbees* *Persians* *Arabs* and *Turks* or descendants from all these people known, as I said before, by the general appellation of *Mogols*. It should be added however that children of the third and fourth generation who have the brown complexion and the languid manner of this country of their nativity are held in much less respect than new comers, and are seldom invested with official situations they consider themselves happy if permitted to serve as private soldiers in the infantry or cavalry — But it is time to give your lordship some idea of the armies of the Great *Mogol* in order that you may judge by the vast expenditure to which they subject him what are really his effective means and resources.

I shall first speak of the native army¹ which he must perforce entertain.

Under this head are comprehended the *ragipous* of *Jessengue* and of *Jessomengue* to whom, and to several other *Rajas* the *Mogol* grants large sums for the service

¹ In the original, *Milice du pais*.

of a certain number of their *Rajipous* to be kept always ready and at his disposal. *Rajas* bear an equal rank with the foreign and Mahomedan *Omrahs*, whether employed in the army which the King retains at all times near his person, or in those stationed in the provinces. They are also generally subjected to the same regulations as the *Omrahs*, even to mounting guard, with this difference, however, that the *Rajas* never mount within a fortress, but invariably without the walls, under their own tents, not enduring the idea of being confined during four-and-twenty hours and always refusing to enter any fortress, unless well attended and by men determined to sacrifice their lives for their leaders. This self-devotion has been sufficiently proved when attempts have been made to deal treacherously with a *Raja*.

There are many reasons why the *Mogol* is obliged to retain *Rajas* in his service.

First. *Rajipous* are not only excellent soldiers but, as I have said, some *Rajas* can in any one day bring more than twenty thousand to the field.

Second. They are necessary to keep in check such *Rajas* as are not in the *Mogol's* pay, to reduce to submission those who take up arms rather than pay tribute, or refuse to join the army when summoned by the *Mogol*.

Third. It is the King's policy to foment jealousy and discord amongst the *Rajas*, and by caressing and favouring some more than others, he often succeeds, when desirous of doing so, in kindling wars among them.

Fourth. They are always at hand to be employed against the *Patans*, or against any rebellious *Omrah* or governor.

Fifth. Whenever the King of *Golkonda* withholds his tribute, or evinces an inclination to defend the King of *Vizapour* or any neighbouring *Raja* whom the *Mogol* wishes to despoil or render tributary, *Rajas* are sent against him in preference to *Omrahs*, who being for the most part *Persians*, are not of the same religion as the *Mogol*, to wit *Souunys*, but *Chias*, as are the Kings of *Persia* and *Golkonda*.

Sixth The *Mogol* never finds the *Rajas* more useful than when he is engaged in hostility with the Persians. His *Omrahs* as I have just remarked are generally of that nation and shudder at the idea of fighting against their natural king especially because they acknowledge him as their *Imam* their *Calife* or sovereign pontiff and the descendant of *Aly* to bear arms against whom they therefore consider a great crime.

The *Mogol* is also compelled to engage *Patahs* in his service by reasons very similar to those I have assigned for employing *ravigous*.

In fine he is reduced to the necessity of supporting those troops of foreigners or *Mogols* which we have noticed and as they form the principal force of the kingdom and are maintained at an incredible expense a detailed description of this force may not be unacceptable.

These troops both cavalry and infantry may be considered under two heads one part as always near the *Mogol's* person the other as dispersed in the several provinces. In regard to the cavalry retained near the King I shall speak first of the *Omrahs* then of the *Mansabders* next of the *Roxzindars* and last of all of the common troopers. I shall then proceed to the infantry and describe the musketeers and all the foot-men who serve in the artillery saying a word in passing on the horse artillery.

It must not be imagined that the *Omrahs* or Lords of the *Mogol's* court are members of ancient families, as our nobility in *France*. The King being proprietor of all the lands in the empire there can exist neither Dukedoms nor Marquisates nor can any family be found possessed of wealth arising from a domain and living upon its own patrimony. The courtiers are often not even descendants of *Omrahs* because the King being heir of all their possessions, no family can long maintain its distinction but after the *Omrahs* death it soon extinguished and the sons or at least the grandsons reduced generally we

might almost say, to beggary, and compelled to enlist as mere troopers in the cavalry of some *Omrah*. The King, however, usually bestows a small pension on the widow, and often on the family, and if the *Omrah's* life be sufficiently prolonged, he may obtain the advancement of his children by royal favour, particularly if their persons be well formed, and their complexions sufficiently fair to enable them to pass for genuine *Mogols*¹. But this advancement through special favour proceeds slowly, for it is an almost invaluable custom to pass gradually from small salaries, and inconsiderable offices, to situations of greater trust and emolument. The *Omahs*, therefore, mostly consist of adventurers from different nations who entice one another to the court, and are generally persons of low descent some having been originally slaves, and the majority being destitute of education. The *Mogol* raises them to dignities, or degrades them to obscurity, according to his own pleasure and caprice.

Some of the *Omahs* have the title of *Hasary*, or lord of a thousand horse, some, of *Dou Hasary*, lord of two thousand horse, some, of *Penge*, lord of five thousand horse, some, of *Hecht*, lord of seven thousand horse, some, of *Deh Hasary*, lord of ten thousand horse, and sometimes an *Omiah* has the title of *Douazdeh Hasary*, lord of twelve thousand horse, as was the case with the King's eldest son. Their pay is proportionate, not to the number of men, but to the number of horses, and two horses are generally allowed to one trooper, in order that the service may be better performed, for in those hot countries it is usual to say that a soldier with a single horse has one foot on the ground. But let it not be supposed that an *Omrah* is expected to keep, or indeed that the King would pay for, such a body of horse as is implied by the titles of *Douazdeh* or *Hecht Hasary*, high-sounding names intended to impose on the credulous, and deceive *Foreigners*. The King himself regulates as well the effective number

¹ See pp 3, 404

that each *Omrak* is to maintain as the nominal number which he need not keep but which is also paid for and usually forms the principal part of his salary. This salary is increased by the money that the *Omrak* retains out of every man's pay and by what accrues from his false returns of the horses he is supposed to provide; all which renders the *Omrak's* income very considerable particularly when he is so fortunate as to have some good *Jah-ghirs* or suitable lands assigned to him for the payment of his salary. For I perceived that the *Omrak* under whom I served a *Lega-Ha-ary* or lord of five thousand whose quota was fixed at five hundred horses had yet a balance over after the payment of all expenses, of nearly five thousand crowns a month although like all those who have no *Jah-ghirs* he was a *Vagdy*¹ that is to say one who drew his pay in cash from the treasury. Notwithstanding these large incomes I was acquainted with very few wealthy *Omraks* on the contrary most of them are in embarrassed circumstances and deeply in debt not that they are ruined like the nobility of other countries by the extravagance of their table but by the costly presents made to the King at certain annual festivals and by their large establishments of wives servants canals, and horses.

The *Omraks* in the provinces in the armies and at court are very numerous but it was not in my power to ascertain their number which is not fixed. I never saw less than five-and-twenty to thirty at court all of whom were in the receipt of the large incomes already mentioned dependent for the amount upon their number of horses from one to twelve thousand.

It is these *Omraks* who attain to the highest honours and situations of the State—at court in the provinces and in the armies and who are as they call themselves, the Pillars of the Empire. They maintain the splendour of the court and are never seen out-of-doors but in the

¹ From the Persian word *sagd* meaning silver used in the sense of ready money

most superb apparel, mounted sometimes on an elephant, sometimes on horseback, and not unfrequently in a *Paleky* attended by many of their cavalry, and by a large body of servants on foot, who take their station in front, and at either side, of their lord, not only to clear the way, but to flap the flies and brush off the dust with tails of peacocks, to carry the *piqueudent*¹ or spitoon, water to allay the *Omrah's* thirst, and sometimes account-books, and other papers Every *Omrah* at court is obliged, under a certain penalty, to repair twice a day to the assembly, for the purpose of paying his respects to the King, at ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, when he is there seated to dispense justice, and at six in the evening An *Omrah* must also, in rotation, keep guard in the fortress once every week, during four-and-twenty hours He sends thither his bed, carpet, and other furniture, the King supplying him with nothing but his meals These are received with peculiar ceremony Thrice the *Omrah* performs the *taslim*, or reverence, the face turned toward the royal apartment, first dropping the hand down to the ground, and then lifting it up to the head²

Whenever the King takes an excursion in his *Paleky*, on an elephant, or in a *Tact-Ravan* (or travelling throne, carried upon the shoulders of eight men, who are cleverly relieved from time to time when on the march by eight others), all the *Omrahs* who are not prevented by illness, disabled by age, or exempted by a peculiar office, are bound to accompany him on horseback, exposed to the

¹ A capital transliteration of the Hindostanee word *pik dán*, spit-box The ‘pigdaun’ of modern Anglo Indian colloquial In another English translation of this book the word *piqueudent* has been rendered ‘tooth pick,’ a mistake that has been copied by others

² ‘The salutation called *taslim* consists in placing the back of the right hand on the ground, and then raising it gently till the person stands erect, when he puts the palm of his hand upon the crown of his head, which pleasing manner of saluting signifies that he is ready to give himself as an offering’—*Am i Albari*, Blochmann’s translation, vol 1 p 158 See p 258 text, and footnote².

Inelemeney of the weather and to suff^r favour whom dust. On every occasion the King is comple^t Mogol that whether taking the diversion of hunting m^{ay}e less than head of his troops or making his progresses fr^oooting he to another. When however he confines his h the neighbourhood of the city visits his country h^o to be repairs to the mosque he sometimes dispenses wth large a retinoe and presers being attended by s^d Omrahs only as are that day on guard.

*Mansabdars*¹ are horsemen with *mansab* pay which is a peculiar pay both honourable and considerable not equal to that of the *Omrahs* but much greater than the common pay. Hence they are looked on as petty *Omrahs* and as being of the rank from which the *Omrahs* are taken. They acknowledge no other chief but the King and have much the same duties imposed upon them as the *Omrahs* to whom they would be equal if they had horsemen under them as formerly was sometimes the case but now they have only two four or six service horses, that is, such as bear the King's mark and their pay is in some instances as low as one hundred and fifty roupies per month and never exceeds seven hundred. Their number is not fixed² but they are much more numerous than the *Omrahs* besides those in the provinces and armies there are never less than two or three hundred at court.

Rozindars are also cavaliers who receive their pay daily as the word imports but their pay is greater in some instances than that of many of the *mansabdars*. It is, however of a different kind and not thought so honourable but the *Rozindars* are not subject like the *Mansabdars* to the *Aganas* that is are not bound to take at a valuation carpets and other pieces of furniture that have

¹ *Mansab* means in Arabic and Persian an office hence *Mansabdar* an officer but the word was generally restricted to high officials.

² Akbar fixed the number of *Mansabs* at sixty six, to correspond with the value of the letters in the name of Allah. See Blochmann's *Asi* vol. I p. 337.

most superb are King's palace, and on which an un-sometimes one is sometimes set. Their number is very attended by fill the inferior offices, many being clerks servants -clerks, while some are employed to affix the either ignet to *Baratles*,¹ or orders for the payment of flap +, and they scruple not to receive bribes for the to issuing of these documents

The common horsemen serve under the *Omrahs* they are of two classes, the first consists of those who keep a pair of horses which the *Omrah* is bound to maintain for the King's service, and which bear the *Omrah's* mark on the thigh, and the second of those who keep only one horse. The former are the more esteemed, and receive the greater pay. The pay of the troopers depends, in a great measure,

¹ A *barat* corresponded somewhat to the modern cheque, it was a statement of account which contained details of the service or work for which it was issued, a pay order. It had to pass through many hands for 'countersignature' before being actually cashed. 'The receipts and expenditure of the Imperial workshops, the deposits and payments of salaries to the workmen (of whom some draw their pay on [military] descriptive rolls, and others according to the services performed by them, as the men engaged in the Imperial elephant and horse stables, and in the wagon department) are all made by *barats* (*Ain*, p. 262)

The Emperor Akbar who organised in a very thorough manner all the various departments of State, being desirous of avoiding delay, 'and from motives of kindness' ordered that certain classes of state papers, among others *barats*, then all included in the term *sanaat*, need not be placed before him personally. This practice appears from Bernier's statement to have been continued by succeeding Emperors, but apparently with not altogether satisfactory results.

At the present day the word *berat* is applied to certain documents of state in Turkey, and in *The Standard* newspaper, London, October 1st, 1890, we read with reference to the doings of Monsignor Senessi the Bulgarian Archbishop, in Macedonia, that 'There can be little doubt, however, that, by the terms of his Berat, he is strictly within his right in visiting all villages where the Exarchist population is in marked majority, and in consecrating churches for them. Furthermore, besides the written authority, which might count for very little, he seems to enjoy if not the countenance, at least the tolerance of the Turkish authorities.'

on the generosity of the *Omrak* who may favour whom he pleases although it is understood by the *Mogol* that he that keeps only one horse shall not receive less than five-and-twenty *rupees* a month and on that footing he calculates his accounts with the *Omraks*¹

The foot-soldiers receive the smallest pay and to be sure the musketeers cut a sorry figure at the best of times which may be said to be when squatting on the ground and resting their moskets on a kind of wooden fork which hangs to them. Even then they are terribly afraid of burning their eyes or their long beards and above all lest some *Dya*² or evil spirit should cause the bursting of their musket. Some have twenty *rupees* a month: some fifteen: some ten: but their artillerymen who receive great pay particularly all the *Frangas* or Christians — Portuguese English Dutch Germans and French fugitives from Goa and from the Dutch and English companies. Formerly when the *Mogols* were little skilled in the management of artillery the pay of the *Europeans* was more liberal and there are still some remaining who receive two hundred *rupees* a month: but now the King admits them with difficulty into the service and limits their pay to thirty two *rupees*.

The artillery is of two sorts the heavy and the light or as they call the latter the artillery of the stirrup. With respect to the heavy artillery I recollect that when the King after his illness went with his army to *Lakor* and *Hackemire* to pass the summer in that dear little paradise of the *Indies* it consisted of seventy pieces of cannon mostly of brass without reckoning from two to three hundred light camels, each of which carried a small field piece of the size of a double musket attached on the back of the

¹ In the time of the Emperor Akbar a *yekashah* (one horse) trooper was paid according to the kind of horse he maintained and the amount varied from Rs. 30 per mensem for an *Iraqi* (Arabian) to Rs. 12 for a *Janglah*, or what would now be called a country bred.

² The Arabic *jinn*.

animal, much in the same manner as swivels are fixed in our barks I shall relate elsewhere this expedition to *Kachemire*, and describe how the King, during that long journey, amused himself almost every day, with the sports of the field, sometimes letting his birds of prey loose against cranes, sometimes hunting the *mugaus*, or grey oxen (a species of elk), another day hunting antelopes with tame leopards, and then indulging in the exclusively royal hunt of the hon

The artillery of the stirrup, which also accompanied the *Mogol* in the journey to *Lahor* and *Kachemire*, appeared to me extremely well appointed It consisted of fifty or sixty small field-pieces, all of brass, each piece mounted on a well-made and handsomely painted carriage, containing two ammunition chests, one behind and another in front, and ornamented with a variety of small red streamers The carriage, with the driver, was drawn by two fine horses, and attended by a third horse, led by an assistant driver as a relay The heavy artillery did not always follow the King, who was in the habit of diverging from the highroad, in search of hunting-ground, or for the purpose of keeping near the rivers and other waters It could not move along difficult passes, or cross the bridges of boats thrown over the rivers But the light artillery is always intended to be near the King's person and on that account takes the name of artillery of the stirrup When he resumes his journey in the morning, and is disposed to shoot or hunt in game preserves, the avenues to which are guarded, it moves straight forward, and reaches with all possible speed the next place of encampment, where the royal tents and those of the principal *Omrahs* have been pitched since the preceding day The guns are then ranged in front of the King's quarters, and by way of signal to the army, fire a volley the moment he arrives

The army stationed in the provinces differs in nothing from that about the King's person, except in its superior numbers In every district there are *Omrahs*, *Mansebdais*,

Rossadars common troopers, infantry and artillery. In the *Deccan* alone the cavalry amounts to twenty or five-and-twenty and sometimes to thirty thousand a force not more than sufficient to overawe the powerful King of *Golkonda* and to maintain the war against the King of *Vizapor* and the *Rajas* who for the sake of mutual protection join their forces with his. The number of troops in the kingdom of *Kaboul*, which it is necessary to quarter in that country to guard against any hostile movement on the part of the *Persians Angars Balorcheer* and I know not how many other mountaineers, cannot be less than twelve or fifteen thousand. In the kingdom of *Kachemire* there are more than four thousand. In *Bengale* so frequently the seat of war the number is much greater and as there is no province which can dispense with a military force, more or less numerous according to its extent and particular situation, the total amount of troops in *Hindostan* is almost incredible.

Leaving out of our present calculation the infantry which is of small amount, and the number of horses which is merely nominal and is apt to deceive a superficial observer I should think, with many persons well conversant with this matter that the effective cavalry commonly about the King's person, including that of the *Rajas* and *Palans*, amount to thirty five or forty thousand which added to those in the provinces forms a total of more than two hundred thousand horse.

I have said that the infantry was inconsiderable. I do not think that in the army immediately about the King the number can exceed fifteen thousand including musketeers foot artillery and generally every person connected with that artillery. From this an estimate may be formed of the number of infantry in the provinces. I cannot account for the prodigious amount of infantry with which some people swell the armies of the Great *Mogol* otherwise than by supposing that with the fighting men, they confound servants sutlers, tradesmen, and all

troopers to sell their horse which they would no doubt soon have done if the war had been prolonged. And no wonder from like Mr. Lord that it is difficult to find in the Mogul's army a soldier who is not married who has not wife children servants and slaves all depending upon him for support. I have known many persons lost in amazement while contemplating the number of persons amounting to millions who depend for support solely on the King's pay. Is it possible they have asked that any revenue can suffice for such terrible expenditure? seeming to forget the riches of the Great Mogul and the peculiar manner in which Hindostan is governed.

But I have not enumerated all the expenses incurred by the Great Mogul. He keeps in Delhi and Agra from two to three thousand fine horses always at hand in case of emergency eight or nine hundred elephants and a large number of baggage horses mules and porters intended to carry the numerous and capacious tents with their fittings his wives and women furniture kitchen apparatus Ganges water¹ and all the other articles neces-

¹ The Mogul Emperors were great connoisseurs in the matter of good water and the full wing extract from the *Az-Azari* vol. I p. 55, regarding the department of state the *Az-Azabak* which had to do with the supply and cooling of drinking water also with the supply of ice then brought in the form of frozen snow from the Himalayas is interesting. His Majesty calls this source of life "the water of immortality" and has committed the care of this department to proper persons. He does not drink much but pays much attention to this matter. Both at home and on travels he drinks Ganges water. Some trustworthy persons are stationed on the banks of that river who despatch the water in sealed jars. When the Court was at the capital Agra and in Fathpur (Sikri), the water came from the district of Sirhind¹ but now that his Majesty is in the Punjab, the water is brought from Hardwar. For the cooking of the food rain water or water taken from the Jumna and Chenab is used mixed with little Ganges water. On journeys and hunting parties his Majesty from his predilection for good water appoints experienced men as water tasters.

¹ Mochan, tract. etc., I p. 54. Sirhind is a clerical error for Sirhind, in the Lashkar District, the nearest point on the old bed of the Ganges to Agra.

sary for the camp, which the *Mogol* has always about him, as in his capital, things which are not considered necessary in our kingdoms in Europe

Add to this, if you will, the enormous expenses of the *Seraglio*, where the consumption of fine cloths of gold, and brocades, silks, embroideries, pearls, musk, amber and sweet essences, is greater than can be conceived

Thus, although the *Great Mogol* be in the receipt of an immense revenue, his expenditure being much in the same proportion he cannot possess the vast surplus of wealth that most people seem to imagine I admit that his income exceeds probably the joint revenues of the *Grand Seignior* and of the King of *Persia*, but if I were to call him a wealthy monarch, it would be in the sense that a treasurer is to be considered wealthy who pays with one hand the huge sums which he receives with the other I should call that King effectively rich who, without oppressing or impoverishing his people, possessed revenues sufficient to support the expenses of a numerous and magnificent court—to erect grand and useful edifices—to indulge a liberal and kind disposition—to maintain a military force for the defence of his dominions—and, besides all this, to reserve an accumulating fund that would provide against any unforeseen rupture with his neighbours, although it should prove of some years' duration The Sovereign of the *Indies* is doubtless possessed of many of these advantages, but not to the degree generally supposed What I have said on the subject of the great expenses to which he is unavoidably exposed, has perhaps inclined you to this opinion, and the two facts I am about to relate, of which I had an opportunity to ascertain the correctness, will convince your lordship that the pecuniary resources of the *Great Mogol* himself may be exaggerated

First—Toward the conclusion of the late war, *Aureng-Zebe* was perplexed how to pay and supply his armies, notwithstanding that the war had continued but five

years that the pay of the troops was less than usual that with the exception of *Bengale* where *Sultan Sujah* still held out a profound tranquillity reigned in every part of *Hindoostan* and that he had so lately appropriated to himself a large portion of the treasures of his father *Chak-Jehar*.

Second.—*Chak-Jehar* who was a great economist and reigned more than forty years without being involved in any great wars never amassed six *tumours* of *rupees*¹. But I do not include in this sum a great abundance of gold and silver articles of various descriptions curiously wrought and covered with precious stones or a prodigious quantity of pearls and gems of all kinds of great size and value. I doubt whether any other Monarch possesses more of this species of wealth a throne of the great *Mogol* covered with pearls and diamonds being alone valued if my memory be correct at three *tumours* of *rupees*. But all these precious stones and valuable articles are the spoils of ancient princes *Palars* and *Rajas* collected during a long course of years and increasing regularly under every reign by presents which the *Omrahs* are compelled to make on certain annual festivals. The whole of this treasure is considered the property of the crown which it is criminal to touch and upon the security of which the King in a time of pressing necessity would find it extremely difficult to raise the smallest sum.

Before I conclude I wish to explain how it happens that although this Empire of the *Mogol* is such an abyss for gold and silver as I said before these precious metals are not in greater plenty here than elsewhere on the contrary the inhabitants have less the appearance of a moneyed people than those of many other parts of the globe.

In the first place, a large quantity is melted remelted and wasted in fabricating women's bracelets both for

¹ I have already stated [see p. 200, footnote] that a *rupee* is worth about twenty nine sols. One hundred thousand make a *lakhs* and one hundred *lakhs* one *tausser*—*Berusur*

the hands and feet, chains, ear-rings, nose and finger rings, and a still larger quantity is consumed in manufacturing embroideries, *alachas*, or striped silken stuffs, *touras*,¹ or fringes of gold lace, worn on turbans, gold and silver cloths, scarfs, turbans, and brocades² The quantity of these articles made in *India* is incredible All the troops, from the *Omrah* to the man in the ranks, will wear gilt ornaments, nor will a private soldier refuse them to his wife and children, though the whole family should die of hunger, which indeed is a common occurrence

In the second place, the *King*, as proprietor of the land, makes over a certain quantity to military men, as an equivalent for their pay, and this grant is called *jah-ghur*, or, as in Turkey, *timar*, the word *jah-ghur* signifying the spot from which to draw, or the place of salary Similar grants are made to governois, in lieu of their salary, and also for the support of their troops, on condition that they pay a certain sum annually to the King out of any surplus revenue that the land may yield The lands not so granted are retained by the King as the peculiar domains of his house, and are seldom, if ever, given in the way of *jah-ghur*, and upon these domains he keeps contractors,³ who are also bound to pay him an annual rent

¹ From the Persian word *turreh*, a lock of hair Fringes, with which the ends of turban cloths are finished off

² Recent travellers have remarked upon this 'abyss for gold and silver,' to use Bernier's forcible language, in the East generally, and in an interesting special article in *The Times* of March 13th, 1891, describing the cutting of the top knot (a 'coming of age' ceremony) of the heir apparent to the Crown of Siam which took place on the 19th of January, we read, *à propos* of the grand procession —

'But a Siamese procession is in itself a marvel, compared with which the most ambitious Lord Mayor's Show is a very one horse affair The Royal crown alone worn by the King in his palanquin, would, if converted into pounds sterling, pay for a great many such shows So would his jewelled uniform, and so would the crown of the small Prince Many thousands of pounds worth of pure gold is carried along on the belts and Court uniforms of the grandees and an inventory of the other "properties" displayed would rather astonish a manager of stage processions in Europe.'

In this connection see Appendix IV

³ In the original, *Fermiers*.

The persons thus put in possession of the land whether as *Imamols* governors, or contractors, have an authority almost absolute over the peasantry and nearly as much over the artisans and merchants of the towns and villages within their district and nothing can be imagined more cruel and oppressive than the manner in which it is exercised. There is no one before whom the injured peasant, artisan or tradesman can pour out his just complaints no great lords parliaments or judges of local courts exist as in France to restrain the wickedness of those merciless oppressors, and the *Kadus* or judges are not invested with sufficient power to redress the wrongs of these unhappy people. This sad abuse of the royal authority may not be felt in the same degree near capital cities such as *Dekly* and *Agra*, or in the vicinity of large towns and seaports because in those places acts of gross injustice cannot easily be concealed from the court.

This debasing state of slavery obstructs the progress of trade and influences the manners and mode of life of every individual. There can be little encouragement to engage in commercial pursuits when the success with which they may be attended instead of adding to the enjoyments of life provokes the cupidity of a neighbouring tyrant possessing both power and inclination to deprive any man of the fruits of his industry. When wealth is acquired as must sometimes be the case the possessor so far from living with increased comfort and assuming an air of independence, studies the means by which he may appear indigent: his dress lodging, and furniture continue to be mean and he is careful above all things never to indulge in the pleasures of the table. In the meantime his gold and silver remain buried at a great depth in the ground agreeable to the general practice among the peasantry artisans and merchants whether *Mahomedans* or *Gentiles* but especially among the latter who possess almost exclusively the trade and wealth of the country and who believe that the money concealed during life

will prove beneficial to them after death A few individuals alone who derive their income from the King or from the *Omrahs*, or who are protected by a powerful patron, are at no pains to counterfeit poverty, but partake of the comforts and luxuries of life

I have no doubt that this habit of secretly burying the precious metals, and thus withdrawing them from circulation, is the principal cause of their apparent scarcity in *Hindoustan*

From what I have said, a question will naturally arise, whether it would not be more advantageous for the King as well as for the people, if the former ceased to be sole possessor of the land, and the right of private property¹ were recognised in the *Indies* as it is with us? I have carefully compared the condition of European states, where that right is acknowledged, with the condition of those countries where it is not known, and am persuaded that the absence of it among the people is injurious to the best interests of the Sovereign himself | We have seen how in the *Indies* the gold and silver disappear in consequence of the tyranny of Timariots, Governors, and Revenue contractors—a tyranny which even the monarch, if so disposed, has no means of controlling in provinces not contiguous to his capital—a tyranny often so excessive as to deprive the peasant and artisan of the necessaries of life, and leave them to die of misery and exhaustion—a tyranny owing to which those wretched people either have no children at all, or have them only to endure the agonies of starvation, and to die at a tender age—a tyranny, in fine, that drives the cultivator of the soil from his wretched home to some neighbouring state, in hopes of finding milder treatment, or to the army, where he becomes the servant of some trooper As the ground is seldom tilled otherwise than by compulsion, and as no person is found willing and able to repair the ditches and canals for the conveyance of water, it happens that

¹ In the original, *ce Men et ce Tien*

the whole country is badly cultivated and a great part rendered unproductive from the want of irrigation. The houses too are lost in a dilapidated condition there being few people who will either build new ones or repair those which are tumbling down. The peasant cannot avoid asking himself this question, 'Why should I toil for a tyrant who may come to-morrow and lay his rapacious hands upon all I possess and value without leaving me if such should be his humour the means to drag on my miserable existence?' —The Timarots, Governors and Revenue contractors, on their part reason in this manner

'Why should the neglected state of this land create uneasiness in our minds? and why should we expend our own money and time to render it fruitful? We may be deprived of it in a single moment, and our exertions would benefit neither ourselves nor our children. Let us draw from the soil all the money we can though the peasant should starve or abscond and we should leave it when commanded to quit a dreary wilderness.'

The facts I have mentioned are sufficient to account for the rapid decline of the *Anatolic* states. It is owing to this miserable system of government that most towns in Hindoostan are made up of earth mud, and other wretched materials that there is no city or town which if it be not already ruined and deserted does not bear evident marks of approaching decay. Without confining our remarks to so distant a kingdom, we may judge of the effects of despotic power unrelentingly exercised by the present condition of *Metropolitana Anatolia Palestine* the once wonderful plains of *Antioch* and so many other regions anciently well cultivated fertile and populous, but now desolate and in many parts marshy pestiferous, and unfit for human habitation. Egypt also exhibits a sad picture of an enslaved country. More than one-tenth part of that incomparable territory has been lost within the last eighty years because no one will be at the expense of repairing the irrigation channels, and confining

the *Nile* within its banks. The low lands are thus violently inundated, and covered with sand, which cannot be removed without much labour and expense. Can it excite wonder, that under these circumstances, the arts do not flourish here as they would do under a better government, or as they flourish in our happier *France*? No artist can be expected to give his mind to his calling in the midst of a people who are either wretchedly poor, or who, if rich, assume an appearance of poverty, and who regard not the beauty and excellence, but the cheapness of an article—a people whose grandees pay for a work of art considerably under its value, and according to their own caprice, and who do not hesitate to punish an importunate artist, or tradesman, with the *korrah*, that long and terrible whip hanging at every *Omrah's* gate. Is it not enough also to damp the ardour of any artist, when he feels that he can never hope to attain to any distinction, that he shall not be permitted to purchase either office or land for the benefit of himself and family, that he must at no time make it appear he is the owner of the most trifling sum, and that he may never venture to indulge in good fare, or to dress in fine apparel, lest he should create a suspicion of his possessing money?¹ The arts in the *Indies* would long ago have lost their beauty and delicacy, if the Monarch and principal *Omahs* did not keep in their pay a number of artists who work in their houses,² teach the children, and are stimulated to exertion by the hope of reward and the fear of the *korrah*. The protection afforded by powerful patrons to rich merchants and tradesmen who pay the workmen rather higher wages, tends also to preserve the arts. I say rather

¹ In 1882 on the occasion of the formation of a Loan Collection of arts and manufactures in connection with an Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow, many of the possessors of various ancient family jewels, amulets, and other works of art, were at first unwilling to lend them, lest by their doing so they should acquire the reputation of being wealthy and be assessed at a high rate for Income-tax.

² See p 258 text, and footnote³.

higher wages for it should not be inferred from the goodness of the manufacturer that the workman is held in esteem or arrives at a state of independence. Nothing but sheer necessity or blows from a cudgel keeps him employed he never can become rich and he feels it no trifling matter if he have the means of satisfying the cravings of hunger and of covering his body with the coarsest raiment. If money be gained it does not in any measure go into his pocket but only serves to increase the wealth of the mercant who in his turn is not a little perplexed how to guard against some act of outrage and extortion on the part of his superiors.

'A profound and universal ignorance is the natural consequence of such a state of society as I have endeavoured to describe. Is it possible to establish in Hindostan academies and colleges properly endowed? Where shall we seek for founders? or should they be found where are the scholars? Where the individuals whose property is sufficient to support their children at college? or if such individuals exist, who would venture to display so clear a proof of wealth? Lastly if any persons should be tempted to commit this great imprudence yet where are the benefices the employments, the offices of trust and dignity that require ability and science and are calculated to excite the emulation and the hopes of the young student?

Nor can the commerce of a country so governed be conducted with the activity and success that we witness in Europe few are the men who will voluntarily endure labour and anxiety and incur danger for another person's benefit —for a governor who may appropriate to his own use the profit of any speculation. Let that profit be ever so great, the man by whom it has been made must still wear the garb of indigence, and fare no better in regard to eating and drinking than his poorer neighbours. In cases, indeed, where the merchant is protected by a military man of rank he may be induced to embark in commercial enterprises but still he must be the slave of

his patron, who will exact whatever terms he pleases as the price of his protection

The Great Mogol cannot select for his service, princes, noblemen and gentlemen of opulent and ancient families, nor the sons of his citizens, merchants and manufacturers, men of education, possessing a high sense of propriety, affectionately attached to their Sovereign, ready to support, by acts of valour, the reputation of their family, and, as the occasion may arise, able and willing to maintain themselves, either at court or in the army, by means of their own patrimony, animated by the hope of better times, and satisfied with the approbation and smile of their Sovereign Instead of men of this description, he is surrounded by slaves, ignorant and brutal, by parasites raised from the dregs of society, strangers to loyalty and patriotism, full of insufferable pride, and destitute of courage, of honour, and of decency

✓ The country is ruined by the necessity of defraying the enormous charges required to maintain the splendour of a numerous court, and to pay a large army maintained for the purpose of keeping the people in subjection No adequate idea can be conveyed of the sufferings of that people The cudgel and the whip compel them to incessant labour for the benefit of others, and driven to despair by every kind of cruel treatment, their revolt or their flight is only prevented by the presence of a military force

✓ The misery of this ill-fated country is increased by the practice which prevails too much at all times, but especially on the breaking out of an important war, of selling the different governments for immense sums in hard cash Hence it naturally becomes the principal object of the individual thus appointed Governor, to obtain repayment of the purchase-money, which he borrowed as he could at a ruinous rate of interest Indeed whether the government of a province has or has not been bought, the Governor, as well as the *timarot* and the farmer of the

revenue must find the means of making valuable presents every year to a *Junr a Ezzek* a lady of the Seraglio and to any other person whose influence at court he considers indispensable. The Governor must also enforce the payment of the regular tribute to the king and although he was originally a wretched slave¹ involved in debt and without the smallest patrimony he yet becomes a great and opulent lord.

/Thus do ruin and desolation overspread the land. The provincial governors as before observed are so many petty tyrants possessing a boundless authority and as there is no one to whom the oppressed subject may appeal he cannot hope for redress, let his injuries be ever so grievous or ever so frequently repeated.

It is true that the Great Mogol sends a *Laka Dera*¹ to the various provinces that is, persons whose business it is to communicate every event that takes place but there is generally a disgraceful collusion between these officers and the governor so that their presence seldom restrains the tyranny exercised over the unhappy people.

Governments also are not so often and so openly sold in Hindoostan as in Turkey. I say so openly because the costly presents made occasionally by the governors, are nearly equivalent to purchase-money. The same persons, too generally remain longer in their respective governments than in Turkey and the people are gradually less oppressed by governors of some standing than when indigent and greedy they first take possession of their province. The tyranny of these men is also somewhat

¹ A corruption of the Persian word *Wadd ashrafi*: a newswriter an ancient institution in India. First partly attributed Aurangzeb's non-success in the Deccan, although he had large armies there, to the false reports sent by his newswriters, stating:— Notwithstanding all these formidable Numbers, while the Generals and *Faujdaras* consult to deceive the Emperor on whom he depends for a true state of things, it can never be otherwise but that they must be misrepresented when the Judgment he makes must be by a false Perspective (ed. Crooke, Hakluyt Soc. II. 52).

mitigated by the apprehension that the people, if used with excessive cruelty, may abandon the country, and seek an asylum in the territory of some *Raja*, as indeed happens very often

In *Persia* likewise are governments neither so frequently nor so publicly sold as in *Turkey*, for it is not uncommon for the children of governors to succeed their fathers. The consequence of this better state of things is seen in the superior condition of the people, as compared to those of *Turkey*. The *Persians* also are more polite, and there are even instances of their devoting themselves to study.

Those three countries, *Turkey*, *Persia*, and *Hindoustan*, have no idea of the principle of *meum* and *tuum*, relatively to land or other real possessions, and having lost that respect for the right of property, which is the basis of all that is good and useful in the world, necessarily resemble each other in essential points—they fall into the same pernicious errors, and must, sooner or later, experience the natural consequences of those errors—tyranny, ruin, and misery.

How happy and thankful should we feel, My Lord, that in our quarter of the globe, Kings are not the sole proprietors of the soil! Were they so, we should seek in vain for countries well cultivated and populous, for well-built and opulent cities, for a polite, contented, and flourishing people. If this exclusive and baneful right prevailed, far different would be the real riches of the sovereigns of *Europe*, and the loyalty and fidelity with which they are served. They would soon reign over solitudes and deserts, over mendicants and barbarians.

Actuated by a blind and wicked ambition to be more absolute than is warranted by the laws of God and of nature, the Kings of *Asia* grasp at everything, until at length they lose everything, or, if they do not always find themselves without pecuniary resources, they are invariably disappointed in the expectation of acquiring the riches which they covet. If the same system of government

existed with us where I must again ask should we find Princes Prelates Nobles opulent Citizens, and thriving Tradesmen ingenious Artisans and Manufacturers? Where should we look for such cities as *Paris Lyon Toulouse Rouen* or if you will *London* and so many others? Where should we see that infinite number of towns and villages all those beautiful country houses those fine plains hills and valleys cultivated with so much care, art and labour? and what would become of the ample revennes derived from so much industry an industry beneficial alike to the sovereign and the subject? The reverse of this smiling picture would alas! be exhibited. Our large towns would become uninhabitable in consequence of the unwholesome air and fall into ruins without exciting in any person a thought of preventing or repairing the decay our fertile hills would be abandoned, and the plains would be overrun with thorns and weeds, or covered with pestilential morasses. The excellent accommodation for travellers would disappear the good inns, for example between *Paris* and *Lyon* would dwindle into ten or twelve wretched caravansaries and travellers be reduced to the necessity of moving like the Gypsies with everything about them. The Eastern *Kanoun-Serrah* resemble large barns raised and paved all round in the same manner as our *Post-ways* Hundreds of human beings are seen in them mingled with their horses mules and camels. In summer these buildings are hot and suffocating and in winter nothing but the breath of so many animals prevents the inmates from dying of cold.

But there are countries I shall be told such for instance as the *Grand Seignor's dominions* which we know better than any without going as far as the Indies where the principle of *mawm* and *trem* is unknown, which not only preserve their existence but maintain a great and increasing power.

An empire so prodigiously extensive as that of the *Grand Seignor* comprising countries whose soil is so

deep and excellent that even without due cultivation it will continue fertile for many years, cannot be otherwise than rich and powerful Yet how insignificant is the wealth and strength of *Turkey* in comparison to its extent and natural advantages! Let us only suppose that country as populous and as carefully cultivated as it would become if the right of private property were recognised and acted upon, and we cannot doubt that it could raise and support armies as numerous and well-appointed as formerly but even at *Constantinople* three months are now required to raise five or six thousand men I have travelled through nearly every part of the empire, and witnessed how lamentably it is ruined and depopulated Some support it undoubtedly derives from the *Christian slaves* brought from all quarters, but if that country continue many years under the present system of government, it must necessarily fall and perish from innate weakness, though, to all appearance, it is now preserved by that weakness itself, for there is no longer a governor, or any other person, possessed of pecuniary means to undertake the least enterprise, or who could find the men he would require to accomplish his purpose Strange means of preservation! *Turkey* seems to owe its transient existence to the seeds of destruction in its own bosom! To remove the danger of commotion and put an end to all fears on that subject, nothing more appears necessary than the measure adopted by a *Brama¹* of *Pegu*, who actually

caused the death of half the population by famine converted the country into forests and prevented for many years the tillage of the land. But all this did not suffice even this plan was unsuccessful a division of the kingdom took place and *Ana* the capital was very lately on the point of being captured by a handful of fugitives from *China*.¹ We must confess however that there seems little probability of the total ruin and destruction of the *Turk* empire in our day—it will be happy if we see nothing worse!—because the neighbouring states so far from being able to attack it are not in a condition to defend themselves effectually without foreign aid which remoteness and jealousy will always render tardy inefficient, and liable to suspicion.

If it be observed that there is no reason why eastern states should not have the benefit of good laws or why the people in the provinces may not complain of their grievances to a grand *Vizir* or to the King himself I shall admit that they are not altogether destitute of good laws, which if properly administered would render *Ana* as eligible a residence as any other part of the world. But of what advantage are good laws when not observed and when there is no possibility of enforcing their observance? Have not the provincial tyrants been nominated by the same grand *Vizir* and by the same King who alone have power to redress the people's wrongs? and is it not a fact that they have no means of appointing any but tyrants to rule over the provinces? either the *Vizir* or the King has sold the place to the Governor. And even admitting that there existed a disposition to listen to a complaint how is a poor peasant or a ruined artisan to defray the expenses of a journey to the capital, and to seek justice at one hundred and fifty or two hundred leagues from home? He would

¹ This happened in May 1659, and it is said that the repulse of the Chinese was mainly due to the skill and bravery of native Christian gunners, descendants of Portuguese captives (*Phayre Hist. of Burma*).

be waylaid and murdered, as frequently happens, or sooner or later fall into the Governor's hands, and be at his mercy Should he chance to reach the royal residence, he would find the friends of his oppressor busy in distorting the truth, and misrepresenting the whole affair to the King In short, the Governor is absolute lord, in the strictest sense of the word He is in his own person the intendant of justice, the parliament, the presidial court, and the assessor and receiver of the King's taxes A *Persian*, in speaking of these greedy Governors, Timariots, and Farmers of Revenue, aptly describes them as men who extract oil out of sand No income appears adequate to maintain them, with their crowds of harpies, women, children, and slaves

If it be remarked that the lands which our Kings hold as domains are as well cultivated, and as thickly peopled as other lands, my answer is that there can be no analogy between a kingdom whose monarch is proprietor of a few domains, and a kingdom where the monarch possesses, in his own right, every acre of the soil In *France* the laws are so reasonable, that the King is the first to obey them his domains are held without the violation of any right, his farmers or stewards may be sued at law, and the aggrieved artisan or peasant is sure to find redress against injustice and oppression But in eastern countries, the weak and the injured are without any refuge whatever, and the only law that decides all controversies is the caprice of a governor

There certainly however, some may say, are some advantages peculiar to despotic governments they have fewer lawyers, and fewer law-suits, and those few are more speedily decided We cannot, indeed, too greatly admire the old Persian proverb, *Na-hac Kouta Better-Es hac Deraz*¹ 'Speedy injustice is preferable to tardy justice' Protracted law-suits are, I admit, insupportable

¹ Or, as more correctly transliterated, *Na-haqqi kota bithar az haqqi dard-e*

evils in any state and it is incumbent upon a Sovereign to provide a remedy against them. It is certain that no remedy would be so efficacious as the destruction of the right of private property. Do away with this *mawm* and *tawm* and the necessity for an infinite number of legal proceedings will at once cease especially for those which are important long and intricate the larger portion of magistrates employed by the King to administer justice to his subjects will also become useless as will those swarms of attorneys and counsellors who live by judicial contests. But it is equally certain that the remedy would be infinitely worse than the disease and that there is no estimating the misery that would afflict the country instead of magistrates on whose probity the monarch can depend we should be at the mercy of such rulers as I have described. In *Ana* if justice be ever administered it is among the lower classes among persons who being equally poor have no means of corrupting the judges and of buying false witnesses witnesses always to be had in great numbers at a cheap rate and never punished. I am speaking the language of several years experience; my information was obtained from various quarters, and is the result of many careful inquiries among the natives, European merchants long settled in the country ambassadors, consuls, and interpreters.¹ My testimony is I know at variance with the account given by most of our travellers. They happened perhaps in passing through a town to see two poor men the dregs of the people in the presence of a *Hadi*. Our countryman may have seen them hurried out of court to receive either the one or the other if not both hard blows on the soles of the feet unless the parties were immediately dismissed with a *Maybalt Baba*² or a few soft words which the magistrate sometimes utters when he finds that no bribe can be

¹ *Truchement*: the original our dragoman (Arabic *tayyimda*)

² Misprinted for *mawtlikha Edhd* Be at peace my children, equivalent to advising them to settle their case out of court

expected No doubt, this summary mode of proceeding excited the admiration of our travellers, and they returned to *France*, exclaiming, ‘O, what an excellent and quick administration of justice! O, the upright *Kadis*! Models for the imitation of *French* magistrates!’ not considering that if the party really in the wrong had possessed the means of putting a couple of crowns into the hands of the *Kadi* or his clerks, and of buying with the same sum two false witnesses, he would indisputably have gained his cause, or prolonged it as long as he pleased

Yes, My Lord, to conclude briefly I must repeat it , take away the right of private property in land, and you introduce, as a sure and necessary consequence, tyranny, slavery, injustice, beggary and barbarism the ground will cease to be cultivated and become a dreary wilderness , in a word, the road will be opened to the ruin of Kings and the destruction of Nations It is the hope by which a man is animated, that he shall retain the fruits of his industry, and transmit them to his descendants, that forms the main foundation of everything excellent and beneficial in this sublunary state , and if we take a review of the different kingdoms in the world, we shall find that they prosper or decline according as this principle is acknowledged or contemned in a word, it is the prevalencce or neglect of this principle which changes and diversifies the face of the earth





LETTER
TO MONSIEUR
DE LA
MOTHE I F VAYER

Written at Dehli the first of July 1663

*Containing a description of Dehli and Agra the Capital Cities
of the Empire of the Great Mogol together with various
details illustrative of the Court Life and the Civilization
of the Mogols and the People of the Indies*

MONSEIGNEUR,

I know that your¹ first inquiries on my return to France will be respecting the capital cities of this empire. You will be anxious to learn if *Dehli* and *Agra* rival

¹ François de la Motte le Vayer 1588-1673, was a very voluminous and able writer on ethnological, geographical, and historical subjects. He succeeded his father Félix who died on the 25th September 1625, in a parliamentary office, but soon abandoned law for letters. Bernier was one of his most intimate friends, and when he came to see him as he lay on his death bed almost his last utterance was the greeting.

Eh bien! quelles nouvelles avez vous du grand Mogol? (Well! what news have you of the Great Mogul?)

Paris in beauty, extent, and number of inhabitants. I hasten, therefore, to gratify your curiosity upon these points, and I may perhaps intersperse a few other matters which you will not find altogether uninteresting.

In treating of the beauty of these towns, I must premise that I have sometimes been astonished to hear the contemptuous manner in which Europeans in the *Indies* speak of these and other places. They complain that the buildings are inferior in beauty to those of the Western world, forgetting that different climates require different styles of architecture, that what is useful and proper at *Paris*, *London*, or *Amsterdam*, would be entirely out of place at *Dehli*, insomuch that if it were possible for any one of those great capitals to change place with the metropolis of the *Indies*, it would become necessary to throw down the greater part of the city, and to rebuild it on a totally different plan. Without doubt, the cities of *Europe* may boast great beauties, these, however, are of an appropriate character, suited to a cold climate. Thus *Dehli* also may possess beauties adapted to a warm climate. The heat is so intense in *Hindoustan*, that no one, not even the King, wears stockings, the only cover for the feet being *babouches*,¹ or slippers, while the head is protected by a small turban, of the finest and most delicate materials. The other garments are proportionably light. During the summer season, it is scarcely possible to keep the hand on the wall of an apartment, or the head on a pillow. For more than six successive months, everybody lies in the open air without covering—the common people in the streets, the merchants and persons of condition sometimes in their courts or gardens, and sometimes on their terraces, which are first carefully watered. Now, only suppose the streets of *S Jaques* or *S Denis* transported hither, with their close houses and endless stories, would they be habitable? or would it be possible to sleep in them during the night, when the absence of wind

¹ *Páposh*, literally foot cover.

increases the heat almost to suffocation? Suppose one just returned on horseback half dead with heat and dust and drenched as usual in perspiration and then imagine the luxury of squeezing up a narrow dark stair case to the fourth or fifth story there to remain almost choked with heat. In the *Indies* there is no such trouble some task to perform. You have only to swallow quickly a draught of fresh water or lemonade to undress wash face hands and feet and then immediately drop upon a sofa in some shady place where one or two servants fan you with their great *pashas*¹ or fans. But I shall now endeavour to give you an accurate description of *Dekli*, that you may judge for yourselves how far it has a claim to the appellation of a beautiful city.

It is about forty years ago that *Chah-Jehan* father of the present Great Mogul *Aurang-Zeb* conceived the design of immortalising his name by the erection of a city near the site of the ancient *Dekli*. This new capital he called after his own name *Chah-Jehan-Abad* or for brevity *Jehan-Abad* that is to say the colony of *Chah Jahan*. Here he resolved to fix his court alleging as the reason for its removal from *Agra* that the excessive heat to which that city is exposed during summer rendered it unfit for the residence of a monarch. Owing to their being so near at hand the ruins of old *Dekli* have served to build the new city and in the *Indies* they scarce speak any more of *Dekli* but only of *Jehan Abad*; however as the city of *Jehan Abad* is not yet known to us, I intend to speak of it under the old name of *Dekli*, with which we are familiar.

Dekli then is an entirely new city situated in a flat country on the banks of the *Cessna* a river which may be compared to the *Loire* and built on one bank only in such a manner that it terminates in this place very much in the form of a crescent having but one bridge of boats to cross to the country. Excepting the side where it is defended by the river the city is encompassed by walls of brick.

¹ Thus in original; a misprint for *pashas*.

The fortifications, however, are very incomplete, as there are neither ditches nor any other kind of additional defence, if we except flanking towers of antique shape, at intervals of about one hundred paces, and a bank of earth forming a platform behind the walls, four or five feet in thickness. Although these works encompass not only the city but the citadel, yet their extent is less than is generally supposed. I have accomplished the circuit with ease in the space of three hours, and notwithstanding I rode on horseback, I do not think my progress exceeded a league per hour. In this computation I do not however include the suburbs, which are considerable, comprising a long chain of buildings on the side of *Lahor*, the extensive remains of the old city, and three or four smaller suburbs. By these additions the extent of the city is so much increased that a straight line may be traced in it of more than a league and a half, and though I cannot undertake to define exactly the circumference, because these suburbs are interspersed with extensive gardens and open spaces, yet you must see that it is very great.

The citadel, which contains the *Mehalle* or *Seraglio*, and the other royal apartments of which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter, is round, or rather semicircular. It commands a prospect of the river, from which it is separated by a sandy space of considerable length and width. On these sands are exhibited the combats of elephants, and there the corps belonging to the *Omrahs* or lords, and those of the *Rajas* or gentle princes, pass in review before the Sovereign, who witnesses the spectacle from the windows of the palace. The walls of the citadel, as to their antique and round towers, resemble those of the city, but being partly of brick, and partly of a red stone which resembles marble, they have a better appearance. The walls of the fortress likewise excel those of the town in height, strength, and thickness, being capable of admitting small field-pieces, which are pointed toward the city. Except on the side of the river, the citadel

is defended by a deep ditch faced with hewn stone filled with water and stocked with fish. Considerable as these works may appear their real strength is by no means great and in my opinion a battery of moderate force would soon level them with the ground.

Adjoining the ditch is a large garden filled at all times with flowers and green shrubs which contrasted with the stupendous red walls produce a beautiful effect.

Next to the garden is the great royal square faced on one side by the gates of the fortress, and on the opposite side of which terminate the two most considerable streets of the city.

The tents of such *Rajahs* as are in the King's pay and whose weekly turn it is to mount guard are pitched in this square those petty sovereigns having an insuperable objection to be enclosed within walls.¹ The guard within the fortress is mounted by the *Omraks* and *Vassabdaras*.

In this place also at break of day they exercise the royal horses, which are kept in a spacious stable not far distant and here the *Akbar Khan* or grand Master master of the cavalry examines carefully the horses of those who have been received into the service. If they are found to be *Turki* horses that is, from *Turkistan* or *Tartary*² and of a proper size and adequate strength they are branded on the thigh with the King's mark and with the mark of the *Omrak* under whom the horseman is enlisted. This is well contrived to prevent the loan of the same horses for different review days.³

Here too is held a *bazar* or market for an endless variety of things which like the *Post-mews* at Paris is the rendez vous for all sorts of mountebanks and jugglers. Hither likewise the astrologers resort both *Mahometan* and *Gentile*. These wise doctors remain seated in the sun on a dusty

¹ See p. 210.

² Called *Turki* horses, and reckoned by Akbar as third class.

³ Akbar introduced, or rather revived very elaborate regulations for branding the royal horses. See *AJR* vol. I. p. 139 & seq.

piece of carpet, handling some old mathematical instruments, and having open before them a large book which represents the signs of the zodiac. In this way they attract the attention of the passengers and impose upon the people by whom they are considered as so many infallible oracles. They tell a poor person his fortune for a *paystra* (which is worth about one sol), and after examining the hand and face of the applicant, turning over the leaves of the large book, and pretending to make certain calculations these impostors decide upon the *Sahet*¹ or propitious moment of commencing the business he may have in hand. Silly women wrapping themselves in a white cloth from head to foot, slack to the astrologers, whisper to them all the transactions of their lives and disclose every secret with no more reserve than is practised by a scrupulous penitent in the presence of her confessor. The ignorant and uninitiated people really believe that the stars have an influence which the astrologers can control.

The most ridiculous of these pretenders to divination was a half-caste Portuguese, a fugitive from Goa. This fellow sat on his carpet as gravely as the rest, and had many customers notwithstanding he could neither read nor write. His only instrument was an old mariner's compass,² and his books of astrology a couple of old Romish prayer-books in the Portuguese language, the pictures of which he pointed out is the signs of the European zodiac. *A tal Bestias, tal Astrologuo,*³ he unblushingly observed to the Jesuit, the Reverend Father Baze, who saw him at his work.

¹ Read *Sā'at*, see p. 161

² The Chinese used a modified form of the mariner's compass for purposes of divination from an early period. See p. 169 *et seq.* of a *Letter to Baron Humboldt, on the Invention of the Mariner's Compass*, by M. J. Klaproth. Paris, Dondez Dupre, 1834. Other Oriental nations appear to have done the same.

³ 'For such brutes, such an astrologer,' equivalent to *Lile master, like man*, or the Hindostane proverb, *Such a country, such a dress (Jaisa dēs waisāh bhēs)*

I am speaking only of the poor *bazar astrologers*. Those who frequent the court of the grandees are considered by them eminent doctors and become wealthy. The whole of Asia is degraded by the same superstition. Kings and nobles grant large salaries to these crafty diviners and never engage in the most trifling transaction without consulting them. They read whatever is written in heaven, fix upon the *Saket* and solve every doubt by opening the *Karma*.

The two principal streets of the city already mentioned as leading into the square may be five-and-twenty or thirty ordinary paces in width. They run in a straight line nearly as far as the eye can reach but the one leading to the *Lahor* gate is much the longer. In regard to houses the two streets are exactly alike. As in our *Place Royale* there are arcades on both sides with this difference however that they are only brick and that the top serves for a terrace and has no additional building. They also differ from the *Place Royale* in not having an uninterrupted opening from one to the other but are generally separated by partitions in the spaces between which are open shops, where during the day artisans work bankers sit for the despatch of their business and merchants exhibit their wares. Within the arches is a small door opening into a warehouse in which these wares are deposited for the night.

The houses of the merchants are built over these warehouses at the back of the arcades they look handsome enough from the street and appear tolerably commodious within they are airy at a distance from the dust, and communicate with the terrace-roofs over the shops, on which the inhabitants sleep at night; the houses however are not continued the whole length of the streets. A few and only a few other parts of the city have good houses raised on terraces the buildings over the shops being often too low to be seen from the street. The rich merchants have their dwellings elsewhere to which they retire after the hours of business.

There are five streets, not so long nor so straight as the two principal ones, but resembling them in every other respect. Of the numberless streets which cross each other, many have arcades, but having been built at different periods by individuals who paid no regard to symmetry, very few are so well built, so wide, or so straight as those I have described.

Amid these streets are dispersed the habitations of *Mansebdars*, or petty *Omrahs*, officers of justice, rich merchants, and others, many of which have a tolerable appearance. Very few are built entirely of brick or stone, and several are made only of clay and straw, yet they are airy and pleasant, most of them having courts and gardens, being commodious inside and containing good furniture. The thatched roof is supported by a layer of long, handsome, and strong canes, and the clay walls are covered with a fine white lime.

Intermixed with these different houses is an immense number of small ones, built of mud and thatched with straw, in which lodge the common troopers, and all that vast multitude of servants and camp-followers who follow the court and the army.

It is owing to these thatched cottages that *Dehli* is subject to such frequent conflagrations. More than sixty thousand roofs were consumed this last year by three fires, during the prevalence of certain impetuous winds which blow generally in summer. So rapid were the flames that several camels and horses were burnt. Many of the inmates of the seraglio also fell victims to the devouring element, for these poor women are so bashful and helpless that they can do nothing but hide their faces at the sight of strangers, and those who perished possessed not sufficient energy to fly from the danger.

It is because of these wretched mud and thatch houses that I always represent to myself *Dehli* as a collection of many villages, or as a military encampment with a few more conveniences than are usually found in such

DEHIL AND SCRA

places. The dwellings of the Oudeks, though mostly built on the bank of the river and in the shade are yet scattered in every direction. In these hot countries a house is even less beautiful if it be exposed and if the heat in the sun and speed on all sides to the wind especially to the north and the south. A good house has it constant garden trees. In a pool of water small jets flow in the full or at the instance and form some subterranean apartment which are built both with large fan and on account of their cooling are fit places for repose from noon until sunset. In a dock which will not become suffocatingly warm. In fact these cellars many persons prefer having them still the small and neat houses made of straw or palm roots and placed commonly in the middle of a pasture so as to a reservoir of water that the servants may easily obtain the cut off mean of water brought in skins. They consider that a house to be greatly adorned ought to be built in the middle of a large flower garden and should have four large doors apart from each other the height of a man from the ground and exposed to the four winds so that the coolness may be felt from any quarter. Indeed no habitation dwelling is ever seen without terraces on which the family may sleep during the night. They always open into a large chamber into which the bedstead is easily moved in case of rain when thick clouds of dust arise when the cold air is felt at break of day or when it is found necessary to guard against those light but penetrating dews which frequently cause a numbness in the limb and induce a species of paralysis.

The interior of a good house has the whole floor covered

1 All other the roots of a plant, *Andropogon muricatus* (Retz), used for the w. I known screens which are placed in the doorways of houses in Indi during the hot wind and kept constantly wetted so that the external air enters the house cool and fragrant. House of *Han* & the *Ley* of Berndt are sometimes made of these *kar* that grow

with a cotton mattress four inches in thickness, over which a fine white cloth is spread during the summer, and a silk carpet in the winter. At the most conspicuous side of the chamber are one or two mattresses, with fine coverings quilted in the form of flowers and ornamented with delicate silk embroidery, interspersed with gold and silver. These are intended for the master of the house, or any person of quality who may happen to call. Each mattress has a large cushion of brocade to lean upon, and there are other cushions placed round the room, covered with brocade, velvet or flowered satin, for the rest of the company. Five or six feet from the floor, the sides of the room are full of niches, cut in a variety of shapes, tasteful and well proportioned, in which are seen porcelain vases and flower-pots. The ceiling is gilt and painted, but without pictures of man or beast, such representations being forbidden by the religion of the country.

This is a pretty fair description of a fine house in these parts, and as there are many in *Dehli* possessing all the properties above mentioned, I think it may be safely asserted, without disparagement to the towns in our quarter of the globe, that the capital of *Hindoustan* is not destitute of handsome buildings, although they bear no resemblance to those in *Europe*.

That which so much contributes to the beauty of European towns, the brilliant appearance of the shops, is wanting in *Dehli*. For though this city be the seat of a powerful and magnificent court, where an infinite quantity of the richest commodities is necessarily collected, yet there are no streets like ours of *S Denis*, which has not perhaps its equal in any part of *Asia*. Here the costly merchandise is generally kept in warehouses, and the shops are seldom decked with rich or showy articles. For one that makes a display of beautiful and fine cloths, silk, and other stuffs striped with gold and silver, turbans embroidered with gold, and brocades, there are at least five-and-twenty where nothing is seen but pots of oil or

tatter piles of buckets filled with rice barley chick pea wheat and an endless variety of other grain and pulse the ordinary aliment not only of the *Gentiles* who never eat meat but of the lower class of *Mahometans* and a considerable portion of the military.

There is, indeed a fruit market that makes some show. It contains many shops which during the summer are well supplied with dry fruit from *Java* *Hall* *Balacca* and *Semaranda* such as almonds pistachios and walnuts raisins prunes and apricots and in winter with excellent fresh grapes black and white brought from the same countries wrapped in cotton ; pears and apples of three or four sorts and those admirable melons which last the whole winter. These fruits are however very dear a single melon selling for a crown and a half. But nothing is considered so great a treat it forms the chief expense of the *Omrahe* and I have frequently known my *Aga* spend twenty crowns on fruit for his breakfast.

In summer the melons of the country are cheap but they are of an inferior kind there are no means of preparing good ones but by sending to *Persia* for seed and sowing it in ground prepared with extraordinary care in the manner practised by the grandees. Good melons however are scarce, the soil being so little congenial that the seed degenerates after the first year.

*Ambar*¹ or *Mangues* are in season during two months in summer and are plentiful and cheap; but those grown at *Delhi* are indifferent. The best come from *Bengale* *Golkonda* and *Coo* and these are indeed excellent. I do not know any sweetmeat more agreeable.

¹ A common practice to the present day the round wooden boxes filled with grapes interbedded in cotton wool arriving in India about November brought by Afghao traders.

² *Am* or *amki* (from the *banakit amro*) is the Northern Indian name for this well known fruit. From the *Tamil* name *amalaki* was derived the Portuguese *manga* Anglicized as mangoe. The places passed by *Berader* are still renowned for the excellent quality of their mangoes.

Pateques,¹ or water melons, are in great abundance nearly the whole year round, but those of *Delhi* are soft, without colour or sweetness. If this fruit be ever found good, it is among the wealthy people, who import the seed and cultivate it with much care and expense.

There are many confectioners' shops in the town, but the sweetmeats are badly made, and full of dust and flies.

Bakers also are numerous, but the ovens are unlike our own, and very defective. The bread, therefore, is neither well made nor properly baked. That sold in the Fort is tolerably good, and the *Omrahs* bake it home, so that their bread is much superior. In its composition they are not sparing of fresh butter, milk, and eggs, but though it be raised, it has a burnt taste, and is too much like cake, and never to be compared to the *Pain de Gonesse*,² and other delicious kinds, to be met with in *Paris*.

In the *bazars* there are shops where meat is sold roasted and dressed in a variety of ways. But there is no trusting to their dishes, composed, for aught I know, of the flesh of camels, horses, or perhaps even which have died of disease. Indeed no food can be considered wholesome which is not dressed at home.

Meat is sold in every part of the city, but instead of goats' flesh that of mutton is often palmed upon the buyer, an imposition which ought to be guarded against, because mutton and beef, but particularly the former, though not unpleasant to the taste, are heating, flatulent, and difficult of digestion.³ Kid is the best food, but being

¹ *Pateca* is the word used by the Portuguese in India for a water melon (derived from the Arabic *al battikh*), whence the French *pastèque*.

² So called from the small town of *Gonesse*, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north east of *Paris*, in the midst of a fine agricultural country, now and anciently celebrated for its corn, flour, and bread. It was the head-quarters of the British army on the 2d July 1815.

³ At the present time in Northern India the complaint of the Anglo-Indian housewife is that goats' flesh is palmed off upon the buyer as mutton.

rarely sold in quarters. It must be purchased alive which is very inconvenient as the meat will not keep from morning to night and is generally lean and without flavour. The goats' flesh found in quarters at the butchers' shop is frequently that of the she-goat which is lean and tough.

But it would be unreasonable in me to complain, be cause since I have been familiarised with the manners of the people it seldom happens that I find fault either with my meat or my bread. I send my servant to the king's purveyors in the fort who are glad to sell wholesome food which costs them very little at the high price I am willing to pay. My *fatigues* smiled when I remarked that I had been for years in the habit of living by stealth and artifice and that the one hundred and fifty crowns which he gave me monthly would not otherwise keep me from starving although in France I could for half a *rouper* eat every day as good meat as the king.

As to capons there are none to be had; the people being tender hearted toward animals of every description men only excepted; these being wanted for their *Seraglios*. The markets however are amply supplied with fowls tolerably good and cheap. Among others there is a small hen delicate and tender which I call *Ethiopias*, the skin being quite black.¹

Pigeons are exposed for sale but not young ones the Indians considering them too small and saying that it would be cruel to deprive them of life at so tender an age.

¹ This is a curious instance of the acute observation of Bernier. It is, as he tells us, the skin of certain fowls that is black not the flesh as asserted by other travellers. Linschoten relates of the fowls of Mozambique which he visited in August 1583, remaining there for two weeks, that "There are certain hennes that are so blacke both of feathers, flesh, and bones, that being sodden they seeme as blacke as ink; yet of very sweet taste and are accounted better than the other; whereof some are likewise found in India, but not so many as in Mozambique. — *Voyage to East Indies* pp. 25, 26, vol. I. Hakluyt Soc. Ed. 1885.

There are partridges, which are smaller than ours, but being caught with nets, and brought alive from a distance, are not so good as fowls The same thing may be remarked of ducks and hares, which are brought alive in crowded cages

The people of this neighbourhood are indifferent fishermen , yet good fish may sometimes be bought, particularly two sorts, called *sing-ala* and *rau*¹ The former resembles our pike , the latter our carp When the weather is cold, the people will not fish at all if they can avoid it , for they have a much greater dread of cold than *Europeans* have of heat Should any fish then happen to be seen in the market, it is immediately bought up by the eunuchs, who are particularly fond of it , why, I cannot tell The *Omrahs* alone contrive to force the fishermen out at all times by means of the *korrah*, the long whip always suspended at their door

You may judge from what I have said, whether a lover of good cheer ought to quit *Paris* for the sake of visiting *Dehli* Unquestionably the great are in the enjoyment of everything , but it is by dint of the numbers in their service, by dint of the *korrah*, and by dint of money In *Dehli* there is no middle state A man must either be of the highest rank or live miserably. My pay is considerable, nor am I sparing of money , yet does it often happen that I have not wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of hunger, the *bazars* being so ill supplied, and frequently containing nothing but the refuse of the grandees Wine, that essential part of every entertainment, can be obtained in none of the shops at *Dehli*, although it might be made from the native grape, were not the use of that liquor prohibited equally by the *Gentile* and *Mahometan* law I drank some at *Amed-abad* and *Golkonda*, in Dutch and English houses, which was not ill-tasted If wine be

¹ *Sing ala* is the *singi* (*Silurus pungentissimus*, Buch), and *rau* the well known *rohi* (*Cyprinus denticulatus* Buch), still considered the best ordinary river fish in Northern India

sometimes found in the *Mogol* empire it is either *Churus* or *Canary*. The former is sent by land from *Persia* to *Bander Abary* where it is embarked for *Sourate* from which port it reaches *Dekli* in forty-six days. The *Canary* wine is brought by the *Dutch* to *Sourate* but both these wines are so dear that as we say at home the taste is destroyed by the cost. A bottle containing about three *Paris* pints¹ cannot be purchased under six or seven crowns. The liquor peculiar to this country is *Arac* a spirit drawn by distillation from unrefined sugar the sale of which is also strictly forbidden and none but *Christians* dare openly to drink it. *Arac* is a spirit as harsh and burning as that made from corn in *Poland* and the use of it to the least excess occasions nervous and incurable disorders.² A wise man will here accustom himself to the pure and fine water or to the excellent lemonade,³ which costs little and may be drunk without injury. To say the truth few persons in these hot climates feel a strong desire for wine and I have no doubt that the happy ignorance which prevails of many distempers is fairly ascribable to the general habits of sobriety among the people and to the profuse perspiration to which they are perpetually subject.⁴ The gout the

¹ About three imperial quarts, English.

See p. 44.

² Made ordinarily of squeezed limes and water the *miskal* (lime) *jalsi* (water) of the present day. For those who could afford it, there were various sherbets; rose water and sugar being added to the juice of limes, pomegranates, and the like.

⁴ Fryer writing of the mortality among the English at *Bombay* and the parts adjacent, says: N notwithstanding this Mortality to the English, the Country People and naturalised *Portugals* live to a good Old Age, supposed to be the Reward of their Temperance; indulging themselves neither in Strong Drinks, nor devouring Flesh as we do. But I believe rather we are here, as Exotick Plants brought home to us, not agreeable to the Soil: For to the Lassier and Fresher and oftentimes the Temperateat, the Clime more unkind; but to Old Men and Women it seems to be more suitable. —A new account of East India and Persia (ed. Crooke Hakley Society 1909; vol. I. p. 180).

stone, complaints in the kidneys, catarrhs and quartan agues are nearly unknown, and persons who arrive in the country afflicted with any of these disorders, as was the case with me, soon experience a complete cure. Even the venereal disease, common as it is in Hindousthan, is not of so virulent a character, or attended with such injurious consequences, as in other parts of the world. But although there is a greater enjoyment of health, yet there is less vigour among the people than in our colder climates, and the feebleness and languor both of body and mind, consequent upon excessive heat, may be considered a species of unremitting malady, which attacks all persons indiscriminately, and among the rest Europeans not yet inured to the heat.

Workshops, occupied by skilful artisans, would be vainly sought for in Dchli, which has very little to boast of in that respect. This is not owing to any inability in the people to cultivate the arts, for there are ingenuous men in every part of the Indies. Numerous are the instances of handsome pieces of workmanship made by persons destitute of tools, and who can scarcely be said to have received instruction from a master. Sometimes they imitate so perfectly articles of European manufacture that the difference between the original and copy can hardly be discerned. Among other things, the Indians make excellent muskets, and fowling-pieces, and such beautiful gold ornaments that it may be doubted if the exquisite workmanship of those articles can be excelled by any European goldsmith. I have often admired the beauty, softness, and delicacy of their paintings and miniatures and was particularly struck with the exploit of *Ubar*, painted on a shield by a celebrated artist, who

is said to have been seven years in completing the picture. I thought it a wonderful performance. The Indian painters are chiefly deficient in just proportions and in the expression of the face, but these defects would soon be corrected if they possessed good masters and were instructed in the rules of art.¹

Want of genius therefore is not the reason why works of superior art are not exhibited in the capital. If the artists and manufacturers were encouraged the useful and fine arts would flourish, but these unhappy men are contemned, treated with harshness, and inadequately remunerated for their labour. The rich will have every

Secretary Jeypore Museum. On this shield the story of the Ramayana is told in a series of plaques, nearly all of which are faithful reproductions in relief in other plates from a series of paintings by the most celebrated artist who flourished in Akbar's time. It is further stated that Dr. Hendley has arranged for the production of two more large shields. One of these will be a companion to the Ramayana shield, the story of the Mahabharata being taken as the second great epic poem of the Hindoos. Here again the paintings of Akbar's time will be copied. The other shield will be known as the Ahwamedha (horse sacrifice) shield, and will contain seven plaques, illustrating the sacrifice which Vibhishana performed in locusts in the Malabar coast the drawings being taken from Akbar's own copy of the *Kaumāraśat* or Persian version of the great Hindu epic. Jeypore will thus eventually possess three specimens of metal work in relief unrivalled throughout India. In this connection, see p. 258 footnote².

¹ I have to notice that the observing of the figures of objects and the making of likeness of them which are often looked upon as an idle occupation, are for a well-regulated mind, a source of wisdom, and an antidote against the poison of ignorance. Bigoted followers of the letter of the law are hostile to the art of painting; but their eyes now see the truth. One day at a private party of friends, His Majesty [the Emperor Akbar], who had conferred on several the pleasure of drawing near him remarked, "There are many that hate painting; but such men I dislike. It appears to me as if a painter had quite peculiar means of recognising God; for a painter in sketching anything that has life, and in devising its forms, one after the other must come to feel that he cannot bestow individuality upon his work and is thus forced to think of God, the giver of life, and will thus increase in knowledge." — *Aur* vol. I. p. 108.

article at a cheap rate When an *Omrah* or *Mansebdar* requires the services of an artisan, he sends to the *bazar* for him, employing force, if necessary, to make the poor man work, and after the task is finished, the unfeeling lord pays, not according to the value of the labour, but agreeably to his own standard of fair remuneration, the artisan having reason to congratulate himself if the *korrah* has not been given in part payment *&c* How then can it be expected that any spirit of emulation should animate the artist or manufacturer? Instead of contending for a superiority of reputation, his only anxiety is to finish his work, and to earn the pittance that shall supply him with a piece of bread The artists, therefore, who arrive at any eminence in their art are those only who are in the service of the King or of some powerful *Omrah*, and who work exclusively for their patron

The citadel contains the *Seraglio* and other royal edifices, but you are not to imagine that they are such buildings as the *Louvre* or the *Escurial*¹ The edifices in the Fort have nothing European in their structure, nor ought they, as I have already observed, to resemble the architecture of *France* and *Spain* It is sufficient if they have that magnificence which is suited to the climate

The entrance of the fortress presents nothing remarkable except two large elephants of stone, placed at either side of one of the principal gates On one of the elephants is seated the statue of *Jemel*, the renowned Raja of *Chitor*, on the other is the statue of *Polta*, his brother These are the brave heroes who, with their still braver mother,

¹ 'The palace at Delhi is, or rather was, the most magnificent palace in the East, perhaps in the world, and the only one, at least in India, which enables us to understand what the arrangements of a complete palace were when deliberately undertaken, and carried out in one uniform plan'—Fergusson, *History of Indian Architecture*, edition of 1876 The harem and other private apartments of the palace alone covered more than twice the area of the *Escurial*, or, in fact, of any palace in Europe.

immortalised their names by the extraordinary resistance which they opposed to the celebrated *Iltar* who defended the town besieged by that great Emperor with unshaken resolution; and who at length reduced to extremity devoted themselves to their country and chose rather to perish with their mother in battle against the enemy than submit to an insolent invader. It is owing to this extraordinary devotion on their part that their enemies have thought them deserving of the statues here erected to their memory. These two large elephants mounted by the two heroes have an air of grandeur and inspire me with an awe and respect which I cannot describe¹.

After passing into the citadel through this gate there is seen a long and spacious street² divided in the midst by a canal of running water. The street has a long divan or raised way on both sides in the manner of the *Jawāns* five or six feet high and four broad. Bordering the divan are closed arcades which run up the whole way in the form of gates. It is upon this long divan that all the collectors of market-dues and other petty officers exercise their functions without being incommoded by the horses and people that pass in the street below. The *Musahibors* or inferior *Oarsaks* mount guard on this raised way during the night. The water of the canal runs into the *Seraglio* ditches and intersects every part and then falls into the ditches of the fortification. This water is brought from

¹ Rajas Jalmal and Patti or Fatta. Chitor was besieged and taken by Akbar in 1568. For an interesting note on these statues and a discussion of many vexed points in connection therewith, see Appendix A. of *A Hand Book for Visitors to Delhi and its Neighbourhood* H. G. Keene, M.L.A.S. Fourth edition; Calcutta; Thacker Spink & Co. 1852.

The two figures are now in the Museum at Delhi and one of the elephants is in the public gardens there. The other elephant seems to have totally disappeared. The statues themselves were discovered about 1863, buried among some rubbish inside the Fort.

² The well-known Chandni Chowk, or Silver Street.

the river *Gemna* by means of a canal opened at a distance of five or six leagues above *Dihly*, and cut with great labour through fields and rocky ground¹

The other principal gate of the fortress also conducts to a long and tolerably wide street, which has a divan on both sides bordered by shops instead of arcades. Properly speaking, this street is a *bazar*, rendered very convenient in the summer and the rainy season by the long and high arched roof with which it is covered. Air and light are admitted by several large round apertures in the roof.

Besides these two streets the citadel contains many smaller ones, both to the right and to the left, leading to the quarters where the *Omrahs* mount guard, during four-and-twenty hours, in regular rotation, once a week. The places where this duty is performed may be called splendid, the *Omrahs* making it a point to adorn them at their own expense. In general they are spacious divans or alcoves facing a flower-garden, embellished by small canals of running water, reservoirs, and fountains. The *Omrahs* on guard have their table supplied by the King. Every meal is sent ready dressed, and is received by them with all suitable ceremony, three times performing the *tashim*, or salute of grateful acknowledgment, by turning the face toward the King's residence, and then raising the hand to the head and lowering it to the ground².

There are, besides, many divans and tents in different parts of the fortress, which serve as offices for public business.

or workshops for the artisans. In one hall embroiderers are busily employed superintended by a master. In the other you see the goldsmiths. In a third painters. In a fourth varnishers in lacquer work. In a fifth joiners, turners, tailors and shoemakers. In a sixth manufacturers of silk brocade and those fine muslins of which are made turbans girdles with golden flowers and drawers worn by females so delicatesly fine as frequently to wear out in one night. This article of dress which lasts only a few hours, may cost ten or twelve crowns and even more when beautifully embroidered with needlework.

The artisans repair every morning to their respective *Kar-kasas* where they remain employed the whole day and in the evening return to their homes. In this quiet and regular manner their time glides away no one aspiring after any improvement in the condition of life wherein he happens to be born. The embroiderer brings up his son as an embroiderer the son of a goldsmith becomes a goldsmith and a physician of the city educates his son for a physician. No one marries but in his own trade or profession and this custom is observed almost as rigidly by *Mahometans* as by the *Gentiles* to whom it is expressly enjoined by their law. Many are the beautiful girls thus doomed to live singly girls who might marry advantageously if their parents would connect them with a family less noble than their own.

I must not forget the *dur-has*¹ to which you at length arrive after passing the places just mentioned. This is really a noble edifice. It consists of a large square court of arcades, not unlike our *Place Royale* with this difference however that the arcades of the *Am Khas* have no buildings over them. Each arcade is separated by a wall yet in such a manner that there is a small door to pass from one to the other. Over the grand gate, situated in the middle of one side of this court, is a capacious divan quite open

¹ *Am Khas*, place of audience. See p. 61.

the riverade of the court, called the *Nagar-Kanay*¹. In
of six place, which thence derives its name, are kept the
trumpets, or rather the hautboys and cymbals, which play
in concert at certain hours of the day and night. To the
ears of an European recently arrived this music sounds
very strangely, for there are ten or twelve hautboys, and
as many cymbals, which play together. One of the haut-
boys called *Karna* is a fathom and a half in length,
and its lower aperture cannot be less than a foot. The
cymbals of brass or iron are some of them at least a
fathom in diameter. You may judge, therefore, of the
roaring sound which issues from the *Nagar Kanay*. On
my first arrival it stunned me so as to be insupportable
but such is the power of habit that this same noise is now
heard by me with pleasure, in the night, particularly,
when in bed and afar, on my terrace this music sounds in
my ears as solemn, grand, and melodious. This is not
altogether to be wondered at, since it is played by persons
instructed from infancy in the rules of melody, and possess-
ing the skill of modulating and turning the harsh sounds
of the hautboy and cymbal so as to produce a symphony
far from disagreeable when heard at a certain distance.
The *Nagar-Kanay* is placed in an elevated situation, and
remote from the royal apartments, that the King may not
be annoyed by the proximity of this music.

Opposite to the grand gate, which supports the *Nagar-
Kanay*, as you cross the court, is a large and magnificent
hall, decorated with several rows of pillars, which, as well
as the ceiling, are all painted and overlaid with gold. The
hall is raised considerably from the ground, and very airy,
being open on the three sides that look into the court.
In the centre of the wall that separates the hall from the

¹ *Nakárahkhanah*, from *nakárah* a drum, and *khanah* a room or
turret chamber. The *nakárah* resembled a kettle drum, and twenty
pairs were used in the royal *nakárahkhanah*, of karnas, 'they never
blow less than four' (*Ain*), and three pairs of cymbals, called
sany.

Somewhat higher from the floor than a man can reach is a wide and lofty opening or large window¹ where the Monarch every day about noon sits upon his throne with some of his sons at his right and left; while eunuchs standing about the royal person flap away the flies with peacock's tails agitate the air with large fans or wait with undivided attention and profound humility to perform the different services allotted to each. Immediately under the throne is an enclosure surrounded by silver rails in which are assembled the whole body of *Umrahs* the *Rajas* and the *Ambassadors* all standing their eyes bent downward and their hands crossed. At a greater distance from the throne are the *Mansabdars* or inferior *Umrahs* also standing in the same posture of profound reverence. The remainder of the spacious room and indeed the whole courtyard, is filled with persons of all ranks high and low rich and poor because it is in this extensive hall that the king gives audience indiscriminately to all his subjects hence it is called *Im Khas* or audience-chamber of high and low.

During the hour and a half or two hours, that this ceremony continues a certain number of the royal horses pass before the throne that the king may see whether they are well used and in a proper condition. The elephants come next, their filthy hides having been well washed and painted as black as ink with two large red streaks from the top of the head down to the trunk where they meet. The elephants are covered with embroidered cloth; a couple of silver bells are suspended to the two ends of a massive silver chain placed over their back and white cow tails² from Great Tibet of large value hang from the ears like immense whiskers. Two small elephants superbly caparisoned walk close to these colossal creatures like slaves appointed to their service.

¹ The celebrated *Jharokha* still to be seen at Delhi.

² The tails of the Tibetan ox or yak called chowries, still in common use in India.

As if proud of his gorgeous attire and of the magnificence that surrounds him, every elephant moves with a solemn and dignified step, and when in front of the throne, the driver, who is seated on his shoulder, pricks him with a pointed iron, animates and speaks to him, until the animal bends one knee, lifts his trunk on high and roars aloud, which the people consider as the elephant's mode of performing the *tashm* or usual reverence.

Other animals are next introduced,—tame antelopes, kept for the purpose of fighting with each other,¹ *Nilgaux*,² or grey oxen, that appear to me to be a species of elk, rhinoceroses, large *Bengale* buffaloes with prodigious horns which enable them to contend against lions and tigers, tame leopards, or panthers, employed in hunting antelopes, some of the fine sporting dogs from *Ushee*, of every kind, and each dog with a small red covering, listly, every species of the birds of prey used in field sports for catching partridges, cranes, hares and even, it is said, for hunting antelopes, on which they pounce with violence, beating their heads and blinding them with their wings and claws.³

Besides this procession of animals, the cavalry of one or two *Omrahs* frequently pass in review before the King, the horsemen being better dressed than usual, the horses furnished with iron armour, and decorated with an endless variety of fantastic trappings.

The King takes pleasure also in having the blades of cutlasses tried on dead sheep, brought before him without

¹ The Emperor Akbar was very fond of this sport, and in the *Ain* (pp 218 222) will be found full details regarding the kinds of fighting deer, how they were fought, together with elaborate regulations as to the betting allowed on such encounters.

² Literally ‘blue cows,’ the Hindostanee name being *Nilgau*. See page 364, footnote ³, also page 377.

³ See the illustration of a Barkut eagle attacking a deer, from Atkinson’s *Siberia*, at p 385, vol 1 of Yule’s *Marco Polo*, second ed., 1875, and the chapter (xviii same vol) on the animals and birds kept by the Kaan for the chase.

the entrail and neatly bound up. Young *Osmans* *Mardars* and *Courcelleurs*¹ or mace bearers exercise their skill and put forth all their strength to cut through the four feet which are fastened together and the body of the sheep at one blow.

But all these things are so many interludes to more serious matters. The King not only reviews his cavalry with peculiar attention but there is not since the war has been ended a single trooper or other soldier whom he has not inspected and made himself personally acquainted with increasing or reducing the pay of some and dismissing others from the service. All the petitions held up in the crowd assembled in the *Am Has* are brought to the King and read in his hearing and the persons concerned being ordered to approach are examined by the Monarch himself who often redresses on the spot the wrongs of the aggrieved party. On another day of the week he devotes two hours to hear in private the petitions of ten persons selected from the lower orders and presented to the King by a good and rich old man. Nor does he fail to attend the justice-chamber called *Sdalet Konay* on another day of the week attended by the two principal *Hadis*² or chief justices. It is evident therefore that barbarous as we are apt to consider the sovereigns of *Asm* they are not always unmindful of the justice that is due to their subjects.

What I have stated in the proceedings of the assembly of the *Am Has* appears sufficiently rational and even noble but I must not conceal from you the base and disgusting adulation which is invariably witnessed there. Whenever a word escapes the lips of the King if at all to the purpose how trifling soever may be its import it is immediately caught by the surrounding throng and the chief *Osmans* extending their arms towards heaven as if to receive some

¹ *Gurz bardar* from *gurz* a Persian word, signifying a mace or war club.

² *Kadi*, the Arabic word for a judge colloquially *Karl*.

benediction, exclaim *Karamat! Karamat!* wonderful! wonderful! he has spoken wonders! Indeed there is no Mogol who does not know and does not glory in repeating this proverb in Persian verse

Aguer chah ronzra Goyed cheh est in
Bubayed Gouft inck mah ou perum¹

[If the monarch says that day is night,
Reply —‘ The moon and stars shine bright ’]

(Lit. ‘ I see the moon and Pleiades ’—Inck is corrupt.)

The vice of flattery pervades all ranks When a *Mogol*, for instance, has occasion for my services, he comes to tell me by way of preamble, and as matter of course, that I am the *Aristotahs*, the *Bocrate*, and the *Abouysina-Ulzaman*,² the Aristotle, the Hippocrates, and the Avicenna of the age At first I endeavoured to prevent this fulsome mode of address by assuring my visitors that I was very far from possessing the merit they seemed to imagine, and that no comparison ought to be made between such great men and me, but finding that my modesty only increased their praise, I determined to accustom my ears to their flattery as I had done to their music I shall here relate an anecdote which I consider quite characteristic A *Brahmen* Pendet or *Gentile* doctor, whom I introduced into my Agah’s service, would fain pronounce this panegyric, and after comparing him to the greatest Conquerors the world has ever known, and making for the purpose of flattery a hundred nauseous and impertinent observations, he concluded his harangue in these words, uttered with all conceivable seriousness ‘ When, my Lord, you place your foot in the stirrup, marching at the head of your cavalry, the earth trembles under your footsteps, the eight elephants, on whose heads it is borne, finding it impossible to support the extraordinary pressure ’ The conclusion of this speech produced the effect that might be expected.

¹

Agar Sháh rozrá goyad shab ast in,
Bibáyad gúft, bínám máh u Parvín

² *Bil-Avisinna u zámdán*

I could not avoid laughing but I endeavoured with a grave countenance to tell my *sgah* whose visiblity was just as much excited that it behoved him to be cautious how he mounted on horseback and created earthquakes which often caused so much mischief. Yes my friend he answered without hesitation and that is the reason why I generally choose to be carried in a *Palki*¹.

The grand hall of the *Am-Kas* opens into a more retired chamber called the *Cosel Kast* or the place to wash in. Few persons are permitted to enter this room the court of which is not so large as that of the *Am Kas*. The hall is however very handsome spacious gilt and painted and raised four or five French feet from the pavement like a large platform. It is in this place that the king seated in a chair his *Omrak* standing around him grants more private audiences to his officers receives their reports and deliberates on important affairs of state. Every *Omrak* incurs the same pecuniary penalty for omitting to attend this assembly in the evening as for failing to be present at the *Am Kas* in the morning. The only grandee whose daily attendance is dispensed with is my *Agah Danach wazir* *Am* who enjoys this exemption in consequence of his being a man of letters and of the time he necessarily devotes to his studies or to foreign affairs but on Wednesdays the day of the week on which he mounts guard he attends in the same manner as other *Omraks*. This custom of meeting twice a day is very ancient and no *Omrak* can reasonably complain that it is binding since the king seems to consider it as obligatory upon himself.

¹ Sir William Jones quotes approvingly this passage from BERNIER in his dissertation on Eastern poetry in that portion of chapter 1. *Anatoces sert omnes Poeticas impensis esse dedi* for devoted to a consideration of Indian verse p. 352, vol. II. of the quarto edition of his works in six vols. London 1799.

² *Ghazil khana* although strictly meaning a bath room, was the name applied to the more private apartments in a Mogul palace.

as upon his courtiers to be present,¹ nothing but urgent business, or serious bodily affliction, preventing him from appearing at the two assemblies. In his late alarming illness *Aurang-Zebe* was carried every day to the one or the other, if not to both. He felt the necessity of showing himself at least once during the twenty-four hours, for his disorder was of so dangerous a character that his absence, though only for one day, might have thrown the whole kingdom into trouble and insurrection and caused the closing of every shop²

Although the King, when seated in the hall of *Gosel-Kanay*, is engaged about such affairs as I have mentioned, yet the same state is maintained for the most part as in the *An-Kas*, but being late in the day, and the adjoining court being small, the cavalry of the *Omrahs* does not pass in review. There is this peculiar ceremony in the evening assembly, that all the *Mansebdars* who are on guard pass before the King to salute him with much form. Before them are borne with great ceremony that which they call the *Kours*,³ to wit, many figures of silver, beautifully made, and mounted on large silver sticks. Two of them represent large fish,⁴ two others a horrible and fantastic animal called *Eiedcha*,⁵ others are the figures of two lions,⁶ others of

¹ 'His Majesty generally receives twice in the course of twenty-four hours, when people of all classes can satisfy their eyes and hearts with the light of his countenance.'—*Ain*, vol 1 p 157. The first public appearance of the Emperor was called *Darsan*, from the Sanskrit Greek δέρκομαι.

² See pp 123-126

³ *Kur* was the name given to the collection of flags, arms, and other insignia of royalty

⁴ *Máhl marib*, or insignia of the fish, one of the ensigns of Mogul royalty

⁵ *Azhdaha*, dragon

⁶ 'The royal standard of the great Mogul, which is a couchant lion shadowing part of the body of the sun'—Terry's *Voyage to East India* London, ed. 1777, p 347, with plate

two hands,¹ and others of scales² and several more which I cannot here enumerate to which the Indians attach a certain mystic meaning. Among the *Hawrs* and the *Mansabdaras* are mixed many *Gaurze-bendaras* or mace bearers chosen for their tall and handsome persons and whose business it is to preserve order in assemblies, and to carry the King's orders and execute his commands with the utmost speed.

It would afford me pleasure to conduct you to the *Scraglio* as I have introduced you into other parts of the fortress. But who is the traveller that can describe from ocular observation the interior of that building? I have sometimes gone into it when the King was absent from *Delhi* and once pretty far I thought for the purpose of giving my professional advice in the case of a great lady so extremely ill that she could not be moved to the outward gate according to the customs observed upon similar occasions but a *Hachemire* shawl covered my head hanging like a large scarf down to my feet and an eunuch led me by the hand as if I had been a blind man. You must be content therefore with such a general description as I have received from some of the eunuchs. They inform me that the *Scraglio* contains beautiful apartments separated and more or less spacious and splendid according to the rank and income of the females. Nearly every chamber has its reservoir of running water at the door on every side are gardens delightful alleys shady retreats streams fountains grottoes deep excavations that afford shelter from the sun by day lofty divans and terraces on which to sleep coolly at night. Within the walls of this enchanting place in fine, no oppressive or inconvenient heat is felt. The eunuchs speak with extravagant praise of a small tower facing the river which is covered with plates

¹ *Panjea*.

² The symbol of a pair of scales, in gold and colours, can still be seen in the middle of the screen of marble tracery work separating the *Dindar-i-khans* from the private rooms in the palace at Delhi.

of gold, in the same manner as the two towers of *Agra*; and its apartments are decorated with gold and azure exquisite paintings and magnificent mirrors¹

Before taking our final leave of the fortress, I wish to recall your attention to the *Am-Kas*, which I am desirous to describe as I saw it during certain annual festivals, especially on the occasion of the rejoicings that took place after the termination of the war. Never did I witness a more extraordinary scene

The King appeared seated upon his throne, at the end of the great hall, in the most magnificent attire. His vest was of white and delicately flowered satin, with a silk and gold embroidery of the finest texture. The turban, of gold cloth, had an aigrette whose base was composed of diamonds of an extraordinary size and value, besides an Oriental topaz,² which may be pronounced unparalleled, exhibiting a lustre like the sun. A necklace of immense pearls, suspended from his neck, reached to the stomach, in the same manner as many of the *Gentiles* wear their strings of beads. The throne was supported by six massy feet, said to be of solid gold, sprinkled over with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. I cannot tell you with accuracy the number or value of this vast collection of precious stones, because no person may approach sufficiently near to reckon them, or judge of their water and clearness, but I can assure you that there is a confusion of diamonds, as well as other jewels, and that the throne, to the best of my recollection, is valued at four *Kourours* of *Roupies*. I observed elsewhere that a *Lecque* is one hundred thousand

¹ The *Khâss Mahall*, still one of the wonders of the world, and visited by travellers from far and wide.

² This was probably the jewel shown to Tavernier, on the 2d November 1665 (*Travels*, vol. 1 p. 400), and described by him as 'of very high colour, cut in eight panels'. He gives its weight as 158½ Florentine carats, or 152½ English carats, and states that 'it was bought at Goa for the Great Mogul for the sum of 181,000 rupees or 271,500 livres [£20,412, 10s] of our money'. It is figured by Tavernier.

roupees and that a *Korowr* is a hundred *Lecques* so that the throne is estimated at forty millions of *roupees*¹ worth sixty millions of pounds [livres] or thereabouts. It was constructed by *Chah-Jekan* the father of *Aurang Zebe* for the purpose of displaying the immense quantity of precious stones accumulated successively in the treasury from the spoils of ancient Rajas and *Patans* and the annual presents to the Monarch which every *Omarak* is bound to make on certain festivals. The construction and workmanship of the throne are not worthy of the materials but two peacocks covered with jewels and pearls are well conceived and executed.² They were made by a workman of astonishing powers a *Frenchman* by birth named ³ who after defrauding several of the Princes of Europe by means of false gems which he fabricated with peculiar skill sought refuge in the Great *Mugol's* court where he made his fortune.

At the foot of the throne were assembled all the *Omaraks* in splendid apparel upon a platform surrounded by a silver railing and covered by a spacious canopy of brocade with deep fringes of gold. The pillars of the hall were hung with brocades of a gold ground and flowered satin canopies were raised over the whole expanse of the extensive apartment fastened with red silken cords, from which were suspended large tassels of silk and gold. The

¹ Which at 2s. 3d. to the rupee, would amount to £4,500,000. Tavernier's corrected valuation was (see Appendix III.) £12 037 500.

² See Appendix III. p. 474, for Tavernier's account of this throne (*Travels*, vol. I. pp. 381 385) the remains of which now in the Shah of Persia's possession in the Treasury at Teheran have been valued at about £2,600 000 (S. G. W. Benjamin in the volume on Persia in the *Story of the Nations* series); and truly styled although but a mere wreck of the throne as seen by Tavernier and Bernier the grandest object of sumptuary art ever devised by man. The throne was part of the plunder which Nadir Shah took with him to Persia when he sacked Delhi in 1739.

³ Bernier does not tell us his name but Stewart in his edition of part of this book, Calcutta, 1826 (see Bibliography No. 18) gives it as La Grange. I have not been able to verify this.

floor was covered entirely with carpets of the richest silk, of immense length and breadth. A tent, called the *aspel*, was pitched outside, larger than the hall, to which it joined by the top. It spread over half the court, and was completely enclosed by a great balustrade, covered with plates of silver. Its supports were pillars overlaid with silver, three of which were as thick and as high as the mast of a *barque*, the others smaller. The outside of this magnificent tent was red, and the inside lined with elegant *Mashipalam chintzes*,¹ figured expressly for that very purpose with flowers so natural and colours so vivid, that the tent seemed to be encompassed with real parteries.

As to the arcade galleries round the court, every *Omrah* had received orders to decorate one of them at his own expense, and there appeared a spirit of emulation who should best acquit himself to the Monarch's satisfaction. Consequently all the arcades and galleries were covered from top to bottom with brocade, and the pavement with rich carpets.

On the third day of the festival, the King, and after him several *Omrahs*,² were weighed with a great deal of ceremony in large scales, which, as well as the weights, are, they say, of solid gold. I recollect that all the courtiers expressed much joy when it was found that *Aureng-Zebe* weighed two pounds more than the year preceding.

Similar festivals are held every year, but never before were they celebrated with equal splendour and expense. It is thought that the principal inducement with the King for the extraordinary magnificence displayed on this occasion was to afford to the merchants an opportunity of disposing of the quantities of brocades, which the war had

¹ *Chittes* in the original, a corruption of the word *chintz*, the Indian name, whence chintz. The best came from Masulipatam (Maslipatam) on the Madras coast. See p 362

² Many curious details concerning this ceremony are to be found in the *Ain*, vol 1, pp 266, 267

for four or five years prevented them from selling¹. The expense incurred by the *Omraks* was considerable, but a portion of it fell ultimately on the common troopers whom the *Omraks* obliged to purchase the brocades to be made up into vests.

An ancient custom attends these anniversary days of rejoicing not at all agreeable to the *Omraks*. They are expected to make a handsome present to the king more or less valuable according to the amount of their pay. Some of them indeed take that opportunity of presenting gifts of extraordinary magnificence sometimes for the sake of an ostentatious display sometimes to divert the king from instituting an inquiry into the exactions committed in their official situations or governments and sometimes to gain the favour of the king and by that means obtain an increase of salary. Some present fine pearls diamonds emeralds or rubies others offer vessels of gold set with precious stones others again give a quantity of gold coins each worth about a pistole and a half². During a festival of this kind *Aurang-Zebe* having paid a visit to *Jasir-khan*³ not as his *Tsar* but as a *hosman* on the pretext that he wished to see a house which he lately erected the *Tsar* made a present to the king of gold coins to the amount of one hundred thousand crowns some handsome pearls and a ruby which was estimated at forty thousand crowns but which *Chah-Jehaz* who understood better than any man the value of every kind of precious stone dis-

¹ See p. 459.

² This payment was called *Pistole* and corresponded somewhat to the modern Income-tax. See p. 191 footnote³.

³ A single *pistole* was worth about 16*s. gd.* which would give about 25*s.* as the value of these coins. Or the double pistole worth about £1 13*s. 3d.* may be meant, in which case the coins referred to were probably specially minted gold mohurs prepared for the purpose.

⁴ *Jáfar Khán*, entitled *Umdat-ul Mulk* was appointed Prime Minister by *Aurangzeb* (*Alamgir*) in 1661, and died in 1670 at Dehli. He was the son of *Sádkh Khán*, a cousin of *Nár Jahán* s., who had married one of her sisters; hence his kinship to *Aurangzeb*.

covered¹ to be worth less than five hundred, to the great confusion of the principal jewellers, who in this instance had been completely deceived²

A whimsical kind of fair³ is sometimes held during these festivities in the *Mehale*, or royal seraglio it is conducted by the handsomest and most engaging of the wives of the *Omrahs* and principal *Mansabdars* The articles exhibited are beautiful brocades, rich embroideries of the newest fashion, turbans elegantly worked on cloth of gold, fine muslins worn by women of quality, and other articles of high price These bewitching females act the part of traders, while the purchasers are the King, the *Begums* or Princesses, and other distinguished ladies of the *Seraglio* If any *Omrah's* wife happens to have a handsome daughter, she never fails to accompany her mother, that she may be seen by the King and become known to the *Begums* The charm of this fair is the most ludicrous manner in which the King makes his bargains, frequently disputing for the value of a penny He pretends that the good lady cannot possibly be in earnest, that the article is much too dear, that it is not equal to that he can find elsewhere, and that positively he will give no more than such a price The woman, on the other hand, endeavours to sell to the

¹ When the question was referred to him as an expert, by Aurangzeb, as we learn from Tavernier's narrative

² Tavernier figures this ruby, and gives a full account of the incident narrated by Bernier, in his *Travels*, vol ii pp 127, 128

³ 'On the third feast day of every month, His Majesty holds a large assembly, for the purpose of inquiring into the many wonderful things found in this world The merchants of the age are eager to attend, and lay out articles from all countries The people of His Majesty's harem come, and the women of other men also are invited, and buying and selling is quite general His Majesty uses such days to select any articles which he wishes to buy, or to fix the prices of things, and thus add to his knowledge The secrets of the Empire, the character of the people, the good and bad qualities of each office and workshop will then appear His Majesty gives to such days the name of *Khush-roz*, or the joyful day, as they are a source of much enjoyment.'—*An*, vol i pp 276, 277.

best advantage and when the King perseveres in offering what she considers too little money high words frequently ensue, and she fearlessly tells him that he is a worthless trader¹ a person ignorant of the value of merchandise that her articles are too good for him and that he had better go where he can suit himself better and similar jocular expressions.² The *Begums* betray if possible a still greater anxiety to be served cheaply; high words are heard on every side and the loud and scurrilous quarrels of the sellers and buyers create a complete farce. But sooner or later they agree upon the price the Princesses, as well as the King buy right and left, pay in ready money and often slip out of their hands, as if by accident, a few gold instead of silver *rupees* intended as a compliment to the fair merchant or her pretty daughter. The present is received in the same unconscious manner and the whole ends amidst witty jests and good-humour.

Chah-Jehan was fond of the sex and introduced fairs at every festival though not always to the satisfaction of some of the *Owrahs*.³ He certainly transgressed the bounds of decency in admitting at those times into the seraglio singing and dancing girls called *Kechkis* (the gilded the hlooming) and in keeping them there for that purpose.

¹ In the original, un Marchand de veige.

² In the original et ainsi de ces autres raisons de Dame Jeanne. Similar badinage was indulged in at like fairs (*morna haosar*) held at Lucknow during the reigns of some of the kings of Oudh notably Nasir-ood-deen Hyder and Wajid Ali.

³ The orthodox Moslems at the Mogul Court were always opposed to these fairs. Badoni, the fearless historian of Akbar's reign (c. 1596), who was bitterly opposed to the Emperor's religious policy records of these fairs that, In order to direct another blow at the honour of our religion His Majesty ordered that the stalls of the fancy bazaars, which are held on New Year's Day should for a stated time be given up for the enjoyment of the Begums and the women of the harem and also for any other married ladies. On such occasions, His Majesty spent much money; and the important affairs of harem people, marriage contracts, and betrothals of boys and girls, were arranged at such meetings.

the whole night, they were not indeed seen in bazaars, but those of a more able class, who attend the grand wed
Mansebdais, for the purpose of singing of these *Kenchens* are handsome and , to perfection , and their limbs being they dance with wonderful agility, and in regard to time , after all, however, mon women It was not enough for *Kenchens* visited the fairs , when they Wednesdays to pay their reverence according to an ancient custom, he often did night, and amused himself with thei *Ameng-Zebe* is more serious than his friends *Kenchens* to enter the seraglio , but, c established usage, does not object to Wednesday to the *Am-Kas*, where t from a certain distance, and then imm

While on the subject of festivals, " *Kenchens*, I am tempted to relate an our countrymen, named *Bernard*¹ that trifling incidents ought not to be they often enable us to form more accurate manners and genius of a people than portance Viewed in this light, the s is in itself, may be acceptable *Bernard*, court of *Jehan-Guyre*, during the latter reign, and was reputed, with an excellent physician and a skilful surgeon favour of the *Mogol*, and became his where they often drank together to

¹ Catrou says of Jähángír that 'All the French Europeans of whatsoever nation, were allowed to drink in their company till he abandoned himself especially to these midn season which the Mahomedans observe as a 'lous exactness '

and his physician possessed congenial tastes the former thought only of his pleasures and left the management of public affairs to his wife the celebrated *Voor Mehalé* or *Voor-Jehan Begum* a woman he used to say whose transcendent abilities rendered her competent to govern the Empire without the interference of her husband *Bernard's* daily and regular pay was ten crowns (écus) but this was greatly increased by his attendance on the high ladies of the *Semglie* and on all the *Omrahs* who seemed to vie with each other in making him the most liberal present not only because of the cures he effected but on account of his influence at court. This man however disregarded the value of money what he received with one hand he gave with the other so that he was much beloved by everybody especially by the *Arachchi* on whom he lavished vast sums. Among the females of this description who nightly filled his house was a young and beautiful damsel remarkable for the elegance of her dancing with whom our countryman fell violently in love but the mother apprehending that the girl would lose her health and bodily vigour with her virginity never for a moment lost sight of her and she resisted all the overtures and incessant solicitations of the court physician. Whilst in despair of obtaining the object of his affections *Jehan Gyrre* at the *An* has once offered him a present before all the *Omrahs* by way of remuneration for an extraordinary cure which he had effected in the *Semglie*. Your Majesty said *Bernard* will not be offended if I refuse the gift so munificently offered and implore that in lieu thereof your Majesty would bestow on me the young *Arachchi* now waiting with others of her company to make the customary *salam*. The whole assembly smiled at this refusal of the present and at a request so little likely to be granted he being a *Christian* and the girl a *Mahometan* and a *Arachchi* but *Jehan-Gyre* who never felt any religious scruples was thrown into a violent fit of laughter and commanded the

girl to be given to him, 'Lift her on the physician's shoulders,' he said, 'and let him carry the *Kenchen* away.' No sooner said than done. In the midst of a crowded assembly the girl was placed on *Bernard's* back, who withdrew triumphantly with his prize and took her to his house.

The festivals generally conclude with an amusement unknown in *Europe*—a combat between two elephants, which takes place in the presence of all the people on the



FIG. 10.—An elephant fight at Lucknow during the Nawabi

sandy space near the river the King, the principal ladies of the court, and the *Omrahs* viewing the spectacle from different apartments in the fortress.

A wall of earth is raised three or four feet wide and five or six high. The two ponderous beasts meet one another face to face, on opposite sides of the wall, each having a couple of riders, that the place of the man who sits on the shoulders, for the purpose of guiding the elephant with a large iron hook, may immediately be supplied if he should be thrown down. The riders animate

the el phants either a few thing words or by striking them backwards and strike them on with their heel until the poor creatures appose to the wall and are brought to the attack. The hook is tremendous and it appears surprising that they ever strike the dead if it is made and blow infected with the teeth their head and their trunk. There are frequent pauses during the fight. It is suspended and renewed and the mud wall being at length thrown down, the stronger comes to surgeon. A plant grows on and attacks him upon it and putting him to flight pursues and fastens upon him with so much obstinacy that the animal can be separated only by an explosion of fireworks which are made to explode between them for they are naturally timid and have a particular dread of fire which is the reason why elephant have been used with so small advantage in armies since the use of firearms. The best come from Cawur but none are employed in war which have not been regularly trained and accustomed for years to the discharge of muskets close to their head and the bursting of crackers between their legs.

The fight of these terrible creatures is all ended with much cruelty. It frequently happens that some of the riders are trampled under foot and killed in the first the elephant having always cunning enough to feel the importance of dismounting the rider of his adversary whom he therefore endeavors to take down with his trunk. So imminent is the danger considered that on the day of combat the unhappy men take the same formal leave of their wives and children as if condemned to death. They are somewhat consoled by the reflection that if their lives should be preserved and the king be pleased with their conduct not only will their pay be augmented but a sum of *Leyas* (equal to fifty francs) will be presented to them

¹ One *M* or wheel - a large wheel on the end of a stick a common firework in Northern India at the present day. For the mode of using them in elephant fight see Fig 10 opposite.

the moment they alight from the elephant¹ They have also the satisfaction of knowing that in the event of their death the pay will be continued to their widows, and that their sons will be appointed to the same situation The mischief with which this amusement is attended does not always terminate with the death of the rider it often happens that some of the spectators are knocked down and trampled upon by the elephants, or by the crowd , for the rush is terrible when, to avoid the infuriated combatants, men and horses in confusion take to flight. The second time I witnessed this exhibition I owed my safety entirely to the goodness of my horse and the exertions of my two servants

But it is time we should quit the fortress, and return to the city, where I omitted to describe two edifices worthy of notice

The first is the principal *Mosquée*,² which is conspicuous at a great distance, being situated on the top of a rock in the centre of the town The surface of the rock was previously levelled, and around it a space is cleared sufficiently large to form a handsome square, where four fine long streets terminate, opposite to the four sides of the *Mosquée* , one, opposite to the principal entrance, in front of the building , a second, at the back of the building , and

¹ 'Each elephant has his match appointed for fighting some are always ready at the palace and engage when the order is given When a fight is over if the combatants were *khâçah* [*i.e.* for the Emperor's own use] elephants, the *bhois* [attendants, of which each elephant had three in the rutting season, at other times two] receive 250 *dâms* as a present , but if other elephants the *bhois* got 200d'—*Ain*, vol 1 p 131 Forty *dâms* were worth one rupee The *dâm* as an actual coin was usually named *pârsâ* One thousand *pârsâ* (*dâms*)=25 rupees, or something more than 50 francs It was the custom to keep bags of 1000 *dâms* at hand ready for distribution, as noted by Bernier

² The Jam'i Masjid, of which Bernier's is one of the best descriptions ever written It was begun in 1650, and finished six years later, not long before the deposition of its founder, the Emperor Shâh Jahan Fergusson says of it (*History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 2nd ed n 318), that it is 'one of the few mosques, either in India or elsewhere, that is designed to produce a pleasing effect externally '

the two others to the gates that are in the middle of the two sides. The ascent to the three gates is by means of five-and-twenty or thirty steps of beautiful and large stones which are continued the whole length of the front and sides. The back part is raised over to the height of the rock with large and handsome hewn stone which hides its inequalities and tends to give a noble appearance to the building. The three entrances composed of marble are magnificent, and their large doors are overlaid with finely wrought plates of copper. Above the principal gate which greatly exceeds the others in grandeur of appearance there are several small turrets of white marble that produce a fine effect and at the back part of the Mosque are seen three large domes built also of white marble within and without. The middle dome is much larger and loftier than the other two. The end of the Mosque alone is covered the space between the three domes and the principal entrance is without any roof the extreme heat of the climate rendering such an opening absolutely necessary. The whole is paved with large slabs of marble. I grant that this building is not constructed according to those rules of architecture which we seem to think ought to be implicitly followed yet I can perceive no fault that offends the taste every part appears well contrived properly executed and correctly proportioned. I am satisfied that even in Paris a church erected after the model of this temple would be admitted were it only for its singular style of architecture and its extraordinary appearance. With the exception of the three great domes and the numerous turrets which are all of white marble the Mosque is of a red colour as if built with large slabs of red marble although it consists of a species of stone cut with great facility but apt to peel off in flakes after a certain time.¹ The natives pretend that

¹ This is a marked characteristic of the red sandstone of Delhi and it is not considered a good building material unless selected with great care.

spoken in my history of the late war. Not only this Princess but all the *Omrahs* who wished to gain the favour of the old Monarch embellished the new city at their own expense. The *Karawansara* is in the form of a large square with arcades like our *La e Royale* except that the arches are separated from each other by partitions and have small chambers at their inner extremities. Above the arcades runs a gallery all round the building into which open the same number of chambers as there are below. This place is the rendezvous of the rich *Tessan Ustel* and other foreign merchants who in general may be accommodated with empty chambers, in which they remain with perfect security the gate being closed at night. If in *Paris* we had a score of similar structures distributed in different parts of the city strangers on their first arrival would be less embarrassed than at present to find a safe and reasonable lodging. They might remain in them a few days until they had seen their acquaintance and looked out at leisure for more convenient apartments. Such places would become warehouses for all kinds of merchandise and the general resort of foreign merchants.¹

Before I quit the subject of *Dekli* I will answer by anticipation a question which I am sensible you wish to ask namely What is the extent of the population of that city and the number of its respectable Inhabitants as compared with the capital of France? When I consider that *Paris* consists of three or four cities piled upon one another all of them containing numerous apartments filled for the most part from top to bottom that the streets are thronged with men and women on foot and horseback with carts chaises and coaches and that there are very few large squares courts or gardens reflecting I say upon all these facts *Paris* appears to me the nursery of the world and I can scarcely persuade myself that *Dekli* contains an equal number of people.

¹ But see p. 233, where Bernier does not pass such a favourable judgment on these buildings.

On the other hand, if we take a review of this metropolis of the *Indies*, and observe its vast extent and its numberless shops, if we recollect that, besides the *Omrahs*, the city never contains less than thirty-five thousand troopers, nearly all of whom have wives, children, and a great number of servants, who, as well as their masters, reside in separate houses, that there is no house, by whomsoever inhabited, which does not swarm with women and children, that during the hours when the abatement of the heat permits the inhabitants to walk abroad, the streets are crowded with people, although many of those streets are very wide, and, excepting a few carts, unumbered with wheel carriages, if we take all these circumstances into consideration, we shall hesitate before we give a positive opinion in regard to the comparative population of *Paris* and *Delhi*, and I conclude, that if the number of souls be not as large in the latter city as in our own capital, it cannot be greatly less. As respects the better sort of people, there is a striking difference in favour of *Paris*, where seven or eight out of ten individuals seen in the streets are tolerably well clad, and have a certain air of respectability, but in *Delhi*, for two or three who wear decent apparel, there may always be reckoned seven or eight poor, ragged, and miserable beings, attracted to the capital by the army. I cannot deny, however, that I continually meet with persons neat and elegant in their dress, finely formed, well mounted, and properly attended. Nothing for instance, can be conceived much more brilliant than the great square in front of the fortress at the hours when the *Omrahs*, *Rajas*, and *Mansebdars* repair to the citadel to mount guard, or attend the assembly of the *Am-Kas*. The *Mansebdars* flock thither from all parts, well mounted and equipped, and splendidly accompanied by four servants, two behind and two before, to clear the street for their masters. *Omrahs* and *Rajas* ride thither, some on horseback, some on majestic elephants, but the greater part are conveyed on the shoulders of six men, in

rich *Paleys* leaning against a thick cushion of brocade and chewing their *betel* for the double purpose of sweetening their breath and reddening their lips. On one side of every *paley* is seen a servant bearing the *paigoda*¹ or spittoon of porcelain or silver; on the other side two more servants fan the ladies' hair and sweep away the flies, or brush off the dust with a peacock's tail fan. Three or four footmen march in front to clear the way and a chosen number of the best formed and best mounted horsemen follow in the rear.

The country in the neighbourhood of *Delli* is extremely fertile. It produces corn, sugar and *Indigo*,² rice, millet and three or four other kinds of pulse, the food of the common people in great abundance. Two figures from the city on the *Agro* road in a place which the *Maharajas* call *Asa Hobbedde*³ is a very old edifice formerly a *Hara* or Temple of *Kali* containing inscription written in characters different from those of any language spoken in the *Indus* and so ancient that no one can understand them.

In another direction and at a distance of two or three leagues from *Delli* is the king's country house called *Chak-limar* a handsome and noble building, but not to be compared to *Fontainebleau* *Nor* *Cannes* or *Versailles*.⁴

¹ From the Hindi *palas* very necessary a connection with betel chewing. ² It is properly the saliva caused by the lime and spikenard and the palm leaf used with the betel nut. See p. 214 footnote¹.

³ *Asal* was the old Portuguese name for Indigo from the Arabic *az-zal* pronounced *an-nil*. *Nil* is the common name in India from the Sanskrit *nili* *bl*.

⁴ *Asa Hobbedde* *Kubad-din* *Kubayd* *Kub* of *Ush*, after whom the renowned mosque and minar are certainly named, not after *Sultan Kubad-din Shah*. As is well known, this mosque was begun in A.D. 1196 and to some extent copied from the remains of ancient temples.

⁵ The *Shalibrol* gardens were begun about the fourth year of Shah Jahan's reign 1632 and Calcutta states that their *designer* was the inventor of a Venetian.

assure you there are no such places in the vicinity of *Dehli*, nor seats such as *Saint Cloud*, *Chantilly*, *Meudon*, *Liancour*, *Vaux*, or *Ruelles*, or even the smaller country houses belonging to private gentlemen, citizens, or merchants, but this will create no surprise when it is considered that no subject can hold landed property in his own right Between *Dehli* and *Agra*, a distance of fifty or sixty leagues, there are no fine towns such as travellers pass through in *Fiance*, the whole road is cheerless and uninteresting, nothing is worthy observation but *Mathuras*,¹ where an ancient and magnificent temple of idols is still to be seen, a few tolerably handsome caravansaries, a day's journey from each other, and a double row of trees² planted by order of *Jehan-Guyre*, and continued for one hundred and fifty leagues, with small pyramids or turrets,³ erected from *losse* to *losse*, for the purpose of pointing out the different roads Wells are also frequently met with, affording drink to travellers, and serving to water the young trees

What I have said of *Dehli* may convey a correct idea of *Agra*, in regard at least to its situation on the *Gemna*, to the fortress or royal residence, and to most of its public buildings But *Agra* having been a favourite and more frequent abode of the Kings of *Hindoustan* since the days of *Ekbar*, by whom it was built and named *Akberabad*, it surpasses *Dehli* in extent, in the multitude of residences belonging to *Omnahs* and *Rajas*, and of the good stone or brick houses inhabited by private individuals, and in the number and convenience of its *Kauans-Seruahs* *Agra* has also to boast of two celebrated mausoleums, of which I shall speak by-and-by it is, however, without walls, and inferior in some respects to the other capital, for not having been

¹ Mathura, considered by the Moguls one of the most fertile and agreeable situations in Hindooostan

² Which form such a prominent feature in all the early maps of the Mogul Empire, and in some are continued from *Dehli* to *Lahore*

³ The kós míñárs, 168 of which, including 105 in Rájputana, have been traced Actual measurements between five pair of these kós míñárs, near *Delhi*, gave a mean of 2 miles, 4 fur, 158 yds to the kós.

constructed after any settled design it wants the uniform and wide streets that so eminently distinguish *Delhi*. Four or five of the streets where trade is the principal occupation are of great length and the houses tolerably good nearly all the others are short narrow and irregular and full of windings and corners the consequence is that when the court is at *Agra* there is often a strange confusion. I believe I have stated the chief particulars wherein the two capitals differ but I may add that *Agra* has more the appearance of a country town especially when viewed from an eminence. The prospect it presents is rural varied and agreeable for the grandees having always made it a point to plant trees in their gardens and courts for the sake of shade the manors of *Oamhs Pajas* and others are all interspersed with luxuriant and green foliage in the midst of which the lofty stone houses of *Bazars* or cattle merchants have the appearance of old castles buried in forests. Such a landscape yields peculiar pleasure in a hot and parched country where the eye seeks in vain for refreshment and repose.

You need not quit *Paris* however to contemplate the finest the most magnificent view in the world for assuredly it may be found on the *Pont-Neuf*. Place yourself on that bridge during the day and what can be conceived more extraordinary than the throngs of people and carriages the strange bustle the various objects by which you are surrounded? Visit the same spot at night, and what, I fearlessly ask can impress the mind like the scene you will witness? The innumerable windows of the lofty houses seen from the bridge exhibit their dimmed and subdued lights while the activity and bustle observable in the day seem to suffer no diminution until midnight. There honest citizens and—what never happens in *Asia*—their handsome wives and daughters perambulate the streets without apprehension of quagmires or of thieves and to complete the picture, you see in every direction long lines of brilliant lamps burning with equal constancy in soul and

fair weather Yes, my friend, when you are on the *Pont-neuf* at *Paris*, you may boldly aver, on my authority, that your eyes behold the grandest of all the artificial scenes in the world, excepting possibly some parts of *China* and *Japan*, which I have not visited What will this view be, what will be its beauty, when the *Louvre* is completed¹¹ when the *Louvre*, which it was thought would never be seen but as a mere design and on paper, shall have actual existence in fact !

I have purposely introduced the word ‘artificial’, because in speaking of fine prospects, according to the common acceptation of the term, we must always except that view of *Constantinople*, as viewed from the middle of the great strait opposite *Seraglio Point* Never shall I forget the overpowering delight I experienced when first I beheld that vast, and, as it seemed to me, enchanted amphitheatre The view of *Constantinople*, however, derives its chief beauty from nature, whereas in *Paris* everything, or nearly so, is artificial, which, to my mind, gives more interest to the view of the latter, because the work of man so displayed indicates the capital of a great empire, the seat of a mighty monarch I may indeed say, without partiality, and after making every allowance for the beauty of *Delhi*, *Agra*, and *Constantinople*, that *Paris* is the finest, the richest, and altogether the first city in the world

The *Jesuits* have a church in *Agra*, and a building which they call a college, where they privately instruct in the doctrines of our religion the children of five-and-twenty or thirty *Christian* families, collected, I know not how, in *Agra*, and induced to settle there by the kind and charitable aid which they receive from the *Jesuits* This religious order was invited hither by *Ekbai* at the period when the power of the *Portuguese* in the *Indies* was at the highest, and that Prince not only gave them an annual income for

¹¹ The *Louvre* was not completed in accordance with the design referred to by Bernier until 1857, although portions of the work were completed in 1665 by Claude Perrault.

their maintenance but permitted them to build churches in the capital cities of *Agro* and *Lahor*. The *Jesuits* found a still warmer patron in *Jehan Goyre* the son and successor of *Akbar* but they were sorely oppressed by *Chah-Jehan* the son of *Jehan Goyre* and father of the present king *Sureng Zoh*. That Monarch deprived them of their pension and destroyed the church at *Lahor* and the greater part of that of *Agro* totally demolishing the steeple which contained a clock heard in every part of the city¹.

The good Fathers during the reign of *Jehan Goyre* were sanguine in their expectation of the progress of Christianity in *Hindostan*. It is certain that this Prince evinced the utmost contempt for the laws of the *Horas* and expressed his admiration of the doctrines of our creed². He permitted two of his nephews to embrace the Christian faith and extended the same indulgence to *Mirza Jullarmis* who had undergone the rite of circumcision and been brought up in the *Seraglio*. The pretext was that *Mirza* was born of Christian parents his mother having been wife of a rich *Amir* and having been brought to the *Seraglio* by *Jehan-Goyre's* desire.

The *Jesuits* say that this King was so determined to countenance the Christian religion that he formed the bold project of clothing the whole court in European costume. The dresses were all prepared when the King having privately arrayed himself in his new attire sent for one of his principal *Owrahs* whose opinion he required concerning the meditated change. The answer however was so

¹ See p. 177. Catrou states that it was *Taj Mebil*, the wife of Shah *Jahān* who was a principal instrument in exasperating the mind of the Emperor against the Christians in general and particularly the Portuguese who had given an asylum to two of her daughters converted to Christianity by the missionaries.

² His Majesty [*i.e.* Akbar] firmly believed in the truth of the Christian religion and wishing to spread the doctrine of Jesus, ordered Prince *Murad* [*i.e.* the second son of Akbar and brother of Jahāngīr (Salim)] to take a few lessons in Christianity by way of apprenticeship. — *Ala* vol. I. p. 182.

appalling that *Jehan-Guyre* abandoned his design and affected to pass the whole affair as a joke¹

They also maintain that when on his death-bed he expressed a wish to die a Christian, and sent for those holy men, but that the message was never delivered Many, however, deny this to have been the case, and affirm that *Jehan-Guyre* died, as he had lived, destitute of all religion, and that he nourished to the last a scheme which he had formed, after the example of his father *Eckbar*, of declaring himself a prophet, and the founder of a new religion

I am informed by a *Mahometan*, whose father belonged to *Jehan-Guyre's* household, that in one of that King's drunken frolics he sent for some of the most learned *Mullahs*, and for a *Florentine* priest, whom he named Father *Atech*,² in allusion to his fiery temper, and that the latter

¹ Catrou gives a different version of this story According to his account Jähángír, becoming impatient at the reproaches of the Moslem elders, who had admonished him that the use of certain meats was forbidden in the Koran, inquired of them 'in what religion the use of drink and food of every species without distinction was permitted' The reply was in that of the Christian religion alone. "We must then," he rejoined, "all turn Christians" Let there be tailors brought to us, to converts our robes into close coats, and our turbans into hats At these words the doctors trembled for their sect Fear and interest made them hold a less severe language They all declared that the sovereign was not bound by the precepts of the Koran, and that the Monarch might, without scruple, use whatever meats and drink were most agreeable to him'

² *Atash* being the Persian for fire Catrou gives a different version of this story According to him it was Father Joseph D'Acosta, Superior of the Jesuits in Agra, that proposed to Jähángír to carry out the ordeal "Let a large fire be lighted," said the Father, "and the chief of the Mahometan religion on one side enter it bearing the Alcoran, whilst on the other side I will cast myself into it, holding in my hand the Gospel It will then be seen in whose favour Heaven will declare, whether for Jesus Christ or Mahomet" At these words the Emperor cast his eyes upon the Mahometan, who exhibited great symptoms of terror lest the challenge should be accepted He took pity on the Moula, and restrained exacting him to serve a trial As for the Jesuit, they caused him to change his name, and the Empcror no longer called him by any other than that of Father Ataxe, which means the Fire Father'

having by his command delivered an harangue in which he exposed the falsehoods of the *Mahometan* imposture and defended the truths of his own persuasion. *Jehan-Guyre* said that it was high time something should be done to decide the controversy between the *Jesuits* and *Mullahs*. Let a pit be dug he added and a fire kindled. Father *Aitch* with the *Gospel* under his arm and a *Mullah* with the *Koran* shall throw them elv^es into it and I will embrace the religion of him whom the flames shall not consume. Father *Aitch* declared his willingness to undergo the ordeal but the *Mullahs* manifested the utmost dread and the King felt too much compassion both for the one and the other to persevere in the experiment.

Whatever credit this story may deserve it is indisputable that the *Jesuits* during the whole of *Jehan-Guyre's* reign were honoured and respected at this court, and that they entertained what appeared a well-grounded hope of the progress of the *Gospel* in *Hadoustan*. Everything how ever which has occurred since the death of that Monarch excepting perhaps the close intimacy between *Dara* and Father *Bac^t*¹ forbids us to indulge in any such expectation. Not having entered insensibly upon the subject of missions you will perhaps allow me to make a few observations introductory to the long letter which I intend to write concerning that important topic.

The design indeed meets with my entire approbation nor ought we to withhold the need of praise from those excellent missionaries in this part of the world especially the *Capuchins* and *Jesuits* who weekly impart religious instruction to all descriptions of men without any mixture of indiscreet and bigoted zeal. To Christians of every denomination whether *Catholics* *Greeks* *Armenians* *Nestorian* *Jacobites* or others the demeanour of these good pastors is affectionate and charitable. They are the refuge and consolation of distressed strangers and travellers and by their great learning and exemplary lives expose to

¹ See p. 6 also p. 101 footnote¹

shame the ignorance and licentious habits of infidels Some unhappily there are who disgrace the Christian profession by notoriously profligate conduct, and who ought, therefore, to be immured in their convents instead of being invested with the sacred character of missionaries Then religion is a mere mummery, and so far from aiding the cause of *Christianity*, they become stumbling-blocks in the way of those whom they were sent to enlighten and reclaim , but these are merely the exceptions to a general rule which affect not the main argument I am decidedly favourable to this establishment of missions, and the sending forth of learned and pious missionaries They are absolutely necessary , and it is the honour as well as the peculiar prerogative of *Christians* to supply every part of the world with men bearing the same character and following the same benign object as did the Apostles You are not, however, to conclude that I am so deluded by my love of missions as to expect the same mighty effects to be produced by the exertions of modern missionaries as attended the preaching of a single sermon in the days of the Apostles I have had too much intercourse with infidels, and am become too well acquainted with the blindness of the human heart to believe we shall hear of the conversion, in one day, of two or three thousand men I despair especially of much success among *Mahometan* Kings or *Mahometan* subjects Having visited nearly all the missionary stations in the East, I speak the language of experience when I say, that whatever progress may be made among *Gentiles* by the instruction and alms of the missionaries, you will be disappointed if you suppose that in ten years one *Mahometan* will be converted to Christianity True it is that *Mahometans* respect the religion of the *New Testament* they never speak of *Jesus Christ* but with great veneration, or pronounce the word *Aysa*, which means Jesus, without adding *Azeret*,¹ or majesty They even believe with us that he was miraculously begotten and

¹ Hazrat 'Isá

born of a virgin mother and that he is the *Akbari Ilah*¹ and the *Israhil Ilah* the Word of God and the Spirit of God. It is in vain to hope however that they will renounce the religion wherein they were born or be persuaded that *Mahomet* was a false prophet. The Christians of Europe ought nevertheless to assist the missionaries by every possible means their prayers power and wealth ought to be employed in promoting the glory of their *Himurru* but the expense of the missions should be borne by Europeans for it would be impolitic to lay burthens on the people abroad and much care should be had that want may not drive any missionary to acts of meanness. Missions ought not only to be liberally provided but should be composed of persons of sufficient Integrity energy and intelligence always to bear testimony to the truth, to seek with eagerness opportunities of doing good — in a word to labour with unreceded activity and unabated zeal in their Lord's vineyard whenever and wherever He may be pleased to give them an opening. But although it be the duty of every Christian State to act in this manner yet there ought to be no delusion credence ought not to be given to every idle tale and the work of conversion which in fact is full of difficulty should not be represented as a matter of easy accomplishment. We do not adequately estimate the strong hold which the *Mahomedan* superstition has over the minds of its votaries, to whom it permits the unrestrained indulgence of passions which the religion we require them to substitute in its stead declares must be subdued or regulated. *Mahomedanism* is a pernicious code established by force of arms and still imposed upon mankind by the same brutal violence. To counteract its baneful progress Christians must display the zeal and use the means I have suggested however clear it may be that this abominable imposture can be effectually destroyed only by the special and merciful interposition of Divine Providence. We may derive encourage-

¹ *Kalsmullah* and *Rishallah*.

ment from the promising appearances lately witnessed in *China*, in *Japan*, and in the case of *Jehan-Guyre* Missionaries have to contend, however, with another sad impediment—the irreverent behaviour of Christians in their churches, so dissonant from their belief of the peculiar presence of God upon their altars, and so different from the conduct of *Mahometans*, who never venture when engaged in the service of their mosques even to turn the head, much less to utter a monosyllable one to the other, but seem to have the mind impressed with profound and awful veneration

(The *Dutch* have a factory in *Agra*, in which they generally keep four or five persons. Formerly they carried on a good trade in that city by the sale of broad-cloths, large and small looking-glasses, plain laces, gold and silver laces, and iron wares, likewise by the purchase of *anil*¹ or *Indigo*, gathered in the neighbourhood of *Agra*, particularly at *Bianes*,² two days' journey from the city, whither they go once every year, having a house in the place. The *Dutch* used also to make extensive purchases of cloths not only at *Jelapour*, but at *Laknau*,³ a seven or eight days' journey from *Agra*, where they also have a house, and despatch a few factors every season. It seems, however, that the trade of this people is not now very lucrative, owing probably to the competition of the *Armenians*, or to the great distance between *Agra* and *Souate*. Accidents continually befall their caravans, which, to avoid the bad roads and mountains in the direct road through *Goualeor* and *Brampour*, travel by

¹ See p 283, footnote ²

- Bayáná, where there is still some indigo cultivation.

³ The *Feringhi mahal*, or Franks' quarter, one of the divisions or wards of the city of Lucknow, is where this factory stood. The buildings were confiscated in the reign of Aurangzeb, and made over to a Moslem for a Madrissah or college. An enclosure now used as a place for washing the Moslem dead is pointed out as part of the old factory.

Jelapour, is most likely Jalálpur-Náhir, in the Fyzabad district of Oudh, about 52 miles to the south-east of Fyzabad, which is still a tolerably flourishing weaving town.

war of Ahmedabad over the territories of different Rajas. But whatever may be the discouragement I do not believe the Dutch will follow the example of the English and abandon their factors at Sora; because they till I posse of their power to great advantage and find it useful to have confidential persons near the court always ready to prefer a complaint against any governor or other officer who may have committed an act of injustice or tyranny in any of the Dutch establishment in Bengal or at Pagan (Burma) or Ahmedabad.

I shall finish this letter with a description of the two wonderful mausoleums which constitute the chief wonders of Sora over Delhi. One was erected by Jahan-Sayyid in honour of his father Salar and Akbar-Sayyid raised the other in the memory of his wife Tegh-Mukhi that extra ordinary and celebrated beauty of whom her husband was so much mounted that it would be no content to be during life and at her death was so affected as nearly to follow her to the grave.

I shall pass *Salar's monument*¹ with but further observation because all its beauties are found in still greater perfection in that of *Tegh-Mukhi* which I shall now endeavour to describe.

On leaving Sora toward the east you enter a long wide or paved street on a gentle ascent having on one side a high and long wall which forms the side of a square garden of much greater extent than our *Lace Bazaar* and on the other side a row of new houses with arcades resembling those of the principal streets in Delhi which I have already described. After walking half the length of the wall you find on the right that on the side of the houses a large gate tolerably well made which is the entrance of a *Harran-Serkar* and on the opposite side from

¹ Akbar's tomb at Seoni a near Agra was commenced by himself and it is believed by competent judges that he borrowed the design from a Buddhist model. It was finished by his son Jahangir and is quite unlike any other tomb built in India either before or since.

that of the wall is seen the magnificent gate of a spacious and square pavilion, forming the entrance into the garden, between two reservoirs, faced with hewn stone

This pavilion is an oblong square, and built of a stone resembling red marble, but not so hard. The front seems to me longer, and much more grand in its construction, than that of *S Louis*, in the rue *S Antome*, and it is equally lofty. The columns, the architraves and the cornices are, indeed, not formed according to the proportion of the five orders of architecture so strictly observed in French edifices. The building I am speaking of is of a different and peculiar kind, but not without something pleasing in its whimsical structure, and in my opinion it well deserves a place in our books of architecture. It consists almost wholly of arches upon arches, and galleries upon galleries, disposed and contrived in an hundred different ways. Nevertheless the edifice has a magnificent appearance, and is conceived and executed effectually. Nothing offends the eye, on the contrary, it is delighted with every part, and never tired with looking.¹ The last time I visited *Tage Mehale's*

¹ 'No building in India has been so often drawn and photographed as this, or more frequently described, but with all this it is almost impossible to convey an idea of it to those who have not seen it, not only because of its extreme delicacy and beauty of material employed in its construction, but from the complexity of its design. If the Táj were only the tomb itself, it might be described, but the platform on which it stands, with its tall minarets, is a work of art in itself. Beyond this are the two wings, one of which is a mosque, which anywhere else would be considered an important building. This group of buildings forms one side of a garden court 880 feet square, and beyond this again an outer court of the same width but only half the depth. This is entered by three gateways of its own, and contains in the centre of its inner wall the great gateway of the garden court, a worthy pendant to the Táj itself. Beautiful as it is in itself, the Táj would lose half its charm if it stood alone. It is the combination of so many beauties, and the perfect manner in which each is subordinate to the other, that makes up a whole which the world cannot match, and which never fails to impress even those who are most indifferent to the effects produced by architectural objects in general'—Fergusson. *History of Indian Architecture*, 2nd ed (1910), II 313.

mausoleum I was in the company of a French merchant¹ who as well as myself thought that this extraordinary fabrie could not be sufficiently admired. I did not venture to express my opinion fearing that my taste might have become corrupted by my long residence in the *Indies* and as my companion was come recently from *France* it was quite a relief to my mind to hear him say that he had seen nothing in *Europe* so bold and majestic.

When you have entered a little way into the pavillon approaching toward the garden you find yourself under a lofty cupola, surrounded above with galleries and having two divans or platforms below one on the right the other on the left, both of them raised eight or ten French feet from the ground. Opposite to the entrance from the street is a large open arch by which you enter a walk which divides nearly the whole of the garden into two equal parts.

This walk or terrace is wide enough to admit six coaches abreast. It is paved with large and hard square stones raised about eight French feet above the garden and divided the whole length by a canal faced with hewn stone and ornamented with fountains placed at certain intervals.

After advancing twenty-five or thirty paces on this terrace it is worth while to turn round and view the back elevation of the pavillon which though not comparable to the front, is still very splendid, being lofty and of a similar style of architecture. On both sides of the pavillon along the garden wall is a long and wide gallery raised like a terrace and supported by a number of low columns placed near each other. Into this gallery the poor are admitted three times a week during the rainy season to receive the alms founded in perpetuity by *Chak-Jehan*.

Resuming the walk along the main terrace you see before you at a distance a large dome in which is the sepulchre and to the right and left of that dome on a

¹ Probably Tavernier

lower surface you observe several garden walks covered with trees and many parterres full of flowers

When at the end of the principal walk or terrace, besides the dome that faces you, are discovered two large



FIG. II.—The Empress Taj Mahál

pavilions, one to the right, another to the left, both built with the same kind of stone, consequently of the same red colour as the first pavilion. These are spacious square edifices, the parts of which are raised over each other in the form of balconies and terraces, three arches leave

openings which have the garden wall for a boundary and you walk under these pavilions as if they were lofty and wide galleries. I shall not stop to speak of the interior ornaments of the two pavilions, because they scarcely differ in regard to the walls ceiling or pavement from the dome which I am going to describe. Between the end of the principal walk and this dome is an open and pretty large space which I call a water parterre because the stones on which you walk,¹ cut and figured in various forms, represent the borders of box in our parterres. From the middle of this space you have a good view of the building which contains the tomb and which we are now to examine.

This building is a vast dome of white marble nearly of the same height as the *Sal De Grace*² of Paris and encircled by a number of turrets also of white marble descending the one below the other in regular succession.

¹ They are of black and white marble in alternate rows, supposed to resemble rippling water.

² Above the facade of the church of the deaf and dumb asylum of Val-de-Grâce, designed by Fr. Mansart and built in 1645-66, rises the famous dome which is a reduced copy of that of St. Peter's at Rome 133 feet high and 53 feet in diameter. The principal dome of the Tāj is 74 feet high and 58 feet in diameter and very much more gracefully proportioned and with infinitely finer lines than the Val-de-Grâce dome which can easily be verified by a comparison of photographs of the two structures. Tavernier (*Travel's* vol. I. p. 110, 111) was of the opinion that the dome of the Tāj is scarcely less magnificent than that of the Val-de-Grâce and adds that he witnessed the commencement and accomplishment of the building of the Tāj on which they have expended twenty two years, during which twenty thousand men worked incessantly this is sufficient to enable one to realise that the cost of it has been enormous. It is said that the scaffoldings alone cost more than the entire work because from want of wood, they had all to be made of brick as well as the supports of the arches; this has entailed much labour and a heavy expenditure. Shah Jahān began to build his own tomb on the other side of the river but the war which he had with his sons interrupted his plans, and Aurangzeb, who reigns at present is not disposed to complete it.

The whole fabric is supported by four great arches, three of which are quite open and the other closed up by the wall of an apartment with a gallery attached to it. There the *Koran* is continually read with apparent devotion in respectful memory of *Tage Mehale* by certain *Mullahs* kept in the mausoleum for that purpose. The centre of every arch is adorned with white marble slabs whereon are inscribed large *Arabian* characters in black marble, which produce a fine effect. The interior or concave part of the dome and generally the whole of the wall from top to bottom are faced with white marble no part can be found that is not skilfully wrought, or that has not its peculiar beauty. Everywhere are seen the jasper, and *yachen*,¹ or jade, as well as other stones similar to those that enrich the walls of the *Grand Duke's* chapel at *Florence*, and several more of great value and rarity, set in an endless variety of modes, mixed and engraved in the slabs of marble which face the body of the wall. Even the squares of white and black marble which compose the pavement are inlaid with these precious stones in the most beautiful and delicate manner imaginable.

Under the dome is a small chamber, wherein is enclosed the tomb of *Tage Mehale*. It is opened with much ceremony once in a year, and once only, and as no Christian is admitted within, lest its sanctity should be profaned, I have not seen the interior, but I understand that nothing can be conceived more rich and magnificent.

It only remains to draw your attention to a walk or terrace, nearly five-and-twenty paces in breadth and rather more in height, which runs from the dome to the extremity of the garden. From this terrace are seen the *Gemna* flowing below, a large expanse of luxuriant gardens, a part of the city of *Agra*, the fortress, and all the fine residences of the *Omials* erected on the banks of the river. When I add that this terrace extends almost the whole length of one side of the garden, I leave you to

¹ *Yashm* is the Persian name for this mineral.

judge whether I had not sufficient ground for asserting that the mausoleum of *Toge Mekale* is an astonishing work. It is possible I may have exhibited an Indian taste but I decidedly think that this monument deserves much more to be numbered among the wonders of the world than the pyramids of *Egypt* those unshapen masses which when I had seen them twice yielded me no satisfaction and which are nothing on the outside but heaps of large stones piled in the form of steps one upon another while within there is very little that is creditable either to human skill or to human invention.





L E T T E R

TO MONSEIGNEUR

C H A P E L A I N,

DESPATCHED FROM CHIRAS IN PERSIA,
the 4th October 1667

*Describing the Superstitions, strange customs, and Doctrines of
the Indous or Gentiles of Hindoustan,*

From which it will be seen that there is no Doctrine too strange
or too improbable for the Soul of man to conceive

M

ONSEIGNEUR,¹

I have witnessed two solar eclipses which it is scarcely possible I should ever forget. The one I saw from *France* in the year 1654, the other from *Dehli* in the *Indies* in 1666. The sight of the first eclipse was impressed upon my mind by the childish credulity of the French people, and by then groundless and unreasonable alarm, an alarm so excessive that some brought drugs as

¹ Jean Chapelain (1594 1674), an excellent man but a poor poet. In 1662 he was employed by Colbert (see p 201, footnote ¹) to draw up an account of contemporary men of letters to guide the King (Louis XIV) in his distribution of pensions

charms to defend themselves against the eclipse some kept themselves closely shut up and excluded all light either in carefully barred apartments or in cellars; while thousands flocked to their respective churches some apprehending and dreading a malign and dangerous influence others believing that the last day was at hand and that the eclipse was about to shake the foundations of the world. Such were the absurd notions entertained by our countrymen notwithstanding the writings of Cassiodor¹ Hobart² and other celebrated astronomers and philosophers which clearly demonstrated that the eclipse was only similar to many others which had been productive of no mischief that this obscuration of the sun was known and predicted and was without any other peculiarity than what might be found in the reveries of ignorant or designing astrologers.

(The eclipse of 1666 is also indelibly imprinted on my memory by the ridiculous errors and strange superstitions of the Indians. At the time fixed for its appearance I took my station on the terrace of my house situated on the banks of the Ganges when I saw both shores of the river for nearly a league in length covered with Gentiles or idolaters who stood in the water up to the waist, their eyes riveted to the skies watching the commencement of the eclipse in order to plunge and wash themselves at the very instant. The little boys and girls were quite naked the men had nothing but a scarf round their middle and the married women and girls of six or seven years of age

¹ For some account of Pierre Gassendi (1592-1655), the European Agab-Friendly Master of Berne see *Chronicle of Events etc.*, under date 24th October 1655, *etc/er* p. xx.

² Gilles Personne de Roberval (1602-1675), the great French mathematician. Appointed to the chair of Philosophy in the Jansen's College in 1631 and afterwards to the chair of Mathematics in the College of France; an appointment which he held until his death, although a condition of tenure of that Professorship was that the holder should propose questions for solution and resign in favour of any one who solved them better than himself.

were covered with a single cloth Persons of rank or wealth, such as *Rajas* (*Gentile* sovereign princes, and generally courtiers in the service and pay of the King), *Serâfs*¹ or money-changers, bankers, jewellers, and other rich merchants, crossed from the opposite side of the river with their families, and pitching their tents fixed *kanâtes*² or screens in the water, within which they and their wives washed and performed the usual ceremonies without any exposure No sooner did these idolaters perceive that the obscuration of the sun was begun than they all raised a loud cry, and plunged the whole body under water several times in quick succession, after which they stood in the river, lifted their eyes and hands toward the sun, muttered and prayed with seeming devotion, filling their hands from time to time with water, which they threw in the direction of the sun, bowing their heads very low, and moving and turning their arms and hands, sometimes one way, sometimes another The deluded people continue to plunge, mutter, pray, and perform their silly tricks until the end of the eclipse On retiring they threw pieces of silver at a great distance into the *Gemna*, and gave alms to the *Brahmens*, who failed not to be present at this absurd ceremony I remarked that every individual on coming out of the water put on new clothes placed on the sand for that purpose, and that several of the most devout left their old garments as presents for the *Brahmens*)

In this manner did I observe from the roof of my house the solemnisation of the grand eclipse-festival, a festival which was kept with the same external observances in the *Indus*, in the *Ganges*, and in the other rivers and *Talabs* (or tanks of the *Indies*), but above all in that one at *Tanaiser*,³ which contained on that occasion more than one

¹ The Arabic word *sarrâf*, now modernised into shroff

² The side walls of a tent

³ The sacred tank at Thaneswar, in the Karnâl District, situated on the line of the old Mogul road to Lahore,—a very ancient place of Hindoo pilgrimage, being considered the centre of the ‘Holy Land’

hundred and fifty thousand persons, as embodied from all parts of the empire; its waters being considered on the day of an eclipse more holy and merit more than those of any other.

The Great Mogul though a *Mahometan* permits these ancient and superstitious practices not willing or not daring, to do touch the *Centiles* in the free exercices of their religion. But the ceremony I have described is not performed until a certain number of *Brahmins* as delegates from their fellows have presented the King with a *laurel* of rupies equal to about fifty thousand crowns in return for which he begs their acceptance only of a few vest and an old elephant.

I shall now mention the wise and convincing reasons assigned for the festival of the eclipse and set the rites with which it is attended.

We have seen that our four *Books*¹ that is our four books of law sacred and divine writings given unto us by God himself through the medium of *Brahma*. These books teach that a certain *Dews*² an incarnate divinity extremely malignant and mischievous very dark very black very impure and very filthy (these are all their own expressions) takes power out of the Sun which it blackens to the colour of ink insects and obscures that the Sun which is also a *Deva* but of the most beneficent and perfect kind is thrown into a state of the greatest darkness and suffers a most cruel agony while in the power of and infected by this wicked and black being that an endeavour to rescue the Sun from so miserable a condition of his body. During eclipses if the water the waters of all other tanks are believed to visit this tank so that he who bathes in the assembled water obtain the concentrated merit of all possible ablutions. Thanes at which is now gradually falling into ruin, is one of the oldest and most famous towns in India connected with the legends of the *Vishnu*/Aksu and the exploits of the *Andavas*.

¹ A corruption of *I Am* Divine Knowledge

² *Devat* a corruption of *Devas* Celestials, most frequently the whole body of inferior gods.

dition becomes the duty of every person, that this important object can be attained only by means of prayers, ablutions, and alms, that those actions have an extraordinary merit during the festival of the eclipse, the alms then bestowed being a hundred times more valuable than alms given at any other time, and who is he, they ask, that would refuse to make a profit of cent per cent?

These, *Monsieur*, were the eclipses which I told you I could not easily forget, and they naturally lead me to speak of other wild extravagancies of the unhappy heathens, from which I shall leave you to draw whatever conclusions you please.

In the town of *Jagannat*,¹ situated on the Gulf of *Bengale*, and containing the famous temple of the idol of that name, a certain annual festival is held, which continues, if my memory fail not, for the space of eight or nine days. At this festival is collected an incredible concourse of people, as was the case anciently at the temple of *Hammon*, and as happens at present in the city of *Mecca*. The number, I am told, sometimes exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand. A superb wooden machine is constructed, such as I have seen in several other parts of the *Indies*, with I know not how many grotesque figures, nearly resembling our monsters which we see depicted with two heads, being half man and half beast, gigantic and horrible heads, satyrs, apes, and devils. This machine is set on fourteen or sixteen wheels like those of a gun-carriage, and drawn or pushed along by the united exertions of fifty or sixty persons. The idol, *Jagannat*, placed conspicuously in the middle, richly attired, and gorgeously adorned, is thus conveyed from one temple to another.

The first day on which this idol is formally exhibited in the temple, the crowd is so immense, and the press so violent, that some of the pilgrims, fatigued and worn out in consequence of their long journey, are squeezed to

¹ In modern colloquial Juggernaut (a corruption of *Jagannâth*, one of the forms of Krishna), near the town of Puri in Orissa.

death the surrounding throng give them a thousand benedictions, and consider them highly favoured to die on such a holy occasion after travelling so great a distance. And while the chariot of hell triumphs pursues its solemn march persons are found (it is no fiction which I recount) so blindly credulous and so full of wild notions as to throw themselves upon the ground in the way of its ponderous wheels, which pass over and crush to atoms the bodies of the wretched fanatics without exciting the horror or surprise of the spectators. No deed according to their estimation is so heroic or meritorious as this self-sacrifice—the victims believe that *Jagannat* will receive them as children and recall them to life in a state of happiness and dignity.

The *Brahmans* encourage and promote these gross errors and superstitions to which they are indebted for their wealth and consequence. As persons attached and consecrated to important mysteries they are held in general veneration and enriched by the alms of the people. So wicked and detestable are their tricks and impositions that I required the full and clear evidence of them—which I obtained—ere I could believe that they had recourse to similar expedients. (These knaves select a beautiful maiden to become (as they say and as they induce these silly ignorant people to believe) the bride of *Jagannat* who accompanies the god to the temple with all the pomp and ceremony which I have noticed where she remains the whole night, having been made to believe that *Jagannat* will come and lie with her. She is commanded to inquire of the god if the year will be fruitful and what may be the processions the festivals, the prayers and the alms which he requires in return for his bounty. In the night one of these impostors enters the temple through a small back door enjoys the unsuspecting damsel makes her believe whatever may be deemed necessary and the following morning when on her way to another temple whither she is carried in that Triumphal Chariot, by the side of *Jagannat* her spouse she is desired by the *Brahmans* to state aloud

to the people all she has heard from the lustful priest, as if every word had proceeded from the mouth of *Jagannat*
But let me relate follies of another kind

In front of the chariot, and even in the *Deuras* or *Idol Temples*, public women during festival days dance and throw their bodies into a variety of indecent and preposterous attitudes, which the *Brahmens* deem quite consistent with the religion of the country I have known females celebrated for beauty, and who were remarkably reserved in their general deportment, refuse valuable presents from *Mahometans*, *Christians*, and even *Gentile* foreigners, because they considered themselves dedicated to the ministry and to the ministers of the *Deura*,¹ to the *Brahmens*, and to those *Fakires* who are commonly seated on ashes all round the temple, some quite naked with hideous hair, like, we may suppose, to that of *Megæra*, and in postures which I shall soon describe

What has been said concerning women burning themselves will be confirmed by so many travellers that I suppose people will cease to be sceptical upon this melancholy fact The accounts given of it have been certainly exaggerated, and the number of victims is less now than formerly, the *Mahometans*, by whom the country is governed, doing all in their power to suppress the barbarous custom They do not, indeed, forbid it by a positive law, because it is a part of their policy to leave the idolatrous population, which is so much more numerous than their own, in the free exercise of its religion, but the practice is checked by indirect means No woman can sacrifice herself without permission from the governor of the province in which she resides, and he never grants it until he shall have ascertained that she is not to be turned aside from her purpose to accomplish this desirable end the governor reasons with the widow and makes her enticing promises, after which, if these methods fail, he sometimes sends her

¹ Hindostanee for a temple, a corruption of the Sanskrit, *Devala*, a temple

among his women that the effect of their remonstrances may be tried. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the number of self immolations is still very considerable particularly in the territories of the *Rajahs* where no *Mahometan* governors are appointed. But not to tire you with the history of every woman whom I have seen perish on the funeral pile I shall advert to only two or three of those shocking spectacles at which I have been present and first I shall give you some details concerning a female to whom I was sent for the purpose of diverting her from persevering in her dreadful intention.

One of my friends, named *Bendidas*¹ Daceehmend khan a principal writer died of a hectic fever for which I had attended him upwards of two years and his wife immediately resolved to burn herself with the body of her husband. Her friends were in the service of my *Agha* and being commanded by him to dissuade the widow from the commission of so frantic an act, they represented to her that although she had adopted a generous and commendable resolution which would redound to the honour and conduce to the happiness of the family yet she might to consider that her children were of a tender age, that it would be cruel to abandon them and that her anxiety for their welfare ought to exceed the affection she bore to the memory of her deceased husband. The infatuated creature attended not however to their reasoning, and I was requested to visit the widow as if by my *Agha's* desire, and in the capacity of an old friend of the family. I complied and found on entering the apartment a regular witches *Sabat* of seven or eight old hags, and another of four or five excited wild, and aged *Brahmins* standing round the body all of whom gave by turns a horrid yell and beat their hands with violence. The widow was seated at the feet of her dead husband her hair was dishevelled and her visage pale,

¹ The Muhammadanised form of Benidas, a common name among Hindoo writers or clerks, who were largely employed some of them in positions of considerable responsibility by the Moguls.

but her eyes were tearless and sparkling with animation while she cried and screamed aloud like the rest of the company, and beat time with her hands to this horrible concert The hurly-burly having subsided, I approached the hellish group, and addressed the woman in a gentle tone ‘I am come hither,’ said I, ‘by desire of *Danechmend-kan*, to inform you that he will settle a pension of two crowns per month on each of your two sons, provided you do not destroy your life, a life so necessary for their care and education We have ways and means indeed to prevent your ascending the pile, and to punish those who encourage you in so unreasonable a resolution All your relations wish you to live for the sake of your offspring, and you will not be reputed infamous as are the childless widows who possess not courage to burn themselves with their dead husbands’ I repeated these arguments several times without receiving any answer, but, at last, fixing a determined look on me, she said, ‘Well, if I am prevented from burning myself, I will dash out my brains against a wall’ What a diabolical spirit has taken possession of you, thought I ‘Let it be so then,’ I rejoined, with undissembled anger, ‘but first take your children, wretched and unnatural mother! cut their throats, and consume them on the same pile, otherwise you will leave them to die of famine, for I shall return immediately to *Danechmend-kan* and annul their pensions’ These words, spoken with a loud and resolute voice, made the desired impression without uttering a syllable, her head fell suddenly on her knees, and the greater part of the old women and *Brahmens* sneaked toward the door and left the room I thought I might now safely leave the widow in the hands of her friends, who had accompanied me, and mounting my horse returned home In the evening, when on my way to *Danechmend-kan* to inform him of what I had done, I met one of the relations who thanked me, and said that the body had been burnt without the widow, who had promised not to die by her own hands

In regard to the women who actually burn themselves, I was present at so many of those shocking exhibitions that I could not persuade myself to attend any more nor is it without a feeling of horror that I revert to the subject. I shall endeavour nevertheless, to describe what passed before my eyes but I cannot hope to give you an adequate conception of the fortitude displayed by these insatuated victims during the whole of the frightful tragedy it must be seen to be believed.

When travelling from Ahmedabad to Agra through the territories of Rajas and while the caravan halted under the shade of a banyan tree¹ until the cool of the eveniog, news reached us that a widow was then on the point of burning herself with the body of her husband. I ran at once to the spot and going to the edge of a large and nearly dry reservoir observed at the bottom a deep pit filled with wood the body of a dead man extended there on a woman seated upon the same pile four or five Brahmins setting fire to it in every part five middle-aged women tolerably well dressed holding one another by the hand singing and dancing round the pit and a great number of spectators of both sexes.

The pile whereon large quantities of butter² and oil had been thrown was soon enveloped in flames, and I saw the fire catch the woman's garments which were impregnated with scented oil mixed with sandalwood powder and saffron but I could not perceive the slightest indication

¹ Bourgade in the original which I have ventured to take in this passage as intended for *Bargad* the common name in Hindostan for a banyan tree the *Ficus Indica* L. A caravan would not halt even in a village (*bargads*), especially when in a foreign territory; in the words of a previous translator "while the caravan halted in a town under the shade. A famous banyan tree near the town of Hardol in Oudh is, or rather was, so extended (natural decay has, I believe, almost entirely destroyed it) that 'tis said that in 1858 two regiments of soldiers encamped under the shade of its branches. In various other parts of India other large banyan trees may be met with, quite capable of sheltering an ordinary caravan or camp.

² Ghee, which is clarified butter; see p. 438, footnote ⁴

of pain or even uneasiness in the victim, and it was said that she pronounced with emphasis the words *five, two*, to signify that this being the fifth time she had burned herself with the same husband, there were wanted only two more similar sacrifices to render her perfect, according to the doctrine of the transmigration of souls as if a certain reminiscence, or prophetic spirit, had been imparted to her at that moment of her dissolution

But this was only the commencement of the infernal tragedy I thought that the singing and dancing of the five women were nothing more than some unmeaning ceremony, great therefore was my astonishment when I saw that the flames having ignited the clothes of one of these females, she cast herself head-foremost into the pit. The horrid example was followed by another woman, as soon as the flames caught her person the three women who remained then took hold of each other by the hand, resuming the dance with perfect composure, and after a short lapse of time, they also precipitated themselves, one after the other, into the fire

I soon learnt the meaning of these multiplied sacrifices. The five women were slaves, and having witnessed the deep affliction of their mistress in consequence of the illness of her husband, whom she promised not to survive, they were so moved with compassion that they entered into an engagement to perish by the same flames that consumed their beloved mistress

Many persons whom I then consulted on the subject would fain have persuaded me that an excess of affection was the cause why these women burn themselves with their deceased husbands, but I soon found that this abominable practice is the effect of early and deeply rooted prejudices Every girl is taught by her mother that it is virtuous and laudable in a wife to mingle her ashes with those of her husband, and that no woman of honour will refuse compliance with the established custom These opinions men have always inculcated as an easy mode of

keeping wives in subjection of securing their attention in times of sickness, and of deterring them from administering poison to their husbands.

But let us proceed to another of these dreadful scenes, not witnessed indeed by myself but selected in preference to others at which I happened to be present on account of the remarkable incident by which it was distinguished. I have seen so many things which I should have pronounced incredible that neither you nor I ought to reject the narrative in question merely because it contains something extraordinary. The story is in every person's mouth in the Indies and is universally credited. Perhaps it has already reached you in Europe.

A woman long engaged in love intrigues with a young Mahometan her neighbour by trade a tailor and a player on the tambourine¹ poisoned her husband hoping that the young man would marry her. She then hastened to her lover informed him of what she had done and claiming the performance of his promise to take her to wife urged the necessity of immediately flying as had been previously projected from the scene of their guilt for added she if there be the least delay I shall be constrained by a common sense of decency to burn myself with the body of my dead spouse. The young man who foresaw that such a scheme would involve him in difficulty and danger peremptorily refused and the woman without betraying the smallest emotion went at the instant to her relations informed them of the sudden death of her husband and of her fixed resolution to die on the funeral pile. Pleased with so magnanimous an intention, and with the honour she was about to confer on the family her friends prepare a pit fill it with wood lay the body upon the pile and kindle the fire. These arrangements being completed the woman makes the round of the pit for the purpose of embracing and bidding a last farewell to her

¹ Probably a *Munja* or a small tambourine played upon with the fingers.

kindred, among whom stood the young tailor, invited thither with other musicians to play on the tambourine according to the custom of the country. Approaching the lover as if she intended to take a last and tender adieu, the infuriated creature seized him with a firm grasp by the collar, drew him with irresistible force to the edge of the pit, and precipitated herself headlong, with the object of her resentment, into the midst of the raging fire.

As I was leaving *Sourate* for *Persia*, I witnessed the devotion and burning of another widow several Englishmen and Dutchmen and Monsieur *Chardin*¹ of *Paris* were present. She was of the middle age, and by no means uncomely. I do not expect, with my limited powers of expression, to convey a full idea of the brutish boldness, or ferocious gaiety depicted on this woman's countenance, of her undaunted step, of the freedom from all perturbation with which she conversed, and permitted herself to be washed, of the look of confidence, or rather of insensibility which she cast upon us, of her easy air, free from dejection, of her lofty carriage, void of embarrassment, when she was examining her little cabin, composed of dry and thick millet straw, with an intermixture of small wood, when she entered into that cabin, sat down upon the funeral pile, placed her deceased husband's head in her

¹ Sir (then simply Monsieur) John Chardin, the celebrated traveller, was born at Paris in 1643, and died in London in 1713, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument bears the very appropriate inscription, *Nomen sibi fecit eundo*. His first journey was to Persia and India in 1665, and while there he received the patronage (his business was that of a jeweller) of Sháh Abbás II. He returned to Paris in 1670, and in 1671 he again set out for Persia and India, and in 1677 he returned to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope. A Protestant, the persecution going on in France led him to settle in London in 1681, where he was appointed Court Jeweller and knighted by Charles II. Chardin was in Surat in 1667 and in 1677, and it must have been in 1667 that Bernier met him there, as we know from the date of this letter to Monsieur Chapelain (see p. 300) that Bernier was in Shíraz in October 1667, after his return from India, *via* Surat, and, most probably, Bandar Abbassi.

lap, took up a torch, and with her own hand lighted the fire within while I know not how many *Brahmans* were busily engaged in kindling it without. Well indeed may I despair of representing this whole scene with proper and genuine feeling such as I experienced at the spectacle itself or of painting it in colours sufficiently vivid. My recollection of it indeed is so distinct that it seems only a few days since the horrid reality passed before my eyes, and with pain I persuade myself that it was anything but a frightful dream.

It is true however that I have known some of these unhappy widows shrink at the sight of the piled wood so as to leave no doubt on my mind that they would willingly have recanted if recantation had been permitted by the merciless *Brahmans* but those demons exult or abhor the affrighted victims and even thrust them into the fire. I was present when a poor young woman who had fallen back five or six paces from the pit, was thus driven forward and I saw another of these wretched beings struggling to leave the funeral pile when the fire increased around her person but she was prevented from escaping by the long poles of the diabolical executioners.

But sometimes the devoted widow elude the vigilance of the murderous priests. I have been often in the company of a fair *Idolater* who contrived to save her life by throwing herself upon the protection of the scavengers¹ who assemble on these occasions in considerable numbers, when they learn that the intended victim is young and handsome that her relations are of little note and that she is to be accompanied by only a few of her acquaintance. Yet the woman whose courage fails at the sight of the horrid apparatus of death and who avails herself of the presence of these men to avoid the impending sacrifice cannot hope to pass her days in happiness or to be treated with respect or affection. Never again can she live with

¹ Sweepers, *Kalidahars* who frequent burning ghats (places for cremation) for various purposes at the present day

the *Gentiles* no individual of that nation will at any time, or under any circumstances, associate with a creature so degraded, who is accounted utterly infamous, and execrated because of the dishonour which her conduct has brought upon the religion of the country. Consequently she is ever afterwards exposed to the ill-treatment of her low and vulgar protectors. There is no *Mogol* who does not dread the consequences of contributing to the preservation of a woman devoted to the burning pile, or who will venture to afford an asylum to one who escapes from the fangs of the *Brahmens*, but many widows have been rescued by the *Portuguese*, in sea-ports where that people happened to be in superior strength. I need scarcely say how much my own indignation has been excited, and how ardently I have wished for opportunities to exterminate those cursed *Brahmens*.

At *Lahor* I saw a most beautiful young widow sacrificed, who could not, I think, have been more than twelve years of age. The poor little creature appeared more dead than alive when she approached the dreadful pit—the agony of her mind cannot be described, she trembled and wept bitterly, but three or four of the *Brahmens*, assisted by an old woman who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim toward the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive. I found it difficult to repress my feelings and to prevent their bursting forth into clamorous and unavailing rage, but restrained by prudential considerations, I contented myself with silently lamenting the abominable superstition of these people, and applied to it the language of the poet, when speaking of *Iphigenia*, whom her father *Agamemnon* had offered in sacrifice to *Diana* —

quod contra saepius illa
religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta
Aulide quo pacta Triviai virginis aram
Iphianassai turparunt sanguine foede

ductores Danaum delecti prima virorum.

tantum religio potuit exalere malorum.¹

I have not yet mentioned all the barbarity and atrocity of these monsters. In some parts of the *Indies* instead of burning the women who determine not to survive their husbands tho' *Brahmins* bury them alive by slow degrees up to the throat then two or three of them fall suddenly upon the victim wring her neck and when she has been effectually and completely choked cover over the body with earth thrown upon it from successive baskets, and tread upon the head.

Most of the *Gentiles* burn their dead but some partially broil the bodies with stubble, near the side of a river and then precipitate them into the water from a high and steep bank.² I have attended these funeral rites on the *Ganges* several times and observed flights of crows fluttering about the carcass which becomes as much the prey of those birds as of the fish and crocodiles.

Some again carry a sick person when at the point of death to the river-side place his feet in the water let him sink gradually to the neck and when it is supposed that he is about to expire they immerse his whole body into the river where they leave him after violently clapping their hands, and crying out with great vehemence The object of this ceremony (at which I have been present) is that the soul may be washed on taking its flight, from

¹ This quotation (from Lucretius, *De Natura Naturae* Book 1 §2-6 102) has been thus rendered by H. A. J. Munro:— Whereas on the contrary often and often, that very religion has given birth to sinful and unholy deeds. Thus in Aulis the chosen chieftains of the Danai, foremost of men, foully polluted with Iphianassa's blood the altar of the Trivian maid. So great the evils to which religion can prompt! I have substituted the latest critical version, for the one given by Bernier which he took from a Dutch edition of Lucreius.

² This is done by those too poor to afford the cost of an ordinary cremation.

all impurities which it may have contracted during its abode in the body This absurd notion is not confined to the vulgar, I have heard it seriously defended by men of the highest reputation for learning

Among the vast number, and endless variety of *Fakires*, or *Derviches*, and *Holy Men*, or *Gentile hypocrites*¹ of the *Indies*, many live in a sort of convent, governed by superiors, where vows of chastity, poverty, and submission are made So strange is the life led by these votaries that I doubt whether my description of it will be credited I allude particularly to the people called *Jauguis*,² a name which signifies ‘united to God’ Numbers are seen, day and night, seated or lying on ashes, entirely naked, frequently under the large trees near *talabs*, or tanks of water, or in the galleries round the *Deuras*, or idol temples Some have hair hanging down to the calf of the leg, twisted and entangled into knots, like the coat of our shaggy dogs, or rather like the hair of those afflicted with that *Polish* disease, which we call *la Phe*³ I have seen several who hold one, and some who hold both arms, perpetually lifted up above the head, the nails of their hands being twisted, and longer than half my little finger, with which I measured them Their arms are as small and thin as the arms of persons who die in a decline, because in so forced and unnatural a position they receive not sufficient nourishment, nor can they be lowered so as to supply the mouth with food, the muscles having become contracted, and the articulations dry and stiff Novices wait upon these fanatics, and pay them the utmost respect, as persons endowed with extraordinary sanctity No Fury in the infernal regions can be conceived more

¹ In the original, ‘ou Santons Gentils des Indes’ Santon originally meant a peculiar sect of Moslem devotee, but I have translated the word as meaning a hypocrite, in which sense it is used by Rabelais

² Jogi, a corruption of *Yoga*, union or junction Applied to those followers of the *Yoga* doctrine who are supposed to go about preaching the duty and necessity of religious retirement and meditation

³ The disease known as *Plica Polonica*

horrible than the *Janguis* with their naked and black skin, long hair spindle arms long twisted nails and fixed in the posture which I have mentioned.

I have often met generally in the territory of some *Raja* bands of these naked Fakirs, hideous to behold. Some had their arms lifted up in the manner just described the frightful hair of others either hung loosely or was tied and twisted round their heads some carried a club like to *Hercules* others had a dry and rough tiger skin thrown over their shoulders. In this trim I have seen them shamelessly walk stark naked through a large town men women and girls looking at them without any more emotion than may be created when a hermit passes through our streets. Females would often bring them alms with much devotion doubtless believing that they were holy personages more chaste and discreet than other men.

I was for a long time disgusted with a celebrated *Fakir* named *Sarmet* who paraded the streets of *Dekhi* as naked as when he came into the world. He despised equally the promises and the threats of *Avesta-Zele* and underwent at length the punishment of decapitation from his obstinate refusal to put on wearing apparel.

Several of these *Fakirs* undertake long pilgrimages, not only naked but laden with heavy iron chains such as are put about the legs of elephants. I have seen others who in consequence of a particular vow stood upright, during seven or eight days without once sitting or lying down and without any other support than might be afforded by leaning forward against a cord for a few hours in the night their legs in the meantime were swollen to the size of their thighs. Others again I have observed standing steadily whole hours together upon their hands, the head down and the feet in the air I might proceed to enumerate various other positions in which these unhappy men place their body many of them so difficult and painful that they could not be imitated by our tumblers and all this let it be recollected is performed from an

assumed feeling of piety, of which there is not so much as the shadow in any part of the *Indies*

I confess that this gross superstition filled me, on my first arrival in *Hindoustān*, with amazement I knew not what to think of it Sometimes I should have been disposed to consider the *Fakires* as remnants, if not as the founders, of the ancient and infamous sect of *Cynics*, could I have discovered anything in them but brutality and ignorance, and if they had not appeared to me vegetative rather than rational beings At another time, I thought they might be honest though deluded enthusiasts, until I found that, in fact they were, in the widest sense of the word, destitute of piety Again, I reflected that a life of vagrancy, idleness, and independence may have a powerful and attractive charm, or that the vanity which intermingles itself with every motive of human action, and which may be discovered as clearly through the tattered mantle of a *Diogenes* as under the comely gaib of a *Plato*, was probably the secret spring that set so many strange engines in motion.

The *Fakires*, it is said, exercise painful austerities in the confident hope that they will be *Rajas* in their renascent state, or, if they do not become *Rajas*, that they shall be placed in a condition of life capable of more exquisite enjoyment than is experienced by those sovereign princes but, as I have frequently observed to them, how can it be believed that men submit to a life of so much misery for the sake of a second state of existence, as short and uncertain as the first, and which cannot be expected to yield a much greater degree of happiness even to him who may be invested with the high dignity of *Rana*, or who may resemble *Jesseingue* or *Jessomseingue*, the two most powerful *Rajas* of the *Indies*? I am not to be so easily deceived, said I to them, either you are egregious fools, or you are actuated by some sinister views which you carefully hide from the world.

Some of the *Fakires* enjoy the reputation of being

peculiarly enlightened saint perfect *Jangas* and really united to God. These are supposed to have entirely renounced the world and like our hermits they live a secluded life in a remote garden without ever visiting a town. When food is brought to them they receive it : if none be offered to them it is concluded that the holy men can live without food that they subsist by the favour of God touchless on account of previous long fasts and other religious mortifications. I frequently these pious *Jangas* are absorbed in profound meditation. It is pretended and one of the favoured saints himself assured me that their souls are often rapt in an ecstasy of several hours duration that their external senses lose their functions; that the *Jangas* are blessed with a sight of God who appears as a light ineffably white and vivid and that they experience transports of holy joy and a contempt of temporal concerns which defy every power of description. My saintly informant added that he could at pleasure fall into such a trance as he described and not one of the individuals who are in the habit of visiting the *Jangas* doubt the reality of these vaunted ecstasies. It is possible that the imagination thus tempered by continued fasts and uninterrupted solitude may be brought into these illusions or that the rapturous dreams of the *Fakirs* may resemble the natural ecstasies into which Cardan¹ tells us he could fall whenever he pleased especially as the *Fakirs* practise some art in what they do prescribing to themselves certain rules for the binding up of their sensibility slow degree. For example they say that after having fasted several days upon bread and water it is necessary to be alone in a sequestered spot, to fix the eyes most steadily toward heaven and when they have been so riveted for some

¹ Girolamo Cardan, born at Pavia in 1501 died 1576, was famous as a mathematician physician, and astrologer. He published his celebrated treatise on astrology in 1543, and in 1552 visited Scotland as the medical adviser of Archibishop Hamilton of St. Andrews. Cardan owing to the boldness of many of the theories which he enunciated was involved in many disputes with his contemporaries.

time, to lower them gradually, and then point them both in such a manner that they shall look at one and the same time upon the tip of the nose, both sides of that feature being equally seen, and in this posture the saint must continue firm, the two sides of the nose in even proportions remaining constantly within sight until the bright luminary makes its appearance

The trance, and the means of enjoying it, form the grand Mysticism of the sect of the *Jauguis*,¹ as well as that of the *Soufys*. I call it Mysticism [Mystere], because they keep these things secret among themselves, and I should not have made so many discoveries had it not been for the aid of the *Pendet*, or *Indou* Doctor whom *Danechmend-kan* kept in his pay, and who dared not conceal anything from his patron, my *Agah*, moreover, was already acquainted with the doctrines of the *Soufys*.²

I believe that extreme poverty, long fasts, and perpetual austerities count for something in the condition at which these men arrive. Our *Friars* and *Hermits* must not suppose that on these points they surpass the *Jauguis* or other *Asiatic* religionists. I can, for instances, appeal to

¹ In the original, 'le grand Mystere de la Cabale des Jauguis'

² It would be difficult to give any better definition of Sufism than that by Mr E H Whinfield, M A, late B C S, in the Introduction (pp 15, 16) to his edition of the *Masnavi i Ma'navi, the Spiritual couplets, of Mulána Jalálu 'd din Muhammad i Ríml*, London, Trübner, 1887. After explaining that the message of Muhammad, as revealed in the Koran, was eminently practical and not speculative, popular in language, and not meant to bear the strain of analysis, Mr Whinfield relates how, after the death of Muhammad, the Faithful did philosophise, notwithstanding all the injunctions extant against such speculation as was then indulged in. Schoolmen arose who carried philosophy into divinity, and, in the light of the new learning, derived from Plato, Aristotle, and the speculations of the Christian sects, debated all the trite topics of Moslem theology. 'Parallel to this stream of scholasticism there ran another stream of mystical theosophy—derived in part from Plato, "the Attic Moses," but mainly from Christianity, as presented in the "spiritual Gospel" of St John, and as expounded by the Christian Platonists and Gnostics. This second stream was Sufism.'

the lives and facts of the *franciscans Coptis Greeks Nestorian Jacobins* and *Maronites* compared to these people our European devotees are mere novices though it must be confessed from what I have myself experienced that the pains of hunger are not so sensibly felt in the *Indies* as in our colder climates.

I have now to give an account of certain *Fakirs* totally different from the *Saints* just described but who also are extraordinary personages. They almost continually perambulate the country make light of everything affect to live without care and to be possessed of most important secrets. The people imagine that these favoured beings are well acquainted with the art of making gold and that they can prepare incense in so admirable a manner that a grain or two swallowed every morning must restore a diseased body to vigorous health and so strengthen the stomach that it may feed with avidity and digest with ease. This is not all when two of these good *Jangus* meet and can be excited to a spirit of emulation they make such a display of the power of *Jangamur* that it may well be doubted if *Soror Magus* with all his sorceries ever performed more surprising feats. They tell any person his thought cause the branch of a tree to blossom and to bear fruit within an hour hatch an egg in their bosom in less than fifteen minutes producing whatever bird may be demanded and make it fly about the room and execute many other prodigies that need not be enumerated.

I regret that I cannot bear my testimony to the truth of all that people report of these conjurers. My *Dgah* sent for one of these famous soothsayers and promised to give him three hundred *rupees* (about an hundred and fifty crowns) if on the following day he would tell him as he said he could do what might then be passing in his mind which he would previously write down in his presence to prevent any suspicion of unfair dealing on his own part. I engaged at the same time to present him

with five-and-twenty *roupies* if he mentioned my thoughts, but the prophet did not again approach our house On another occasion I was also disappointed in my expectation of the company of one of these egg-hatchers, to whom I had promised twenty *roupies* Notwithstanding my diligence to pry into everything, I have never been so fortunate as to witness any marvellous performance, and whenever I happened to be present when a deed was done which excited the surprise of the spectators, it was generally my misfortune to examine and to question until I ascertained that the cause lay in some cheat or sleight of hand I recollect detecting the gross deception of a fellow who pretended to find out, by the rolling of a cup, the person who had stolen my *Agah's* money

But there are *Fakirs* of a much more comely appearance than those whom we have been considering, and their lives and devotion seem less extravagant They walk the streets barefooted and barcheaded, girt with a scarf which hangs down to the knee, and wearing a white cloth which passes under the right arm and goes over the left shoulder in the form of a mantle, but they are without any under garment their persons, however, are always well washed, and they appear cleanly in every respect In general they walk two and two with a very modest demeanour, holding in one hand a small and fair three-footed earthen pot with two handles they do not beg from shop to shop like many other *Fakirs*, but enter freely into the houses of the *Gentiles*, where they meet with a hearty welcome and an hospitable reception, their presence being esteemed a blessing to the family Heaven defend him who reenounces them of any offence, although everybody knows what takes place between the sanctified visitors and the women of the house thus, however, is considered the custom of the country, and their sanctity is not the less on that account I do not indeed attach much importance to their transactions with the females of the house such practices we know are not

confined to the Great Mogul's dominions but what appears truly ridiculous is their impudent comparison of themselves with our own clergy in the Indies I have sometimes derived much amusement from their weakness and vanity I used to address them with great ceremony and apparently with the most profound respect after which they immediately observed to one another The Frangui knows who we are; he has resided many years in the Indies and is well aware that we are the *Padrys*¹ of the Indoos. But I dwell too long upon these heathen beggars, and shall proceed to notice the books of law and science.

Do not be surprised if notwithstanding my ignorance of *Sanskrit*² (the language of the learned, and possibly that of the ancient *Brahmins* as we may learn further on), I yet say something of books written in that tongue. My Agah *Danechwend-lan* partly from my solicitation and partly to gratify his own curiosity took into his service one of the most celebrated *Pandits* in all the Indies who had formerly belonged to the household of *Dara*³ the eldest son of the King *Chak-Jehan* and not only was this

¹ The Portuguese word *Padre* was originally applied to Roman priests only. It is now the name given all over India to priests, clergymen, or ministers of all denominations, and is sometimes applied by natives to their own priests. *Le Padre Sahib* or the Lord Padre Sahib, is now the Indian name for a Christian bishop.

² Manuscript in the original, see p. 329, footnote³

³ Dárá Shikoh, when Governor or Viceroy of Benares, in 1656, caused a Persian translation to be made from the Sanskrit text of the *Upanishads* ('the word that is not to be revealed') which he called the *Sári i Asár* or *Secret of Secrets*. This translation which was made by a large staff of Benares Pandits, has been rendered into Latin by Anquetil-Duperron, and published by him at Paris, 1801 under the title of *Omnickhet (id est, Secretum Tigrindrum) operis ipsius in India natus*, etc. etc. His version is criticised in an article published in the second number (January 1803) of *The Edinburgh Review* which I believe to have been written by Alexander Hamilton,

a Scotchman who had been in India; of excellent conversation and great knowledge of Oriental literature. He was afterwards professor of Sanscrit [in the official lists he is designated *Professor of Hindoo Literature and History of Arts*] in the East India College at

man my constant companion during a period of three years, but he also introduced me to the society of other learned *Pendets*, whom he attracted to the house. When weary of explaining to my *Agah* the recent discoveries of *Harveus* and *Pecquet* in anatomy, and of discoursing on the philosophy of *Gassendi* and *Descartes*,¹ which I translated to

Haileybury,' p 141, vol 1 Cockburn's *Life of Lord Jeffrey*, Edin 1852, also see p 256, vol 1 of Lord Brougham's *Life and Times*, Edin and Lond 1871 In this critique pleasing testimony is borne to the great abilities of Prince Dara Shikoh, as follows — 'If intolerance and fanaticism be the usual concomitants of Islamism (an assertion, we think, too generally expressed), the descendants of Tamerlane, who reigned in Hindostan, furnish some remarkable exceptions to the received opinion. At the head of these illustrious personages we should, perhaps, place Dara Shekuh, the eldest son of the Emperor Shah Gehan. The attention which this Prince bestowed, investigating the antique dogmas of the Hindu theology, and the munificence with which he rewarded the learned Brahmans, whom he collected from all parts of the empire, furnished his brother Aurengzebe with a pretext to misrepresent his motives, and to alarm the zealous Moslems with the danger of an apostate succeeding to the throne. The melancholy catastrophe which ensued, the death of the unhappy Dara, with the long and brilliant reign of the successful hypocrite, who founded his greatness on the destruction of his brothers, are detailed in the page of history. If the sceptical philosopher be disposed to exclaim with the Roman Epicurean, 'Tanta Religio potuit suadere malorum,' we must state our conviction that ambition, not fanaticism, prompted the deed, though the steps by which he mounted the throne threw the rigid veil of superstition over the subsequent conduct of Aurengzebe, and gave that tone to his court.'

¹ William Harvey, born in 1578, and died in 1657 It was in 1616, the year of Shakespeare's death, that he began his course of lectures to the Royal College of Physicians in London, and formally announced his discovery of the circulation of the blood, which has rendered his name for ever famous

Jean Pecquet, born at Dieppe, in France, in 1622, died in 1674 He studied medicine at Montpellier, where Bernier was also a student, and it was there that he prosecuted those investigations which led to his discoveries, in connection with the conversion of the chyle into blood, which have immortalised his name

René Descartes, born at La Haye, Touraine, in France, in 1596, and died at Stockholm in 1650

hum in Persian (for this was my principal employment for five or six years) we had generally recourse to our *Pandit* who in his turn, was called upon to reason in his own manner and to communicate his fables these he related with all imaginable gravity without ever smiling but at length we became disgusted both with his tales and childish arguments.

The *Hindous* then affirm that God whom they call *Achar* the Immovable or Immutable, has sent to them four books, to which they give the name of *Beths* a word signifying science because, according to them, these books comprehend all the sciences. The first of the books is named *Atherbabed* the second *Zagerbed* the third *Rat bed* and the fourth *Samabed*. These books enjoin that the people shall be divided as in fact they are most effect ually into four tribes [Tribes] first, the tribe of *Brahmens* or interpreters of the law secondly the tribe of *Quellerys* or warriors thirdly the tribe of *Bescut*, or merchants and tradesmen commonly called *Basyanes* and fourthly the tribe of *Seydm*, or artisans and labourers. These different tribes are not permitted to intermarry that is to say a *Brahmen* is forbidden to marry a *Quellery* and the same injunction holds good in regard to the other tribes.¹

¹ Achara is well defined by Bernier and this whole chapter is a good example of the careful manner in which he investigated such subjects. The word also means eternal beatitude, or exemption from further transmigration. His enumeration of the order of the Vedas does not correspond with that now generally adopted as the results of modern criticism, which assigns to the Rig veda the greatest antiquity after which the Yajur veda, then the Sama veda, and places the Atharva veda last, as the most recent of all. Bernier possessed a good knowledge of Persian, and as a rule his transliterations are excellent. In the enumeration of the theoretical divisions of Hindoo society it is evident that he had to transliterate from the word *caste* account given in Sanskrit or perhaps Hindi, by his Pandit, into Persian then into French. Bernier's *Tribes* is a much more scientific term than our word caste, or cast as Elphinstone prefers to have it, a word derived from the Portuguese *Caste*, creed, race, or kind. The modern renderings of these four divisions are, Brahman, Kshatri-

The *Gentiles* believe in a doctrine similar to that of the *Pythagoreans* with regard to the transmigration of souls, and hold it illegal to kill or eat any animal, an exception being made, however, in favour of a few of the second tribe, provided the flesh eaten be not that of the cow or peacock. For these two animals they feel a peculiar respect, particularly for the cow, imagining that it is by holding to a cow's tail they are to cross the river which separates this life from the next. Possibly their ancient legislators saw the shepherds of *Egypt* in a similar manner pass the river *Nile*, holding with the left hand the tail of a buffalo or ox, and carrying in the right a stick for the guidance of the animal, or this superior regard for the cow may more probably be owing to her extraordinary usefulness, as being the animal which supplies them with milk and butter¹ (a considerable part of their aliment), and which may be considered the source of husbandry, consequently the preserver of life itself. It ought likewise to be observed that owing to the great deficiency of pasture land in the *Indies* it is impossible to maintain large numbers of cattle, the whole therefore would soon disappear if animal food were eaten in anything like the proportion in which it is consumed in *France* and *England*, and the country would thus remain uncultivated. The heat is so intense, and the ground so parched, during eight months of the year, that the beasts of the field, ready to die of hunger, feed on every kind of filth like so many swine. It was on account of the scarcity of cattle that *Jehan-Guyre*, at the request of the *Brahmens*, issued an edict to forbid the killing of beasts of pasture for a certain number of years, and not long since they presented a similar petition

riyas, Vaisyas, and Súdras. There appears to be a slip in Bernier's transliteration of the name of the second tribe or class, Khátri, a subdivision of the Vaisyas, is confounded with Kshattriyas, or, in its popular form, Chutree, although as a matter of fact some authorities hold that the Khátris are included in the second division.

¹ That is, ghee.

to strong *Zeks* offering to him a considerable sum of money to enure his compliance¹. They urged that the neglected and ruinous condition of many tracts of country during the last fifty or sixty years was attributable to the paucity and idleness of oxen.

Perhaps the first legislators in the *Indies* hoped that the interdiction of animal food would produce a beneficial effect upon the character of the people and that they might be brought to exert a less cruelty toward one another when required by a positive precept to treat the brute creation with humanity. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls secured the kind treatment of animals, by leading to the belief that no animal can be killed or eaten without incurring the danger of killing or eating some ancestor than which a more heinous crime cannot be committed. It may be also that the *Brahmens* were influenced by the consideration that in their climate the flesh of cows or oxen is neither savoury nor wholesome except for a short time during winter.

The *Hicks* render it obligatory upon every Gentile to say his prayers with his face turned to the East three in the twenty four hours. In the morning at noon and at night. The whole of his body must also be washed three times, or at least before every meal and he is taught that it is more meritorious to perform his ablutions and to repeat his prayers in running than in stagnant water. Here again regard was probably had to what is not only proper but highly important in such a climate as that of Hindostan. This however is found an inconvenient law to those who happen to live in cold countries and I have met in my travels with some who placed their lives in imminent danger by a strict observance of that law by plunging into the rivers or tanks within their reach or if none were sufficiently near by throwing large pots full of water over their heads. Sometimes I objected to their

¹ In recent years similar action as regards petitioning the Supreme Government has been taken in India by influential Hindoos.

religion that it contained a law which it would not be possible to observe in cold climates during the winter season, which was, in my mind, a clear proof that it possessed no divine original, but was merely a system of human invention Their answer was amusing enough

'We pretend not,' they replied, 'that our law is of universal application God intended it only for us, and this is the reason why we cannot receive a foreigner into our religion We do not even say that yours is a false religion it may be adapted to your wants and circumstances, God having, no doubt, appointed many different ways of going to heaven' I found it impossible to convince them that the Christian faith was designed for the whole earth, and theirs was mere fable and gross fabrication

The *Beths* teach that God having determined to create the world would not execute his purpose immediately, but first created three perfect beings , one was *Brahma*, a name which signifies penetrating into all things , the second, *Beschen*, that is, existing in all things , and the third *Mehahdeu*, or the mighty lord By means of *Brahma* he created the world , by means of *Beschen* he upholds it , and by means of *Mehahdeu* he will destroy it¹ It was *Brahma* who, by God's command, published the four *Beths*, and for this reason he is represented in some temples with four heads

I have conversed with European missionaries who thought that the *Gentiles* have some idea of the mystery of the *Trinity*, and maintained that the *Beths* state in direct terms that the three beings, though three persons, are one God This is a subject on which I have frequently heard

¹ Brahma was from the beginning considered as the Eternal Creative Power, the Holiest of the Holy, and he continued to be regarded as fulfilling the same function even after he had sunk into a subordinate position, and had come to be represented by the votaries of Vishnu and Mahadeva respectively as the mere creature and agent of one or other of these two gods.

the *Pandits* dilate but they explain themselves so obscurely that I never could clearly comprehend their opinion.¹ I have heard some of them say that the beings in question are in reality three very perfect creatures whom they call *Dēvas* without being able however properly to explain what they mean by this word *Dēva* like our ancient idolaters who could never in my opinion explain what they meant by the names *Ganesa* and *Nārāyaṇa* which were probably equivalent to the *Dēva* of the *Indians*.² I have also discoursed with other *Pandits* distinguished for learning who said that these three beings are really one and the same God considered under three different characters as the creator upholder and destroyer of all things but they said nothing of three distinct persons in one only God.

I was acquainted with the Reverend Father Roa³ a

¹ I shall declare to thee that form composed of Hari and Hara (Vishnu and Nāshadēva) combined which is without beginning middle or end imperishable undecaying He who is Ardhā is Rudra; he who is Kshetra is Pūnamaha (Brahma); the substance is one, the god are three; Rāma, Vishnu and Pūnamaha. — *Vaisnava Original Sanskrit Texts* vol. IV p. 337

² See p. 303.

³ Thus in all the editions of Bernier's *Trot à Lounn* known to the editor intended for Father Heinrich Roth S. J. attached to the Goa Mission. About 1650-1660 he journeyed from Goa to Agra, thence Central India and during these years studied Sanskrit and the doctrines of the Hindoo religion in which he was ever afterwards regarded as the best authority of his time and it is pleasant to find that even thus early a German should attain such fame as a Sanskrit scholar. About 1665 he travelled from Agra to Rome and Lahore Multan, down the Indus to Sindhi [Pind] at its mouth, thence by sea and Surat to Ormuz, and overland through Persia and Armenia to Smyrna and Rome. He there drew up for Father Kircher (see p. 332, footnote 1) the five engraved plates published by him in his *China Illustrata*. The first four plates contain the alphabet and elements (in the Devanagri character) of Sanskrit, explained in Latin, and the fifth is Our Lord's Prayer and an Ave Maria, in Sanskrit and Latin to serve as an exercise for beginners. In most of the early editions of Bernier certainly in all of those published during his lifetime, Sanskrit is everywhere printed *Hanscrit* Thia.

Jesuit, a German by birth, and missionary at *Agra*, who had made great proficiency in the study of *Sanskrit*. He assured me that the books of the *Gentiles* not only state that there is one God in three persons, but that the second person has been nine times embodied in flesh¹. He added that when he was at *Chiras*, on his return to *Rome*, a Carmelite Father in that city succeeded, with much address, in ascertaining that the following doctrines are held by the *Gentiles*. The second person in the Trinity has been, according to them, nine times incarnate in consequence of various evils in the world, from which he delivered mankind. The eighth incarnation was the most remarkable,² for they say that the world having been enthralled by the power of giants, it was rescued by the second person, incarnated and born of a virgin at midnight, the angels singing in the air, and the skies raining flowers that whole night.

Peculiarity has arisen, I believe, in this wise. Father Roth doubtless acquired his *grounding* in Sanskrit from a Persian Munshi, who would call the language 'Sanskrit, or *Sahanskrit*', the form used in the Persian texts of the *Am*, which was written about 1599. We learn from Father Kircher (who by the way never uses the word Sanskrit in any form), in the text of the work cited above, that it was Father Roth who with his own hand drew out the originals of these plates. The first plate is headed *Elementa Lingua [sic] Hanskret*, the letters *Sa* having been omitted by the engraver, or 'dropped,' to use a technical term, because although he has begun the heading correctly as to position, the centre of the 'title' being axial with the body of the plate, the word *Hanskret* ends just too short by a space sufficient for two letters. This error was probably discovered too late to be satisfactorily remedied, and has misled many subsequent writers without special or technical knowledge, and in Yule's *Glossary* this form of the word is characterised as 'difficult to account for.' Hyde, the well-known Orientalist of the Oxford University, has, however (p. 264, vol. II, *Syntagma Dissertationum quas olim Thomas Hyde separatim edidit* Oxon 1767 Edited by Gregory Sharpe), questioned the correctness of Father Kircher's *Hanskrit*, himself using the word 'Sanscreek' to denote the language of the Brahmins.

¹ *Avatār*, a descent, especially of a deity from heaven, an incarnation. Allusion is made by Bernier to the ten avatārs of Vishnu.

² That of Vishnu as Krishna, in which he is supposed to have been completely incarnate, at Brindabun in the Mathura (Muttra) District.

This in some degree savours of Christianity but here comes the fable again for it is added that this incarnate god began by killing a giant who flew in the air and was so huge as to obscure the sun his fall caused the whole earth to tremble and by his weight he so penetrated it that he tumbled at once into hell The incarnate deity wounded in the side in the conflict with this mighty giant fell also but by his fall put his enemies to flight He arose again and after delivering the world ascended into heaven and because of his wound he is generally known by the appellation of The wounded in the side The tenth incarnation say the *Gentiles* will have for its object the emancipation of mankind from the tyranny of the *Mahometans* and it will take place at the time when according to our calculation *Antichrist* is to appear this is however but a popular tradition not to be found in their sacred books.

They say also that the third person of the Trinity¹ has manifested himself to the world the following story is related of him The daughter of a certain king when she had reached the age of puberty was desired by her father to mention the person whom she felt disposed to marry and having answered that she would be united to none but a divine being the third person of the Trinity appeared in the same instant to the king in the form of fire He presently apprised his daughter of this happy circumstance and she without hesitation consented to the marriage The divine personage though still assuming a fiery appearance was invited to the king's council and finding that the pious counsellors opposed the match he first set fire to their beards and then burnt them together with the royal household after which he married the princess Ridiculous!² In regard to the second person the *Gentiles* say that his first incarnation was in the nature of a *Lion* the second in that of a *Hog* the third in that

¹ Mahadev or Siva, the Destroyer and Creator

² In the original *Contes de ma mère l'Oye*.

of a *Tortoise*, the fourth in that of a *Seipent*, the fifth in that of a dwarfish or pygmy *Brahmen* [Pygmee Brahmane], only a cubit in height, the sixth was in the form of a monstrous *Man-hou*, the seventh in that of a *Dragon*, the eighth as already described, the ninth in the nature of an *Ape*, and the tenth is to be in the person of a mighty *Cavalier*

I entertain no doubt that the Reverend Father *Roa* derives from the *Beths* his knowledge of the doctrines held by the *Gentiles*, and that the account he gave me forms the basis of their mythology I had written at considerable length upon this subject, sketched the figures of several of the gods or idols placed in their temples, and caused them to give me the characters of their language, *Sanskrit*, but finding that the principal matter of my manuscript is contained in the *China Illustrata* of Father *Kuker*¹ (who obtained much of his information when at *Rome* from Father *Roa*²), I deem it sufficient to recommend that book to your perusal I must observe, however, that the word ‘incarnation,’ employed by the Reverend Father,³ was new to me, having never seen it used in the same direct sense

¹ Published at Amsterdam by Janszon in 1667, in which, between folios 162 and 163, will be found five full-page copperplate engravings, the first specimens of Sanskrit ever printed or engraved (as far as I know) in Europe, or indeed anywhere Athanasius Kircher, S. J., was born at Giessen near Fulda in 1602, and died at Rome in 1680 A man of immense literary activity, he was, *inter alia*, what we would now call Home Editorial Secretary of the annual reports sent to Europe by the Jesuit and other Roman missionaries Kircher was also at one time Professor of Oriental Languages at Würzburg See p. 329 footnote²

² Father Roth supplied Kircher with all the information concerning Hindoo mythology contained in his *China Illustrata*, which will be found, illustrated with curious engravings after Indian drawings, at pp. 156-162 of that work

³ Kircher quotes Father Roth’s own words as follows — ‘Universum dic int, secundam p̄sonum ex Trinitate novies iam incarnationem fuisse, et adhuc unum incarnatum est.’

Some *Pandits* explained their doctrine to me in this manner: formerly God appeared in the forms which are mentioned and in those forms performed all the wonders which have been related. Other *Pandits* said that the souls of certain great men whom we are wont to call heroes had passed into the different bodies spoken of and that they had become *Dekas* or to speak in the phraseology of the idolaters of old they had become powerful Divinities *Namika Cetu* and *Demons* or if you will *Spirits* and *Fairies* for I know not how else to render the word *Deka* but this second explanation comes much to the same thing as the first inasmuch as the *Hindoos* believe that their souls are constituent parts of the deity.

Other *Pandits* again gave me a more refined interpretation. They said that the incarnations or apparitions mentioned in their books having a mystic sense and being intended to explain the various attributes of God ought not to be understood literally. Some of the most learned of those *Hindoos* frankly acknowledged to me that nothing can be conceived more fabulous than all the incarnations and that they were only the invention of legislators for the sake of retaining the people in some sort of religion. On the supposition that our souls are portions of the deity a doctrine common to all *Gentiles* must not (observed the *Pandits*) the reality of those incarnations instead of being made a mysterious part of religion be exploded by sound philosophy? for in respect of our souls we are God and therefore it would in fact be ourselves who had imposed upon ourselves a religious worship and a belief in the transmigration of souls, in paradise and in hell — which would be absurd.

I am not less indebted to Messieurs *Henry Lor* and *Abraham Roger*¹ than to the reverend Fathers *Kirk* and

¹ Henry Lord the Anglican chaplain at Surat and author of (1) *A Display of two foreigne Sects in the East Indies* (2) *A Discourse of the Sect of the *Baniyan** (3) *The Religion of the *Persians** Imprinted

Roa I had collected a vast number of particulars concerning the *Gentiles*, that I have since found in the books written by those gentlemen, and which I could not have arranged in the order which they have observed without great labour and difficulty It is not necessary, therefore, that I could do more than touch briefly on the studies and the science of this people , which I shall do in a general and desultory manner

The town of *Benares*, seated on the *Ganges*, in a beautiful situation, and in the midst of an extremely fine and rich country, may be considered the general school of the *Gentiles* It is the Athens of India, whither resort the *Brahmens* and other devotees , who are the only persons who apply their minds to study The town contains no colleges or regular classes, as in our universities, but resembles rather the schools of the ancients , the masters being dispersed over different parts of the town in private houses, and principally in the gardens of the suburbs, which the rich merchants permit them to occupy Some of these masters have four disciples, others six or seven, and the most eminent may have twelve or fifteen , but this is the largest number It is usual for the pupils to remain ten or twelve years under their respective preceptors, during which time the work of instruction proceeds but slowly , for the gene-

at London for Francis Constable, and are to be Sold at his Shoppe in Paule's Churchyard, at the signe of the Crane, 1630

Abraham Roger, the first Dutch chaplain (1631-1641) at Pulicat, the earliest settlement of the Hollanders on the mainland in India , their fort, which they called Geldria, having been built in 1609 He returned home in 1647, and died at Gouda in 1649 His widow published her husband's work, which is in every way superior to Henry Lord's, as '*La Porte ouverte, pour parvenir à la connoissance du Paganisme Caché*' Amsterdam, Chez Jean Schipper, 1670' The information contained in this book is very correct, as the author had it all at first-hand from a Brahman, whom he calls Padmanaba (*Padmanābha*), who knew Dutch, and who gave him a Dutch translation of Bhartrihari's *Satakas*, see p 293 of Roger's book, the first published translation from Sanskrit into any European language

rality of them are of an indolent disposition owing in a great measure to their diet and the heat of the country. Feeling no spirit of emulation and entertaining no hope that honours or emolument may be the reward of extra ordinary attainments as with us, the scholars pursue the studies slowly and without much to distract their attention while eating their *Lachery*¹ a mingled mess of vegetables supplied to them by the care of rich merchants of the place.

The first thing taught is the *Sanscrit* a language known only to the *Pandits*, and totally different from that which is ordinarily spoken in Hindostan. It is of the *Sanscrit* that Father *Huet* has published an alphabet which he received from Father *Ioa*². The name signifies pure language and because the *Certiles* believe that the four sacred books given to them by God through the medium of *Brahma* were originally published in *Sanscrit* they call it the holy and divine language. They pretend that it is as ancient as *Brahma* himself whose age they reckon by *leagues* or hundreds of thousands of years but I could not rely upon this marvellous age. That it is extremely old however it is impossible to deny the books of their religion which are of unquestionable antiquity being all written in *Sanscrit*. It has also its authors on philosophy works on medicine written in verse and many other kinds of books with which a large hall at *Benares* is entirely filled.

When they have acquired a knowledge of *Sanscrit* which to them is difficult because without a really good grammar they generally study the *Purane*³ which is an abridgment and interpretation of the *Hetras* those books being of great bulk at least if they were the *Betas* which were shown to me at *Benares*. They are so scarce

¹ See p. 152 footnote³

² See p. 329, footnote³

³ The Puranas, eighteen in number; and it is said that there are also eighteen Upa Puranas or minor Puranas, but many of them are not now procurable.

that my *Agah*, notwithstanding all his diligence, has not succeeded in purchasing a copy. The *Gentiles* indeed conceal them with much care, lest they should fall into the hands of the *Mahometans*, and be burnt, as frequently has happened.

After the *Purane*, some of the students apply their minds to philosophy, wherein they certainly make very little progress. I have already intimated that they are of a slow and indolent temper, and strangers to the excitement which the possibility of advancement in an honourable profession produces among the members of *European* universities.

Among the philosophers who have flourished in *Hindoustan* six bear a great name,¹ and from these have sprung the six sects, which cause much jealousy and dispute, the *Pendets* of each pretending that the doctrines of their particular sect are the soundest, and most in conformity to the *Beths*. A seventh sect has arisen, called *Baute*,² which again is the parent of twelve others, but this sect is not so considerable as the former its adherents are despised and hated, censured as irreligious and atheistical, and lead a life peculiar to themselves.

All their sacred books speak of first principles, but each in a manner totally different from the others. Some say that everything is composed of small bodies which are indivisible, not by reason of their solidity, hardness, and resistance, but because of their smallness, and upon this notion they build many other hypotheses, which have an affinity to the theories of *Democritus* and *Epicurus*, but their

¹ These schools of philosophy are 1 The Nyáya, founded by Gautama, 2 The Vaiseshika, by Kanáda, 3 The Sankhya, by Kapila, 4. The Yoga, by Patanjali, 5 The Mímánsá, by Jaimini, 6 The Vedanta, by Bádaráyana

- Buddha, whose religion, Buddhism, although asserting itself from the first as an independent religion, may be fairly said to be in many respects a development of Brahmanism. This passage bears unmistakable signs of the Hindoo origin of the information regarding this creed recorded by Bernier.

opinions are expressed in so loose and indeterminate a manner that it is difficult to ascertain their meaning and considering the extreme ignorance of the *Pandits* those even reputed the most learned it may be fairly doubted whether this vagueness be not rather attributable to the expounders than to the authors of the books.

Others say that everything is composed of matter and form but not one of the doctors explains himself clearly about matter and still less about form. They are so far intelligible however as to show me that they understand neither the one nor the other in the same manner as these terms are usually explained in our schools where we speak of reducing form out of the power of matter for they always take their examples from material objects such as that of a vessel of soft clay which a potter turns and forms into various shapes.

Some hold that all is composed of the four elements and out of nothing yet they give not the least explanation concerning commingling and transmutation. And as to nothing which is nearly tantamount to our privation they admit I know not how many sort which I imagine the *Pandits* neither comprehend themselves nor can make intelligible to others.

Some maintain that light and darkness are the first principles and in support of this opinion they make a thousand foolish and confused observations alleging reasons disowned by true philosophy and delivering long discourses which would suit the ear only of the vulgar and illiterate.

There are others again who admit privation as a principle or rather the privations which they distinguish from nothing and of which they make a long enumeration so useless and unphilosophical that I can scarcely believe their authors would employ the pen about such trifling opinions, and that consequently it cannot be contained in their books.

Many in fine pretend that everything is the result of

for unto us circumstinces, and of these they also have a long, strange, and tedious catalogue, worthy only of an ignorant and low babbler.

In regard to all these principles, it is agreed by the *Pendels* that they are eternal. The production from nothing does not seem to have occurred to their mind, any more than to the mind of many of the ancient philosophers. There is one of the sages, however, who, they pretend, has said something on the subject.

On physic they have a great number of small books, which are rather collections of recipes than regular treatises. The most ancient and the most esteemed is written in verse. I shall observe, by the way, that their practice differs essentially from ours, and that it is grounded on the following acknowledged principles: a patient with a fever requires no great nourishment, the sovereign remedy for sickness is abstinence, nothing is worse for a sick body than meat broth, for it soon corrupts in the stomach of one afflicted with fever, a patient should be bled only on extraordinary occasions, and where the necessity is most obvious—as when there is reason to apprehend a brain fever, or when an inflammation of the chest, liver, or kidneys, has taken place.

Whether these modes of treatment be judicious, I leave to our learned physicians to decide, I shall only remark that they are successful in *Hindoustan*, and that the *Mogol* and *Mahometan* physicians, who follow the rules of *Avicenna* and *Averroes*, adopt them no less than do those of the *Gentiles*, especially in regard to abstinence from meat broth. The *Mogols*, it is true, are rather more given to the practice of bleeding than the *Gentiles*, for where they apprehend the inflammations just mentioned, they generally bleed once or twice, not in the trifling manner of the modern practitioners of *Goa*¹ and *Paris*, but

¹ The doctors of *Goa* were held in high esteem, and great honours, such as being allowed to have umbrellas carried over them, were paid to them. John Huyghen van Linschoten, who lived in *Goa* for five

copiously, like the ancients, taking eighteen or twenty ounces of blood sometimes even to fainting thus frequently subduing the disease at the commencement according to the advice of *Calox* and as I have witnessed in several cases.

It is not surprising that the *Cestiles* understand nothing of anatomy. They never open the body either of man or beast and those in our household always ran away with amazement and horror whenever I opened a living goat or sheep for the purpose of explaining to my *Agak* the circulation of the blood and showing him the vessels, discovered by *Iccquet* through which the chyle is conveyed to the right ventricle of the heart.¹ Yet notwithstanding their profound ignorance of the subject, they affirm that the number of veins in the human body is five thousand neither more nor less just as if they had carefully reckoned them.

In regard to astronomy the *Cestiles* have their tables, according to which they foretell eclipses, not perhaps with the minute exactness of *Europhus* astronomers but still with great accuracy. They reason however in the same ridiculous way on the lunar as on the solar eclipse believing that the obscuration is caused by a black filthy and mischievous *Dewta* named *Rach* who takes possession of the moon and fills her with infection. They also maintain, much on the same ground that the moon is four

years, 1583 1588 says of them. There are in Goa many Heathen philtions which observe their gravities with hats carried over them for the sunne like the Portugales, which no other heathens doe but [only] Ambassadors, or some rich Merchants. These Heathen philtions doe not only cure there owne natione (and countreymen) but the Portugales also for the Viceroy himselfe, the Archbishop and all the Monkes and Friars doe put more trust in them then in their own countreymen, whereby they get great [store of] money and are much honoured and esteemed. — *Voyage to the East Indies* Hak huyt Soc. ed. 1885 vol L p. 230.

¹ See p. 324

² Rakshasas, literally giants, unknown creatures of darkness, to which superstition of all ages and races has attributed the evils that attend this life, and a malignant desire to injure mankind.

hundred thousand coses, that is, above fifty thousand leagues, higher than the sun , that she is a luminous body, and that we receive from her a certain vital liquid secretion, which collects principally in the brain, and, descending thence as from its souse into all the members of the body, enables them to exercise their respective functions They believe likewise that the sun, moon, and stars are all so many *deutas*, that the darkness of night is caused by the sun retiring behind the *Somene*,¹ an imaginary mountain placed in the centre of the earth, in form like an inverted sugar loaf, and an altitude of I know not how many thousand leagues so that they never enjoy the light of day but when the sun leaves the back of this mountain

In geography they are equally uninstructed They believe that the world is flat and triangular , that it is composed of seven distinct habitations, differing in beauty, perfection, and inhabitants, and that each is surrounded by its own peculiar sea , that one sea is of milk , another of sugar , a third of butter , a fourth of wine , and so on , so that sea and land occur alternately until you arrive at the seventh stage from the foot of the *Somene* mountain, which is in the centre The first habitation, or that nearest to the *Somene*, is inhabited by *Deutas* who are very perfect , the second has also *Deutas* for inhabitants, but they are less perfect , and so it is with the rest, whose inhabitants are less and less perfect, until the seventh, which is our earth, inhabited by men infinitely less perfect than any of the *Deutas* , and finally that the whole of this world is supported on the heads of a number of elephants, whose occasional motion is the cause of earthquakes

If the renowned sciences of the ancient *Bragmanes* of the *Indies* consisted of all the extravagant follies which I have detailed, mankind have indeed been deceived in the

¹ By this is meant Su meru, or the Golden Meru, the shape of which is variously described in the different Puráns, though all represent it as of enormous size and great beauty—the Olympus of the Hindoos.

exalted opinion they have long entertained of their wisdom I should find it difficult to persuade myself that such was the fact did I not consider that the religion of the *Indians* has existed from time immemorial that it is written in *Hindoo* as are likewise all their scientific books that the *Hindoo* has long become a dead language understood only by the learned and that its origin is unknown: all which proves a very great antiquity I will now say a word or two on the worship of idols.

When going down the river *Ganges* I passed through *Benares* and called upon the chief of the *Jadis* who resides in that celebrated seat of learning He is a *Fakir* or *Devotee* in eminent for knowledge that *Chak Jekar* partly for that consideration and partly to gratify the *bajars* granted him a pension of two thousand rupees which is about one thousand *rupees* He is a stout well made man and his dress consists of a white silk scarf tied about the waist and hanging half way down the leg and of another tolerable large scarf of red silk which he wears as a cloak on his shoulders. I had often seen him in this scanty dress at *Delhi* in the assembly of the *Oonuchs* and before the *king* and met him in the streets either on foot or in a paltry During one year he was in the constant habit of visiting my *gah* to whom he paid his court in the hope that he would exercise his influence to obtain the pension of which *Aurangzeb* anxious to appear a true *Musselman* deprived him on coming to the throne I formed consequently a close intimacy with this distinguished personage with whom I had long and frequent conversations and when I visited him at *Benares* he was most kind and attentive giving me a collation in the university library¹ to which

¹ Tavernier when travelling from Agra to Bengal in 1665, on which journey he was accompanied by Bernier was at *Benares* on the 11th 12th and 13th December of that year He tells us (*Tavel's vol. II pp. 234 235*) that adjoining a great temple on the side which faces the setting sun at midsummer, there is a house which serves as a

he invited the six most learned *Pandits* in the town. Finding myself in such excellent company, I determined to ascertain their opinion of the adoration of idols. I told them I was leaving the *Indies* scandalised at the prevalence of a worship which outraged common sense, and was totally unworthy such philosophers as I had then the honour of addressing. ‘We have indeed in our temples,’ said they, ‘a great variety of images, such as that of *Brahma*, of *Mehadeu*,¹ of *Gemch*,² and of *Gavam*,³ who are the principal and the most perfect of the *Devas*, and we have many others esteemed less perfect. To all these images we pay great honour, prostrating our bodies, and presenting to them, with much ceremony, flowers, rice, scented oil, saffron and other similar articles. Yet do we not believe that these statues are themselves *Brahma* or *Bechen*,⁴ but merely their images and representations. We show them deference only for the sake of the deity whom they represent, and when we pray it is not to the statue, but to that deity. Images are admitted in our temples, because we conceive that prayers are offered up with more devotion where there is something before the eyes that fixes the mind, but in fact we acknowledge that God alone is absolute, that He only is the omnipotent Lord.’

I have neither added to nor taken from the answer that the *Pandits* gave me, but I suspect it was so framed

college, which the *Raja JAI SINGH*, the most powerful of the idolatrous princes, who was then in the Empire of the GREAT MOGUL, has founded for the education of the youth of good families. I saw the children of this Prince, who were being educated there, and had as teachers several *Brahmins*, who taught them to read and write in a language which is reserved to the priests of the idols, and is very different from that spoken by the people.’

¹ Maha-Deva, the great god, one of the names of Siva.

² Ganesh, the son of Siva and Parvati, the god of good luck.

³ Probably a misprint for *Bavam*, meaning Bhawani, one of the names of the wife of Siva.

⁴ Vishnu, the preserver and restorer.

as to correspond with the tenets of Christianity. The observations made to me by other learned *Pendets* were totally different.

(I then turned the conversation to the subject of chronology and my company soon showed me a far higher antiquity than ours. They would not say that the world was without a beginning but the great age they gave it sounded almost as if they had pronounced it eternal. Its duration said they is to be reckoned by four *Dgugres* or distinct ages¹ not ages composed as with us of an hundred years but of one hundred *leagues*, that is to say of an hundred times one hundred thousand years. I do not recollect exactly the number of years assigned to each *Dgugre* but I know that the first, called *Sate Dgugre* continued during a period of five-and-twenty *leagues* of years that the second called *Treta* lasted above twelve *leagues* the third called *Dwipara* subsisted if I mistake not eight *leagues* and sixty four thousand years and the fourth called the *Kali Dgugre* is to continue I forget how many *leagues* of years. The first three they said and much of the fourth are passed away and the world will not endure so many ages as 't has done because it is destined to perish at the termination of the fourth *Dgugre*, when all things will return to their first principles.) Having pressed the *Pendets* to tell me the exact age of the world they tried their arithmetical skill over and over again but finding that they were sadly perplexed and even at variance as to the number of *leagues* I satisfied myself with the general information that the world is astonishingly old. Whenever any of these learned *Brahmewas* is urged to state the facts on which he grounds his belief of this vast antiquity he entertains the inquirer with a set of ridiculous fables and finishes by

¹ *Yugas* or ages, concerning the correct method of reckoning which there are many conflicting accounts. They are termed the *Krita* (same as the *Satya* of Bernier's enumeration) *Treta*, *Dwipara*, and *Kali Yuga*.

asserting that it is so stated in their *Beths*, or *Books of the Laws*, which have been given to them by *Brahma*

I then tried them on the nature of their *Deltas*, but their explanation was very confused. These Gods consist, they said, of three kinds, good, bad, and indifferent. Some of the learned believe that the *Deltas* are composed of fire, others that they are formed of light, and many are of opinion that they are *Biapel*,¹ a word of which I could obtain no clearer explication than that God is *Biapel*, that our soul is *Biapel*, and that whatever is *Biapel* is incorruptible and independent of time and place. There are *Pendels* again who, according to my learned host and his companions, pretend that *Deltas* are only portions of the divinity, and lastly, others consider them as certain species of distinct divinities, dispersed over the surface of the globe.

I remember that I also questioned them on the nature of the *Lengue-cherire*,² which some of their authors admit, but I could elicit no more from them than what I had long before learnt from our *Pendel*, namely, that the seeds of plants, of trees, and of animals do not receive a new creation, that they have existed, scattered abroad and intermixed with other matter, from the first creation of the world, and that they are nothing more or less, not only in potentiality, as it is called, but in reality, than plants, trees and animals entirely perfect, but so minute that their separate parts only become visible when being brought to their proper place, and there receiving nourishment they develop and increase, so that the seed of an apple- or pear-tree is a *Lengue-cherire*, a small

¹ For *vypaka* (Sanskrit), all-pervading

² Linga, or spiritual body, of the *Bhagavad Gita*, or Sacred Lay, the great Sanskrit philosophical poem. Bernier here alludes to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and the transmigration of the soul, after the material body formed in the womb has been dissolved into its primary elements after death. The spiritual body (*Linga*), formed of the finer elements of matter, then accompanies the soul in all its migrations, until the latter has attained to *nirvana*, or absorption into the Supreme Creator.

apple or pear tree perfect in all its essential parts and the seed of a horse or an elephant or of a man is a *Janapadevata* a small horse a small elephant or a small man which requires only life and nourishment in order to it will be assuming its proper form.

In conclusion I shall explain to you the Movement of a Great Sect¹ which has latterly made great noise in Hindostan inasmuch as certain Brahmins or Gentile Doctors have filled it into the minds of Dara and Khurram & Jak the elder son of Shah-Jahan².

You are doubtless acquainted with the doctrine of

¹ In this country they made a great Cabale.

² Much & circumstantial history is to be found in the *Azamgarhama* which is a history of the Sufis written by Shihab ul-Uloom the Emperor Akbar (A.D. 1569) wrote a short history of the Sect of Dara Shikoh & his followers.

Dara Shikoh in his later days I witnessed himself to the free life and brahminism in which he believed first under the name of *Tasawwuf* (Sufi) but soon became a Christian and forsaking Islam he was continually in the society of Christians & Jews and always with them regarding these worthless teachers & he was as learned and true master of wisdom. He could tell their book which they called *Qur'an* the Word of God and treated them like gods and he called them ancient and excellent. As he was an expert in all about this *Sufi* that he collected *Hakims* and *Sannyasis* from all part of the country and passing them great respect and attention he employed them in translating the *Sufi*. He spent all his time in it unholy work and devoted all his attention to the extirpation of these wretched books.

Through these perverted opinion he has lightened up the prayers, fasting and other old customs imposed by the law. It became manifest that if Dara Shikoh obtained the throne and established his power the foundations of the faith would be undermined and the precepts of Islam would be changed for the sake of infidelity and Judaism. — Elliot *History of India* vol. vii. page 179. For a definition of Sufism which is and always has been looked upon as rank heresy by orthodox Moslems see p. 320, footnote³. *Sannyasi* is the name in modern times for various sects of Hindoo religious mendicants who wander about and subsist upon alms; the *walked Fathers* described by Bernier (p. 317) of whom Sammet was one. According to the laws of Manu the life of a Brahman was divided into four stages the fourth of which was that of a *Sannyasi*. The religious mendicant

many of the ancient philosophers concerning that great life-giving principle of the world, of which they argue that we and all living creatures are so many parts if we carefully examine the writings of *Plato* and *Aristotle*, we shall probably discover that they inclined towards this opinion This is the almost universal doctrine of the *Gentile Pendets* of the *Indies*, and it is this same doctrine which is held by the sect of the *Soufys* and the greater part of the learned men of *Persia* at the present day, and which is set forth in Persian poetry in very exalted and emphatic language, in their *Goul-tchen-raz*,¹ or Garden of Mysteries This was also the opinion of *Flud*,² whom

who, freed from all forms and observances, wanders about and subsists on alms, practising or striving for that condition of mind which, heedless of the flesh, is intent only upon the Deity and final absorption'—Dowson, *Classical Dict of Hindu Mythology*, London, 1879

¹ The *Gulshán Ráz*, or 'Mystic Rose Garden,' was composed in 717 A H (1317 A D) in answer to fifteen questions on the doctrines of the Sufis propounded by Amir Syad Hosuni, a celebrated Sufi of Khorásán Hardly anything is known of the author, Muhammad Shabistari, further than that he was born at Shabistir, a village in Azarbaiján, and that he wrote this poem and died at Tabriz, the capital town of the same province, in 720 A H = 1320 A D 'To the European reader the *Gulshan Raz* is useful as being one of the clearest explanations of that peculiar phraseology which pervades Persian poetry, and without a clear understanding of which it is impossible to appreciate that poetry as it deserves And it is also interesting as being one of the most articulate expressions of "Sufism," that remarkable phrase of Muhammadan religious thought which corresponds to the mysticism of European theology' See the *Gulshan Raz of Najm ud din, otherwise called Sa'd ud din Mahmud Shabistari Tabrizi* Translated by E H Whinfield, M A, of the Bengal Civil Service Wyman and Co, Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta, 1876

² Robert Flud, or Fludd, Physician, healer by 'faith natural,' and Rosicrucian, was born at Bearsted in Kent in 1574, and died in London, 1637 He is the chief English representative of that school of medical mystics who laid claim to the possession of the key to universal science, and his voluminous writings on things divine and human, attracted more attention abroad than in his own country Gassendi's contribution to the controversy was his *Examen Philosophiae Fludanae*, published in 1633, and an earlier treatise, published in 1631.

our great *Gassendi* has so ably refuted and it is similar to the doctrines by which most of our alchymists have been hopelessly led astray. Now these Sectaries or *Indo-Persians* so to speak push the incongruities in question further than all these philosophers and pretend that God or that supreme being whom they call *sekar*¹ (immovable unchangeable) has not only produced life from his own substance but also generally everything material or corporeal in the universe and that this production is not framed simply after the manner of efficient causes, but as a spider which produces a web from its own navel and withdraws it at pleasure. The Creation then say these visionary doctors is nothing more than an extraction or extension of the individual substance of God of those filaments which He draws from his own bowels and in like manner destruction is merely the recalling of that divine substance and filaments into Himself so that the last day of the world which they call *māyārāj* or *pralaya*² and in which they believe every being will be annihilated will be the general recalling of those filaments which God had before drawn forth from Himself.—There is therefore say they nothing real or substantial in that which we think we see hear or smell taste or touch the whole of this world is as it were an illusory dream inasmuch as all that variety which appears to our outward senses is but one only and the same thing which is God Himself in the same manner as all those different numbers of ten twenty a hundred a thousand etc. are but the frequent repetition of the same unit.—But ask them some reason for this idea beg them to explain how this extraction and reception of substance occurs or to account for that apparent variety or how it is that God not being corporeal

¹ See p. 325.

² *Maha-pralaya*, or total dissolution of the universe at the end of a *kalpa* (a day and night of Brahma, equal to 4,320,000,000 years) when the seven *lokas* (divisions of the universe) and their inhabitants, men saints, gods, and Brahma himself are annihilated. *Pralaya* is a modified form of dissolution.

but *bhapek*, as they allow, and incorruptible, He can be thus divided into so many portions of body and soul, they will answer you only with some fine similes —That God is as an immense ocean in which many vessels of water are in continual motion, let these vessels go where they will, they always remain in the same ocean, in the same water, and if they should break, the water they contain would then be united to the whole, to that ocean of which they were but parts —Or they will tell you that it is with God as with the light, which is the same everywhere, but causes the objects on which it falls to assume a hundred different appearances, according to the various colours or forms of the glasses through which it passes —They will never attempt to satisfy you, I say, but with such comparisons as these, which bear no proportion with God, and which serve only to blind an ignorant people In vain will you look for any solid answer If one should reply that these vessels might float in a water similar to their own, but not in the same, and that the light all over the world is indeed similar, but not the same, and so on to other strong objections which may be made to their theory, they have recourse continually to the same similes, to fine words, or, in the case of the *Soufys*, to the beautiful poems of their *Goul-tchen-ras*

Now, Sir, what think you? Had I not reason from all this great tissue of extravagant folly on which I have remarked, from that childish panic of which I have spoken above, from that superstitious piety and compassion toward the sun in order to deliver it from the malignant and dark *Deuta*, from that tuckery of prayers, of ablutions, of dippings, and of alms, either cast into the river, or bestowed on *Brahmens*, from that mad and infernal hardihood of women to burn themselves with the body of those husbands whom frequently they have hated while alive, from those various and frantic practices of the *Fakires*, and lastly, from all that fabulous trash of their *Beths* and other books, was I not justified in taking as a motto to

this letter—the wretched fruit of so many voyages and so many reflections—a motto of which the modern atheist has so well known how to catch and convey the idea without so long a journey—There are no opinions too extravagant and ridiculous to find reception in the mind of man?

To conclude you will do me a kindness by delivering Monsieur Chapelle's¹ letter into his own hands—it was he who first obtained for me that acquaintance with your intimate and illustrious friend Monsieur Cassini which has since proved so advantageous to me—I am so much obliged to him for this favour that I cannot but love and remember him wherever my lot may be cast—I also feel myself under much obligation to you and am bound to honour you all my life not only on account of the partiality you have manifested toward me but also for the valuable advice contained in your frequent letters by which you have aided me during my journies and for your goodness in having sent me so disinterestedly and gratuitously a collection of books to the extremity of the world whether my curiosity had led me while those of whom I requested them who might have been paid with money which I had left at Marseilles and who in common politeness should have sent them deserted me and laughed at my letters looking on me as a lost man whom they were never more to see

¹ The letter referred to despatched was the present one from Chira but on the 10th June 1663, *Concerning his intention of resuming his studies on some points which relate to the doctrine of atoms, and to the nature of the human understandings* is not printed in this present edition. It contains much curious matter but nothing directly relating to Bernier's Indian experiences. Claude Emmanuel Laillier Chapelle (1626-1645) was a natural son of Francois Laillier, at whose house Gassendi was a frequent guest; struck by the talents of young Chapelle he gave him lessons in philosophy together with Moliere and Bernier.



F I R S T L E T T E R
T O M O N S I E U R
D E M E R V E I L L E S

Written at Dehli, the 14th December 1664,
Aueng-Zebe being about to set forth

*Concerning the March of Aueng-Zebe His Army, with the
hoise Artillery which as a rule he retains as a body-guard
The State maintained by his principal Nobles The causes
of the badness of the water, and various other details
worthy of note when travelling in the Indies.*

MONSEUR,

SINCE the time of *Aureng-Zebe's* recovery it had been constantly rumoured that he intended to visit *Lahor* and *Kachemuc*, in order to benefit his health by change of air and avoid the approaching summer heat, from which a relapse might be apprehended Many intelligent persons, it is true, could scarcely persuade themselves that the King would venture upon so long a journey while his father remained a prisoner in the citadel of *Agra* Considerations of policy, however, have yielded to those of health , if indeed this excursion may not rather be attributed to the

arts and influence of Rauchemar Begum who has been long anxious to inhale a purer air than that of the *Sera-glio* and to appear in her turn amid a pompous and magnificent army as her sister Begum-Sabat had done during the reign of Shah-Jahan.

The King left this city on the sixth of December at three o'clock in the afternoon a day and hour which according to the astrologers of Delhi cannot fail to prove propitious to long journeys. Having reached Chah-Jumar



FIG. 2.—RAUCHEMAR A SABAT.

his country villa which is about two leagues distant from the capital he remained there six whole days in order to afford time for the preparations required by an expedition which was to last eighteen months. We hear to-day that he has set out with the intention of encamping on the *Lakor* road and that after two days he will pursue his journey without further delay.

He is attended not only by the thirty-five thousand

cavalry which at all times compose his body-guard, and by infantry exceeding ten thousand in number, but likewise by the heavy artillery and the light or stirrup-artillery, so called because it is inseparable from the King's person, which the large pieces of ordnance must occasionally quit for the high roads, in order that they may proceed with greater facility The heavy artillery consists of seventy pieces, mostly of brass Many of these cannon are so ponderous that twenty yoke of oxen are necessary to draw them along, and some, when the road is steep or rugged require the aid of elephants, in addition to the oxen, to push the carriage-wheels with their heads and trunks The stirrup-artillery is composed of fifty or sixty small field-pieces, all of brass, each mounted, as I have observed elsewhere, on a small carriage of neat construction and beautifully painted, decorated with a number of red streamers, and drawn by two handsome horses, driven by an artilleryman There is always a third or relay horse, which is led by an assistant gunner These field-pieces travel at a quick rate, so that they may be ranged in front of the royal tent in sufficient time to fire a volley as a signal to the troops of the *King's* arrival

So large a retinue has given rise to a suspicion that instead of visiting *Kachemire*, we are destined to lay siege to the important city of *Kandahar*, which is situated equally on the frontiers of *Persia*, *Hindoustan* and *Usbec* It is the capital of a fine and productive country, yielding a very considerable revenue, and the possession of it has consequently been at all times warmly contested between the Monarchs of *Persia* and *India*

Whatever may be the destination of this formidable force, every person connected therewith must hasten to quit *Dehli*, however the urgency of his affairs may require his stay, and were I to delay my own departure I should find it difficult to overtake the army Besides, my Navaab, or Agah, *Danech-mend-han*, expects my arrival with much impatience He can no more dispense with his philo-

sophical studies in the afternoon than avoid devoting the morning to his weighty duties as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Grand Master of the Horse. Astronomy, geography and anatomy are his favourite pursuits and he reads with avidity the works of *Gassendi* and *Descartes*! I shall commence my journey this very night after having finally arranged all my affairs and supplied myself with much the same necessaries as if I were a cavalry officer of rank. As my pay is one hundred and fifty crowns per month I am expected to keep two good *Turkoman* horses and I also take with me a powerful *Persian* camel and driver a groom for my horses a cook and a servant to go before my horse with a flagon of water in his hand according to the custom of the country. I am also provided with every useful article, such as a tent of moderate size a carpet a portable bed² made of four very strong but light canes a pillow a couple of coverlets one of which twice doubled serves for a mattress a *sowra*³ or round leatheren table-cloth used at meals some few napkins of dyed cloth three small bags with culinary utensils which are all placed in a large bag and this bag is again carried in a very capacious and strong double sack or net made of leatheren thongs. This double sack likewise contains the provisions linen and wearing apparel both of master and servants. I have taken care to lay in a stock of excellent rice for five or six days consumption of sweet biscuits flavoured with anise of limes and sugar. Nor have I forgotten a linen bag with its small iron hook for the purpose of suspending and draining *days* or curds nothing being considered so refreshing in this country as

² See p. 324.

³ In the original, *hi d sangas* a camp-bed with ordinary webbing or tape (*scandr* in Hindostanee) in common use at the present day most useful for travelling in Kashmir.

⁴ *Swras* sometimes made of cotton chintz. Leather ones, of the sambhar deer-skins are still made in the Gorakhpur district of North eastern India.

lemonade and *days*¹ All these things, as I said before, are packed in one large sack, which becomes so unwieldy that three or four men can with difficulty place it on the camel, although the animal kneels down close to it, and all that is required is to turn one of the sides of the sack over its back

Not a single article which I have mentioned could conveniently be spared during so extended an excursion as the one in prospect Here we cannot expect the comfortable lodgings and accommodations of our own country, a tent will be our only inn, and we must make up our minds to encamp and live after the fashion of *Arabs* and *Tartars* Nor can we hope to supply our wants by pillage in *Hindoustan* every acre of land is considered the property of the King, and the spoliation of a peasant would be a robbery committed upon the King's domain In undertaking this long march it is consoling to reflect that we shall move in a northern direction, that it is the commencement of winter, and that the periodical rains have fallen This is, indeed, the proper season for travelling in the *Indies*, the rains having ceased, and the heat and dust being no longer intolerable I am also happy at the idea of not being any longer exposed to the danger of eating the bazar bread² of *Dehlī*, which is often badly baked and full of sand and dust. I may hope, too,

¹ *Dahl*, the curdled milk so well known to all Anglo-Indians, somewhat resembling the *dicke milch* (thickened milk) of Northern Germany Ovington, at p 310 of *A voyage to Surratt in the year 1689*, Lond 1696, describes it very correctly as follows ‘*Dye* is a particular innocent kind of Diet, fed upon by the *Indians* for the most part about Noon It is sweet Milk turn'd thick, mix'd with boil'd Rice and Sugar, and is very effectual against the Rage of Fever and of Fluxes, the prevailing Distempers of *India* Early in the Morning, or late at Night, they seldom touch it, because they esteem it too cool for their Stomachs and Nocturnal Delights’

² *Bazaar ki rott* is still at a discount in India It is considered rather a reproach among the Moslems of Northern India to habitually eat ‘bazaar baked bread,’ as implying that their families are too indolent, or for other reasons unable to provide good ‘home made’ bread.

for better water than that of the capital the impurities of which exceed my power of description as it is accessible to all persons and animals, and the receptacle of every kind of filth. The most difficult to cure are engendered by it and worms are bred in the legs which produce violent inflammation attended with much danger. If the patient leave Delhi the worm is generally soon expelled although there have been instances where it has continued in the system for a year or more. They are commonly of the size and length of the treble string of a violin and might be easily mistaken for a sinew. In extracting them great caution should be used lest they break. The best way is to draw them out little by little from day to day gently winding them round a small twig of the size of a pin.¹

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to me to think that I shall not be exposed to any of these inconveniences and dangers as my Sarab has with marked kindness ordered that a new loaf of his own household

¹ The Guinea worm a parasitic worm (*Filaria Medicamenta*) inhabiting the subcutaneous cellular tissue so called on account of their prevalence in Guinea as recounted in *Pankar* Indian medical expert foremost among whom is Sir William Moore K.C.I.E. Q.H.P. of the London Institution are of opinion that the fiery serpents with which the children of Israel were afflicted were Guinea worms.

5. And the people spake against God and against Moses, Wherefore have ye brought us out of Egypt to die in the wilderness? for there is no bread, neither is there any water, and our soul loatheth this light bread. 6. And the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people and they bit the people; and much people of Israel died. (Numbers xxi.)

Thanks to the measures for introducing improved sanitation into India, one of the greatest benefits that British rule has conferred upon that country there is a consensus of opinion that dysentery has become less severe in its nature and also less prevalent. Guinea worm has been banished from localities where it was formerly endemic. Delhi worm has become almost a memory of the past, as most opine from the use of good water. See Sir William Moore's paper on *S sanitary Progress in India* read at a special meeting for the consideration of questions relating to hygiene and demography in India, held at the London University 13th August 1891.

bread, and a *sourai* of *Ganges* water (with which, like every person attached to the court, he has laden several camels)¹ should be presented to me every morning A *sourai* is that tin flagon of water, covered with red cloth, which a servant carries before his master's horse It commonly holds a quart, but mine is purposely made to contain two, a device which I hope may succeed This flagon keeps the water very cool, provided the cloth which covers it be always moist The servant who bears it in his hand should also continue in motion and agitate the air, or it should be exposed to the wind, which is usually done by putting the flagon on three neat little sticks arranged so that it may not touch the ground The moisture of the cloth, the agitation of the air, or exposure to the wind, is absolutely necessary to keep the water fresh, as if this moisture, or rather the water which has been imbibed by the cloth, arrested the little bodies, or fiery particles, existing in the air at the same time that it affords a passage to the nitrous or other particles which impede motion in the water and produce cold, in the same manner as glass arrests water, and allows light to pass through it, in consequence of the contexture and particular disposition of the particles of glass, and the difference which exists between the minute particles of water and those of light It is only in the field that this tin flagon is used When at home, we put the water into jars made of a certain porous earth, which are covered with a wet cloth, and, if exposed to the wind, these jars keep the water much cooler than the flagon The higher sort of people make use of saltpetre, whether in town or with the army They pour the water, or any other liquid they may wish to cool, into a tin flagon, round and long-necked, as I have seen English glass bottles The flagon is then stirred, for the space of seven or eight minutes, in water into which three or four handfuls of saltpetre have been thrown The liquid thus

¹ See p 221

becomes very cold and is by no means unwholesome as I apprehended though at first it sometimes affects the bowels.¹

But to what purpose am I indulging in scientific disquisitions when on the eve of departure when my thoughts should be occupied with the burning sun to which I am about to be exposed and which in the Indies it is sufficiently painful to endure at any season with the daily packing loading and unloading with the never ceasing instructions to servants with the pitching and striking of my tent with marches by day and marches by night in short with the precarious and wandering life which for the ensuing eighteen months I am doomed to experience? Adieu my Friend I shall not fail to perform my promise and to impart to you from time to time all our adventures. The army on this occasion will advance by easy marches it will not be disquieted with the apprehension of an enemy but move with the gorgeous magnificence peculiar to the kings of Hindostan I shall therefore endeavour to note every interesting occurrence in order that I may communicate it as soon as we arrive at Lakor

¹ Saltpetre which in gunpowder produces the explosive heat, is used by his Majesty as a means for cooling water and is thus a source of joy for great and small. —*Ait*, p. 55.



SECOND LETTER

TO THE SAME

Written at Lahor, the 25th February 1665.

Aureng-Zebe having arrived there.

Concerning the extent, the magnificence, and the mode of ordering the Camp of the Great Mogol. The number of the Elephants, Camels, Mules, and Men-Porters necessary for its transport. The arrangement of the Bazars or Royal Markets, the quarters set apart for the Onurahs or Nobles, and the rest of the Army. The area occupied by the Army when thus encamped. The various difficulties met with and how overcome. The measures taken to prevent robberies. The modes of travelling adopted by the King, the Princesses, and the rest of the Harem. The risks one encounters on approaching too near the Seraglio. The various kinds of Hunting enjoyed by the King, accompanied by all his Army. The number of persons accompanying the Army, and how they exist.

MONSEUR,

THIS is indeed slow and solemn marching, what we here call *à la Mogole*. Lahor is little more than one hundred and twenty leagues or about fifteen days' journey from Dchlî, and we have been nearly two months on the road. The King, it is true, together with the greater part of the army, diverged from the highway, in search

of better ground for the sports of the field and for the convenience of obtaining the water of the *Beers* which we had gone in search of to the right¹ and well I surely skirted its bank hunting and shooting amid grass high as almost to conceal our horsemen but abounding in every kind of game. We are now in a good town enjoying repose and I cannot better employ my time than in committing to paper the various particulars which have engaged me until now I quitted *Ikkh*. Soon I hope to condole you to *hachen* it and to show you one of the most beautiful countries in the world.

Whenever the King travels in military pomp he has always two private camps that is to say two separate bodies of tents. One of these camps being constantly a day in advance of the other the King is sure to find at the end of every journey a camp fully prepared for his reception. It is for this reason that the separate bodies of tents are called *Lakhedars*² or houses which precede. The two *Lakhedars* are nearly equal and to transport one of them the aid of more than sixty elephant two hundred camels or a hundred mules and one hundred men porters is required³. The most bulky things are carried by the elephant such as the large tents with their heavy poles which on account of their great length and weight are made so as to be taken down into three pieces. The smaller tents are borne by the camels and the luggage and kitchen utensils by the mules. To the porters are confided the lighter and more valuable articles as the porcelain used at the King's table the painted and gilt beds and those rich *Kargwai*⁴ of which I shall speak hereafter.

¹ See p. 221 footnote¹

² *Palk-darsat* advance house or camp the double set of tents which add so immensely to the comfort of camping in India.

³ Each encampment requires for its carriage 100 elephants, 500 camels, 400 carts, and 100 bearers.—*AIIA* p. 47

⁴ Khargibis folding tents, some with one others with two doors, and made in various ways.

One of the *Peiche-kans* has no sooner reached the place intended for the new encampment than the *Grand Quarter-Master*, selects some fine situation for the King's tents, paying, however, as much attention as possible to the exact symmetry of the whole camp. He then marks out a square, each side of which measures more than three hundred ordinary paces. A hundred pioneers presently clear and level this space, raising square platforms of earth on which they pitch the tents. The whole of this extensive square is then encompassed with *kanates*, or screens, seven or eight feet in height, secured by cords attached to pegs, and by poles fixed two by two in the ground, at every ten paces, one pole within and the other without, and each leaning upon the other. The *kanates* are made of strong cloth, lined with printed Indian calico, representing large vases of flowers¹. The royal entrance, which is spacious and magnificent, is in the centre of one of the sides of the square, and the flowered calico of which it is composed, as well as that which lines the whole exterior face of this side of the square, is of much finer texture and richer than the rest.

The first and largest tent erected in the royal camp is named *Am-has*, being the place where the King and all the nobility keep the *mokam*, that is, where they assemble at nine o'clock in the morning for the purpose of deliberating on affairs of state and of administering justice². The Kings of *Hindoustan* seldom fail, even when in the field, to hold this assembly twice during the twenty-four hours, the same as when in the capital. The custom is regarded as a matter of law and duty, and the observance of it is rarely neglected³.

The second tent, little inferior in size and somewhat

¹ These *kanats* were technically called *guldibār*, and were a series of folding screens, frames of wood covered with red cloth tied on with tape, and fastened together with leather straps. See *Ain*, p 54.

² In the Emperor Akbar's camps this was a two-storied tent or pavilion

³ See p 266.

further within the enclosure is called the *gost-e-kānd*¹ or the place for bathing. It is here that all the nobility meet every evening to pay their obesiance to the king in the same manner as when the court is at *Dehli*. This evening assembly subjects the *Omaraks* to much inconveniencce but it is a grand and imposing spectacle in a dark night to behold when standing at some distance long rows of torches lighting these Nobles through extended lanes of tents to the *gost-e-kānd* and attending them back again to their own quarters. These flambeaux although not made of wax like ours in France burn a long time. They merely consist of a piece of iron fasted in a stick and surrounded at the extremity with linen rags steeped in oil which are renewed as occasion requires, by the *mazalchis* or link boys, who carry the oil in long narrow necked vessels of iron or brass.

Still deeper in the square is the third tent, smaller than those I have spoken of called *Kalvet-kānd* the retired spot, or the place of the privy council. To this tent none but the principal ministers of state have access, and it is here that all the important concerns of the kingdom are transacted.

Advancing beyond the *Kalvet-kānd* you come to the king's private tents which are surrounded by small *lanales* of the height of a man some lined with *Mashī* *palaw* chintz painted over with flowers of a hundred different kinds and others with figured satin decorated with deep silken fringes.

Adjoining the royal tents are those of the *Begums* or Princesses and of the great ladies and principal female attendants of the *Seraglio*. These tents are also enclosed on every side by rich *lanales* and in the midst of them are the tents of the inferior female domestics and other women connected with the *Seraglio* placed generally in much the same order according to the offices of the respective occupants.

¹ The *ghāsi-kānd* or bath-room, at that period the name given to the private apartment in the Mogul's palace. See p. 265 footnote²

The *Am-kas*, and the five or six other principal tents, are elevated above the rest, as well for the sake of keeping off the heat as that they may be distinguished at a distance. The outside is covered with a strong and coarse red cloth, ornamented with large and variegated stripes, but the inside is lined with beautiful hand-painted chintz, manufactured for the purpose at *Mashipatam*, the ornamentation of which is set off by rich figured satin of various colours, or embroideries of silk, silver, and gold, with deep and elegant fringes¹. Cotton mats, three or four inches in thickness, are spread over the whole floor, and these again are covered with a splendid carpet, on which are placed large square brocade cushions to lean upon. The tents are supported by painted and gilt pillars.

In each of the two tents wherein the King and nobility meet for deliberation is erected a stage,² which is most sumptuously adorned, and the King gives audience under a spacious canopy of velvet or flowered silk. The other tents have similar canopies, and they also contain what are called *karguans* or cabinets, the little doors of which are secured with silver padlocks³. You may form some idea of them by picturing to yourself two small squares of our folding screens, the one placed on the other, and both tied round with a silken cord in such a manner that the extremities of the sides of the upper square incline towards each other so as to form a kind of dome. There is this difference, however, between the *karguans* and our screens, that all their sides are composed of very thin and light deal boards painted and gilt on the outside, and embellished around with gold and silk fringe. The inside is lined with scarlet flowered satin, or brocade.

I believe that I have omitted nothing of consequence contained within the great square.

¹ ‘The inside is ornamented with brocade and velvet, and the outside with scarlet sackcloth, tied to the walls with silk tape’—*Am*, p 54.

² Such a stage or raised platform may still be seen in the ruins of Fathpúr Sikri, near Agra.

³ See p 359

In describing what is to be seen without I shall first notice two handsome tents on either side of the grand entrance or royal gate.¹ Here is to be seen a small number of the choicest horses, saddled and superbly caparisoned ready to be mounted upon any emergency but intended rather for ceremony and parade.²

On both sides of the same royal gate are ranged the fifty or sixty small field pieces of which the stirrup-artillery is composed and which fire a salute when the King enters his tent, by which the army is apprised of his arrival.

A free space as extensive as may be convenient or practicable is always kept in front of the royal entrance and at its extremity there is a large tent called *Nagar-kot*,³ because it contains the trumpets and the cymbals.

Close to this tent is another of a large size called *Ichardi-kot*,⁴ where the *Omraks* in rotation mount guard for twenty four hours once every week. Most of them however order one of their own tents to be pitched in its immediate vicinity where they find themselves more comfortable and are in greater privacy.

Within a short distance of the three other sides of the great square are the tents of officers and others appro-

¹ The grand entrance was usually at the eastern end of the camp enclosure.

² Among them were two horses for the Emperor's own use, also courier horses.

³ Properly *Nakirah khánah* the *nakirah* was a monster kettle-drum. Some were as high as four feet resting on the ground and played upon by one man with a pair of sticks. In each *nakirah khánah* there were twenty pairs, more or less, of these instruments, together with trumpets and horns of various shapes, and cymbals (*sang*) of which three pairs were used. See p. 260, footnote.¹

⁴ *Charkh khánah* the first part of which has passed into English slang, as the name for a prison.

From predilection and a desire to teach soldiers their duties, as also from a regard to general efficiency His Majesty pays much attention to the guards. If any one is absent without having a proper excuse, or from laziness, he is fined one week's pay or receives a suitable reprimand. —*Ain* p. 257

priated to particular purposes, which, unless there be local impediments, are always placed in the same relative situation Every one of these tents has its particular appellation, but the names are difficult of pronunciation, and as it is not within my scope to teach you the language of the country, it may suffice to state that in one of them are deposited the arms of the King, in a second the rich harnesses, and in a third the vests of brocade, which are the presents generally made by the King The fruits, the sweetmeats, the *Ganges* water, the saltpetrie with which it is cooled, and the *betle*, are kept in four other tents *Bellé* is the leaf (of which I have spoken elsewhere¹) which, after it has undergone a certain preparation, is given as a mark of royal favour (like coffee² in Turkey), and which when masticated sweetens the breath and reddens the lips There are fifteen or sixteen other tents which serve for kitchens and their appurtenances, and in the midst of all these are the tents of a great number of officers and eunuchs There are, lastly, six others, of considerable length, for led horses, and other tents for choice elephants and for the animals employed in hunting, for the birds of prey that invariably accompany the court, and are intended both for show, and for field sports, for the dogs, the leopards for catching antelopes, the *ml-ghaux*, or grey oxen, which I believe to be a species of elk,³ the lions and the rhinoceroses, brought merely for parade, the large *Bengale* buffaloes, which attack the lion, the tamed antelopes, frequently made to fight in the presence of the King

The quarters of the Monarch are understood to compre-

¹ See p 13

² *Kauve* in the original, as previously used, spelt *cauvé*, by Bernier, see p 202 In Arabic *kahwa* Most of the early writers who mention this beverage employ similar derivatives, such as 'Caova,' 'Cahor,' and 'Chaour.'

³ The Hindostanic name is *nillgan*, or 'blue cow,' and is the popular name of the well known large antelope common over the greater portion of Northern India, the *Portax pictus* of Jerdon.

hend not only the great square but the numerous tents situated without the square to which I have just drawn your attention. Their position is always in the centre of the army or as much so as the nature of the ground will admit. You will easily conceive that there is something very striking and magnificent in these royal quarters and that this vast assemblage of red tents placed in the centre of a numerous army produces a brilliant effect when seen from some neighbouring eminence especially if the country be open and offer no obstruction to the usual and regular distribution of the troops.

The first care of the Grand Quarter master¹ is as before remarked to choose a suitable situation for the royal tents. The *Ams-Las* is elevated above every other tent because it is the landmark by which the order and the position of the whole army is regulated. He then marks out the royal bazaar from which all the troops are supplied. The principal *bazar* is laid out in the form of a wide street running through the whole extent of the army now on the right then on the left of the *Ams-Las* and always as much as possible in the direction of the next day's encampment. The other royal *bazars* which are neither so long nor so spacious generally cross this one some on one side and some on another side of the King's quarters. All of them are distinguished by extremely long poles [cannes trébuchets] stuck in the ground at the distance of three hundred paces from each other bearing red standards, and surmounted with the tails of the Great Tibet cows, which have the appearance of so many periwigs.²

The quarter master then proceeds to plan the quarters for the *Omraks* that there may always be the same

¹ Bernier's minute description of an Imperial camp is very correct, as may be seen by referring to the plan of one plate iv. in vol. I. of the late Professor Blochmann's translation of the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

² Le grand Maréchal des Logis—the *Mir-sarai* of the *Ain*.

³ A somewhat similar practice obtains at the present day in many of the regimental bazaars in our cantonments in India.

The tails of the Great Tibet cows are the yak tails still largely

observance of regularity, and that each nobleman may be placed at his usual distance from the royal square, whether on the right or on the left, so that no individual may be permitted to change the place allotted to him, or which he expressed a wish to occupy before the commencement of the expedition

The description I have given of the great square is, in many particulars, applicable to the quarters of the *Omrahs* and *Rajas*. In general they also have two *peiche-hanés*, with a square of *hanates* enclosing their principal tents and those of their wives. Outside this square are likewise pitched the tents of their officers and troopers, and there is a *bazar* in the form of a street, consisting of small tents belonging to the followers of the army, who supply it with forage, rice, butter, and other necessary articles of life. The *Omrahs* need not, therefore, always have recourse to the royal *bazars*, where indeed everything may be procured, almost the same as in the capital. A long pole is planted at both ends of each *bazar*, and distinguished by a particular standard, floating in the air, as high as those of the royal *bazars*, in order that the different quarters may be readily discerned from a distance.

The chief *Omrahs* and great *Rajas* pride themselves on the loftiness of their tents, which must not, however, be too conspicuous, lest the King perceive it and command that the tents be thrown down, as he did on our late march. For the same reason, the outside must not be entirely red, there being none but the royal tents that can be of that colour,¹ and as a mark of proper respect every tent has also to front the *Am-kas*, or quarters of the King.

The remainder of the ground, between the quarters of the Monarch, those of the *Omrahs*, and the *bazars*, is filled with the tents of *Mansebdars*, or inferior *Omrahs*, of used in India by *Rájas*, *Nawabs* and others, as fly flappers, or, mounted with silver in the hands of running footmen, etc., as marks of dignity, see p 261. The *cannes très hautes* of the original might be translated 'tall bamboos,' of which such flag-staffs are generally made at the present day.

¹ See p 362

tradespeople of every description of civil officers and other persons who for various reasons follow the army and last of all the tents of those who serve in the light and heavy artillery. The tents are therefore very numerous and cover a large extent of ground though with respect both to their number and the space occupied by them very extravagant notions are formed. When the army halts in a fine and favourable country which leaves it at liberty to adopt the well-understood rules and order of a circular encampment I do not believe that this space measures more than two leagues or perhaps two leagues and a half¹ in circumference, including here and there several spots of unoccupied ground. It should be mentioned however that the heavy artillery which requires a great deal of room is commonly a day or two in advance of the army.

What is said of the strange confusion that prevails in the camp and of the alarm thereby occasioned to a new comer is also much exaggerated. A slight acquaintance with the method observed in the quartering of the troops will enable you to go without much difficulty from place to place as your business may require the King's quarters, the tents and standards peculiar to every *Omarak* and the ensigns and periwigs of the royal *bazars* which are all seen from a great distance serving after a little experience for unerring guides.

Sometimes, indeed notwithstanding all these precautions, there will be uncertainty and disorder particularly on the arrival of the army at the place of encampment in the morning when every one is actively employed in finding and establishing his own quarters. The dust that arises often obscures the marks I have mentioned and it becomes impossible to distinguish the King's quarter

¹ The *lieue* of Bernier's narrative may be taken as $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The actual *lieue de poste* of France was equal to 2 miles and 743 yards. Dr Ball, in his edition of Travancore's *Itinerary* takes the *curvus* as equal to the French *lieue*. The *curvus* (kms) in Northern India measured in Bernier's time 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 158 yards. See p. 284, footnote ³.

the different *bazars*, or the tents of the several *Omrahs*. Your progress is besides liable to be impeded by the tents then pitching, and by the cords extended by inferior *Omrahs*, who have no *peiche-kanés*, and by *Mansebdars* to mark their respective boundaries, and to prevent not only the public path from passing through, but the fixing of any strange tent near their own, where their wives, if accompanying them, reside. A horde of their lusty varlets, with cudgels¹ in their hands, will not suffer these cords to be removed or lowered, you then naturally retrace your steps, and find that while you have been employed in unavailing efforts to pass at one end, your retreat has been cut off at the other. There is now no means of extricating your laden camels but by menace and entreaty, outrageous passion, and calm remonstrance, seeming as if you would proceed to blows, yet carefully abstaining from touching any one, promoting a violent quarrel between the servants of both parties, and afterward reconciling them for fear of the consequences, and in this way taking advantage of a favourable moment to pass your camels. But the greatest annoyance is perhaps in the evening when business calls you to any distance. This is the time when the common people cook their victuals with a fire made of cow and camel dung and green wood. The smoke of so many fires of this kind, when there is little wind, is highly offensive, and involves the atmosphere in total darkness. It was my fate to be overtaken three or four times by this wide-spreading vapour². I inquired, but could not find my way. I turned and roamed about, ignorant whither I went. Once I was obliged to stop until the smoke dispersed, and the moon arose, and at another time I with difficulty reached the *agancy-dié*, at the foot of which I passed the night with my horse and

¹ In the original *gros bâtons*, the well-known *chaukidars' lathi* (watchmen's bamboo club) of that and the present period.

² All those who have been out in camp in the cold weather in Northern India will be able to testify to the truth of this vivid picture of a common experience.

servant.¹ The *agacy-dit* resembles a lofty mast of a ship but is very slender and takes down in three pieces. It is fixed toward the King's quarters, near the tent called *nagar-kot* and during the night has a lighted lantern suspended from the top. This light is very useful for it may be seen when every object is enveloped in impenetrable darkness. To this spot persons who lose their way resort, either to pass the night secure from all danger of robbers or to resume their search after their own lodgings. The name *agacy-dit* may be translated Light of Heaven, the lantern when at a distance appearing like a star.²

To prevent robberies every *Omrak* provides watchmen, who continually perambulate his particular quarters during the night, crying out *Kaber-dar!* or Have a care! and there are guards posted round the whole army at every five hundred paces who kindle fires, and also cry out *Kaber-dar!* Besides these precautions, the Colonel³ or Grand Provost, sends soldiers in every direction, who especially pervade the bazaars crying out and sounding a trumpet. Notwithstanding all these measures robberies are often committed, and it is prudent to be always on the alert not to rely too much on the vigilance of servants and to repose at an early hour so as to watch during the remainder of the night.

I will now proceed to describe the different modes of travelling adopted by the Great Mogul on these occasions.

¹ The son or groom who in India on such occasions follows close behind his master.

² The *Abdullah*, from *Abhi* sky and *dhak* lamp, was a great feature in the Imperial camp. In order to render the royal camp conspicuous to those who come from afar His Majesty has caused to be erected in front of the Durbar a pole upwards of forty yards high which is supported by sixteen ropes; and on the top of the pole is a large lantern which they call *Abdullah*. Its light is seen from great distances, guiding the soldiers to the Imperial camp, and helps them to find their tents. In former times, before the lamp was erected the men had to suffer hardships from not being able to find the road. —*Aur* pp. 49-50.

³ See p. 188, footnote¹.

Most commonly he is carried on men's shoulders in a *tact-ravan*,¹ or field throne, wherein he sits. This *tact* is a species of magnificent tabernacle, with painted and gilt pillars and glass windows, that are kept shut when the weather is bad. The four poles of this litter are covered either with scarlet or brocade, and decorated with deep fringes of silk and gold. At the end of each pole are stationed two strong and handsomely dressed men, who are relieved by eight other men constantly in attendance. Sometimes the King rides on horseback, especially when the weather is favourable for hunting, and at other times he is carried by an elephant in a *mildember*, or in a *hauze*, which is by far the most striking and splendid style of travelling, as nothing can surpass the richness and magnificence of the harness and trappings. The *mildember* is a small house, or square wooden tower, gilt and painted,² and the *hauze*,³ an oval chau with a canopy on pillars, also superbly decorated with colours and gold.

In every march the King is accompanied by a great number of *Omrahs* and *Rajas*, who follow him closely on horseback, placing themselves promiscuously in a body, without much method or regularity. On the morning of a journey, they assemble at break of day in the *Am-has*, with the exception of those who may be exempted by age or the nature of their office. They find these marches very fatiguing, especially on hunting-days, being exposed like a private soldier to the sun and dust, frequently until three o'clock in the afternoon.

These luxurious lords move along very differently when not in the train of the King, neither dust nor sun then annoys them, but they are stretched, as on a bed, in a

¹ *Takht i rawán*, see p. 128

² 'They also put comfortable turrets on the backs of swift paced elephants, which serve as a travelling sleeping apartment'—*Am*, p. 131

³ Similar to the modern howdah (a Hindostanee word modified from the Arabic *haudaj*), but with a canopy.

paledly closed and covered or not as may be found more agreeable sleeping at ease until they reach their tent where they are sure to find an excellent dinner the kitchen and every necessary article having been sent forward the preceding night immediately after supper. The *Omrahs* are always surrounded by a number of well mounted cavaliers, called *gourze bendars* because they carry a kind of club¹ or silver mace. The King is also attended by many of them who go before him both on the right and on the left together with a multitude of footmen. The *gourze bendars* are picked good looking men of fine figures, and are employed to convey orders and despatches. With great sticks in their hands they drive everybody before them, and keep the way clear for the King.

The *Cours* follow the *Majahs* surrounded by a large number of players on cymbal and trumpet. The *Cours* as I before observed² consists of figures in silver representing strange animal hand balances, fishes and other mystical objects, borne at the end of large silver poles.

A numerous body of *Marschdars* or inferior *Omrahs* comes next well mounted and equipped with sword, quiver and arrows³. This body is much more numerous than that of *Omrahs* which follows the King because not only the *Marschdars* who are on duty are obliged to assemble at break of day near the royal tent for the purpose of accompanying the King but there are many who join the train in the hope of attracting notice and obtaining preferment.

The Princeses and great ladies of the Seraglio have also different modes of travelling. Some prefer *chandowles*⁴ which are borne on men's shoulders and are not unlike the *tad ratans*. They are gilt and painted and covered with magnificent silk nets of many colours, circled with

¹ See p. 263, footnote¹.

² See p. 266. The *kur* corresponded in some respects to the colours of a regiment it had a special guard assigned to it and was saluted on various occasions.

³ Bernier has omitted to mention the bow and shield which also formed part of their equipment.

⁴ *Chandol*

embroidery, fringes, and beautiful tassels. Others travel in a stately and close *palehy*, gilt and covered, over which are also expanded similar silk nets. Some again use capacious litters, suspended between two powerful camels, or between two small elephants. It is in this style I have sometimes seen *Rauchenara-Begum* pursuing her journey, and have observed more than once in front of the litter, which was open, a young, well-dressed female slave, with a peacock's tail in her hand, brushing away the dust, and keeping off the flies from the Princess. The ladies are not unfrequently carried on the backs of elephants, which upon these occasions wear massive bells of silver, and are decked with costly trappings, curiously embroidered. These lovely and distinguished females, seated in *Mikdembers*, are thus elevated above the earth, like so many superior beings borne along through the middle region of the air. Each *Mikdember* contains eight women, four on a side; it is latticed and covered with a silken net, and yields not in richness and splendour to the *tchaudoule* or the *tact-ravan*.

I cannot avoid dwelling on this pompous procession of the *Seraglio*. It strongly arrested my attention during the late march, and I feel delight in recalling it to my memory. Stretch imagination to its utmost limits, and you can conceive no exhibition more grand and imposing than when *Rauchenara-Begum*, mounted on a stupendous *Pegu* elephant, and seated in a *Mikdember*,¹ blazing with gold and azure, is followed by five or six other elephants with *Mikdembres* nearly as resplendent as her own, and filled with ladies attached to her household. Close to the Princess are the chief eunuchs, richly adorned and finely mounted, each with a wand of office in his hand, and surrounding her elephant, a troop of female servants, *Tartars* and *Kachmerys*, fantastically attired and riding handsome pad-horses. Besides these attendants are several eunuchs on horseback, accompanied by a multitude of *Pagys*,² or

¹ For *mekdambar*

² The Portuguese word *peão*, from *pé*, foot, and meaning a footman,

ladies on foot with large canes who advance a great way before the Princess both to the right and to the left for the purpose of clearing the road and driving before them every intruder. Immediately behind *Kawakenara Begum's* retinue appears a principal lady of the court, mounted and attended much in the same manner as the Princess. This lady is followed by a third she by a fourth and so on until fifteen or sixteen females of quality pass with a grandeur of appearance equipage and retinue more or less proportionate to their rank pay and office. There is something very impudent of state and royalty in the march of these sixte or more elephants in their solemn and as it were measured steps in the splendour of the *Mildenhalls* and the brilliant and innumerable followers in attendance and if I had not regarded this display of magnificence with a sort of philosophical indifference I should have been apt to be carried away by such flights of imagination as in pine most of the Indian poets when they represent the elephants as conveying so many goddesses concealed from the vulgar gaze.

True it is with difficulty that these ladies can be approached and they are almost inaccessible to the sight of man. Woe to any unlucky cavalier however exalted in rank who meeting the procession is found too near. Nothing can exceed the insolence of the tribes of eunuchs and footmen which he has to encounter and they eagerly avail them selves of any such opportunity to beat a man in the most unmerciful manner. I shall not easily forget being once surprised in a similar situation and how narrowly I escaped the cruel treatment that many cavaliers have experienced but determined not to suffer myself to be beaten and perhaps maimed without a struggle, I drew my sword and having fortunately a strong and spirited horse

Anglicised into peon; also the Hindostanee word *pyrda*, also meaning a footman. Scotice, *fader* (Latin, *subsequens*) a footboy: Wm. Gray Poet to one Smith in the Royal Life Guards. — *List of Rebels in 1745* p. 275. Scot. Hist. Soc. 1890.

I was enabled to open a passage, sword in hand, through a host of assailants, and to dash across the rapid stream which was before me. It is indeed a proverbial observation in these armies that three things are to be carefully avoided—the first, getting among the choice and led horses, where kicking abounds, the second, intruding on the hunting ground, and the third, a too near approach to the ladies of the *Seraglio*. It is much worse, however, in *Persia*. I understand that in that country life itself is forfeited if a man be within sight even of the eunuchs, although he should be half a league distant from the women, and all the male inhabitants of the towns and villages through which the *Seraglio* is to pass must abandon their homes and fly to a considerable distance.

I shall now speak of the field sports of the King¹

¹ ‘Superficial, worldly observers see in killing an animal a sort of pleasure, and in their ignorance stride about, as if senseless, on the field of their passions. But deep inquirers see in hunting a means of acquisition of knowledge, and the temple of their worship derives from it a peculiar lustre. This is the case with His Majesty. He always makes hunting a means of increasing his knowledge, and besides, uses hunting parties as occasions to inquire, without having first given notice of his coming, into the condition of the people and the army. He travels *incognito*, and examines into matters referring to taxation, or to *Sayúrghál* lands, or to affairs connected with the household. He lifts up such as are oppressed, and punishes the oppressors. On account of these higher reasons His Majesty indulges in the chase, and shews himself quite enamoured of it. Short-sighted and shallow observers think that His Majesty has no other object in view but hunting, but the wise and experienced know that he pursues higher aims’—*Am*, p 282. *Sayúrghal* lands were those which had been given for benevolent purposes of various kinds. One of the classes of men on whom they were bestowed were ‘inquirers after wisdom, who have withdrawn from all worldly occupation, and make no difference between night and daytime in searching after true knowledge’—*Am*, p 268. An early example of ‘endowments for research,’ in fact. Such lands were hereditary, and differed for this reason from *Jágír* lands, which were conferred for a specified time, and to which Bernier alludes at p 213. Akbar, however, considerably interfered with these *Sayúrghál* lands, arbitrarily resuming many of them and increasing his domain lands to the ruin of many a family.

could never conceive how the Great Mogul could hunt with an army of one hundred thousand men but there certainly is a sense in which he may be said to hunt with two hundred thousand or with any number of which his army may consist.

In the neighbourhoods of *Sara* and *Dekh* along the course of the *Cawza* reaching to the mountains and even on both sides of the road leading to *Lahor* there is a large quantity of uncultivated land covered either with copse wood or with grass six feet high. All this land is guarded with the utmost vigilance and excepting partridges, quails and hares which the natives catch with nets, no person be he who he may is permitted to disturb the game which is consequently very abundant.

Whenever the Monarch is about to take the field every gamekeeper [Garde Chasses] near whose district the army is to pass is called upon to apprise the Grand Master of the Hunt of the various sorts of game under his particular charge and of the places where they are in the greatest plenty. Sentries are then stationed at the different roads of that district to guard the tract of ground selected which extends sometimes four or five leagues and while the army is on its march, on one side or the other, so as to avoid that tract, the King enters it with as many *Omraks* and other persons as have liberty to do so and enjoys, leisurely and uninterruptedly the sports of the field varying them according to the nature of the game.

I shall in the first place describe the manner in which they chase antelopes with tame leopards.¹

¹ The cheetah or hunting leopard is still largely employed, chiefly in the Native States of India for the sport described by Bernier. In the *Ain* there is a story told of how once from the kindness shown by His Majesty a deer made friendship with a leopard. They lived together and enjoyed each other's company. The most remarkable thing was this that the leopard when let off against other deer would pounce upon them as any other leopard.

The lynx, the Hindostane name for which, from the Persian *laayib gash* or black ear was also employed in the chase by the Mogul

I think that I have elsewhere told you that there are in the *Indies* large numbers of antelopes, very much resembling our fawns in shape, that they move generally in herds, and that every herd, which is never composed of more than five or six, is followed by a male, who is easily distinguished by his colour. When one of these little troops is discovered, the first step is to have it seen by the leopard, who is kept chained on a small car¹. The sagacious and cunning animal does not, as might be expected, run at once towards the antelopes, but winds about, hides himself, crouches, and in this cautious manner approaches them unperceived, so as to give himself a fair chance of catching them with those five or six bounds, which the leopard is noted for making with incredible agility. If successful, he gluts himself with their blood, heart, and liver¹; but if he misses his prey, as frequently happens, he makes no other effort, but stands perfectly still. It would indeed be useless to contend with these animals in a fair race, for they run much more fleetly and much longer than the leopard. His keeper finds no great difficulty in securing him again on the car, he approaches him quietly,

Emperors ‘His Majesty is very fond of using this plucky little animal for hunting purposes. In former times it would attack a hare or a fox, but now it kills black buck’—*Ain*, p. 290. Capt Alexander Hamilton, in his *New Account of the East Indies*, Edinburgh, 1727, 2 vols 8vo, gives (vol. 1 p. 124) an exceedingly quaint and graphic description of this mode of hunting, as follows: ‘Deer, Antelopes, Hares, and Foxes are their wild Game, which they hunt with Dogs, Leopards, and a small fierce Creature, called by them a *Shoegoose*. It is about the Size of a Fox, with long prickt Ears like an Hare, and a Face like a Cat, a gray Back and Sides, and Belly and Breast white. I believe they are rare, for I never saw more than one. When they are taken out to hunt an Horseman carries it behind him hood winkt, and their Deer and Antelopes, being pretty familiar, will not start before horses come very near. He who carries the *Shoegoose*, takes off the Hood, and shews it the Game, which, with large swift Springs, it soon overtakes, and leaping on their Backs, and getting forward to the Shoulders, scratches their Eyes out, and gives the Hunters an easy prey’.

¹ Technically called a *sagar*.

caresses him throws down a few pieces of flesh and covering his eyes, fastens his chain. During the march one of these leopards very unexpectedly afforded us this amusement to the no small consternation however of many of us. A troop of antelopes ran through the midst of the army as was indeed the case every day but these happened to pass very close to two leopards who were placed as usual on their car. One whose eyes were not covered made so violent an effort as to break his chain and rush after the antelopes, but without catching any. Impeded however in their flight turned and pursued on all sides, one of them could not avoid again approaching the leopard who pounced upon and seized the poor animal notwithstanding the crowds of camels and horses that were in his way and contrary to the common opinion that the leopard never attacks the prey which he has once missed.

There is nothing very interesting in the mode of hunting the *nilghair* or grey oxen which as I before stated are a species of elk.¹ They enclose them in great nets, which are drawn closer by degrees and when the space is reduced to a small compass, the King enters with his *Omraks* and huntsmen and the animal is killed with arrows short spikes, swords, and musketoons. Sometimes these animals are slaughtered in such numbers that the King sends quarters of them as presents to all the *Omraks*.

It is curious enough to observe the manner in which cranes are caught. Their courageous defence in the air against the birds of prey² affords much sport. Sometimes they kill their assailants but from the slowness of their movements in wheeling round they are overcome as the number of their enemies increases.

¹ See p. 364. The *nilgau* has a heavy shambling pace, and at the present day it is not considered quite sportsmanlike to shoot them.

² Hawks, of which several kinds were used. His Majesty from motives of generosity and from a wish to add splendour to his Court, is fond of hunting with falcons, though superficial observers think that merely hunting is his object. —A. & p. 394.

But of all the diversions of the field the hunting of the lion¹ is not only the most perilous, but is peculiarly royal, for, except by special permission, the King and Princes are the only persons who engage in the sport. As a preliminary step, an ass is tied near the spot where the gamekeepers have ascertained the lion retires. The wretched animal is soon devoured, and after so ample a meal the lion never seeks for other prey, but without molesting either oxen, sheep, or shepherds, goes in quest of water, and after quenching his thirst, returns to his former place of retirement. He sleeps until the next morning, when he finds and devours another ass, which the gamekeepers have brought to the same spot. In this way they contrive, during several days, to allure the lion and to attach him to one place, and when information is received of the King's approach, they fasten at the spot an ass where so many others have been sacrificed, down whose throat a large quantity of opium has been forced. This last meal is of course intended to produce a soporific effect upon the lion. The next operation is to spread, by means of the peasantry of the adjacent villages, large nets, made on purpose, which are gradually drawn closer, in the manner practised in hunting the *ml-ghaux*. Everything being in this state of preparation, the King appears on an elephant protected in places with thin plates of iron, and attended by the Grand Master of the Hunt, some *Omrahs* mounted on elephants, and a great number both of *gourze-berdars* on horseback and of gamekeepers on foot, armed with *half-pikes*. He immediately approaches the net on the outside, and fires at the lion with a large musketoon. The wounded animal makes a spring at the elephant, according to the invariable practice of lions, but is arrested by the net,² and the King continues to discharge his *musketoon*, until the lion is at length killed.

It happened, however, during the last hunt, that the

¹ I except in Kathiawar lions are now never met with in any part of India.

² See pp. 182 183.

engaged animal leaped over the net rushed upon a trooper whose horse he killed and then effected his escape for a time. Being pursued by the huntsmen he was at length found and again enclosed in nets. The whole army was on that occasion subjected to great inconveniences and thrown into a considerable degree of confusion. We remained three or four days patrolling in a country intersected with torrent from the mountains and covered with underwood and long grass that nearly concealed the animals. No *ba* or *ass* had been seen and there were no towns or villages near the army. Happy those who during this scene of disorder could satisfy the cravings of hunger! Shall I explain the weighty reason of this long detention in such abominable quarters? You must know then that as it is considered a favourable omen when the King kills a lion so is the escape of that animal portentous of infinite evil to the state. Accordingly the termination of the hunt is attended with much grave ceremony. The king being seated in the general assembly of the *Owrahs* the dead lion is brought before him and when the carcass has been accurately measured and minutely examined it is recorded in the royal archives that such a king on such a day slew a lion of such a size and of such a skin whose teeth were of such a length and whose claws were of such dimensions,¹ and so on down to the minutest details.

Let me just add a word on the subject of the opium given to the ass. One of the principal huntsmen assures me that it is a tale of the vulgar and that the lion is suffi-

¹ The Emperor Akbar who was a great sportsman, caused not only an account to be kept of the game he shot but ordered that particulars of the guns used should also be recorded. Jahangir inherited his father's love of sport, except that he never hunted elephants nor did he care for shooting waterfowl. In his *Memsus* he gives many details of his hunting exploits and tells us how he caused the officials of the Hunting Department to draw up a game book embracing his life from the age of twelve to fifty. This last tells us that during these years he shot 17167 head of game of all kinds, including 86 tigers, 41 sparrows, 3276 crows (!) and 10 alligators.

ciently disposed to sleep without it when he has eaten to satiety

I observed that the great rivers are commonly without bridges. The army crossed them by means of two bridges of boats, constructed with tolerable skill, and placed between two or three hundred paces apart. Earth and straw mingled together are thrown upon the planking forming the footway, to prevent the cattle from slipping. The greatest confusion and danger occur at the extremities, for not only does the crowd and pressure occur most there, but when the approaches to the bridge are composed of soft moving earth, they become so broken up and so full of pits, that horses and laden oxen tumble upon one another into them, and the people pass over the struggling animals in the utmost disorder. The evil would be much increased if the army were under the necessity of crossing in one day, but the King generally fixes his camp about half a league from the bridges of boats, and suffers a day or two to elapse ere he passes to the opposite side of the river, when, pitching his tents within half a league from the bank, he again delays his departure so as to allow the army three days and nights at least to effect the passage.

As to the number of people, whether soldiers or others, which the camp contains, it is not easy to determine this accurately, so various are the opinions on this point. I may venture, however, to state generally that in this march there are at least one hundred thousand horsemen, and more than one hundred and fifty thousand animals, comprising horses, mules, and elephants, that besides these, there cannot be much less than fifty thousand camels, and nearly as many oxen or horses employed to carry the wives and children, the grain and other provisions belonging to the poor people connected with the bazars, who when they travel take with them, like our gipsies, the whole of their families, goods, and chattels. The servants in the army must be indeed numerous, since nothing is done without their assistance. I

they dispose of in the camp at a price sometimes very high and sometimes inadequately low¹

There is a curious fact respecting the King which I had almost forgotten to relate. He enters the camp sometimes on one side, sometimes on another, that is, he will to-day pass near the tents of certain *Omrahs* and to-morrow near the tents of others². This variation of route is not, as you might suppose, accidental. The *Omrahs*, whom the Monarch honours by his vicinity, must leave their quarters to meet him, and must present His Majesty with a purse of more or less value, from twenty to fifty golden *roupies*, twenty being equal to about thirty *pistoles*, according to their liberality and the amount of their pay.

I shall say nothing of the towns and villages between *Dehli* and *Lahor*. I have in fact scarcely seen any of them. My *Agah's* station not being in the centre of the army, which often kept to the highroad, but in the front of the right wing, it was our custom to traverse fields and bye-paths during the night, guided by the stars, frequently mistaking our way, and marching five or six leagues, instead of three or four, the usual distance between two encampments, till daylight again set us right.

¹ The general practice at the present day throughout Northern India, 'the peculiar kind of grass' being the well-known *dib* (*Cynodon Dactylon*, Royle). On account of its creeper-like stem, a *khurpa*, the trowel like instrument of Bernier, is required to scrape it, as it were, from off the ground.

² 'The nobles are encamped without on all sides according to their rank. The guards for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday encamp in the centre, those for Sunday and Monday on the right, and those for Tuesday and Wednesday on the left.'—*Ain*, p. 48.

THIRD LETTER

TO THE SAME

Written at Labor the king being then about to depart
for hachemire

*Description of Labor the Capital of the Penja-ab or
Kingdom of the five Rivers*

MONSIEUR

IT is not without reason that the kingdom of which *Labor* is the capital is named the *Penja-ab* or the Region of the Five Waters because five rivers do really descend from the great mountains which enclose the kingdom of *Hachemire* and taking their course through this country fall into the *Indus* which empties itself into the ocean at *Seyndis*¹ near the mouth of the *Persian Gulf*. Whether *Labor* be the ancient *Bucefalos* I do not pretend to determine. *Alexander* is here well known by the name of *Sekander Filisous* or *Alexander* the son of *Philip* concerning his horse however they know nothing. The river on which the city was built, one of the five is as considerable as our *Loire* and is much in want of a similar embankment as that on which the road is carried on the banks of the French river for it is subject to inundations, which cause great injury and frequently change its bed indeed within a few years the river has receded a full quarter of a league from *Labor* to the great inconvenience of the

¹ By this I believe Bernier to mean Sind which was called Sind by Fryer the mouths of the Indus being situated in the Province of Sind.

inhabitants¹ Unlike the buildings of *Dehli* and *Agra*, the houses here are very lofty, but, the court having resided during the last twenty years or more in one of those two cities, most of the houses in *Lahor* are in a ruinous state² Indeed, many have been totally destroyed and have buried many of the inhabitants under their ruins, in consequence of the heavy rains which have prevailed of late years. There are still five or six considerable streets, two or three of which exceed a league in length, but not a few of the houses in them are tumbling to the ground³ The river having changed its bed, the King's palace is no longer seated on its banks⁴ This is a high and noble edifice, though very inferior to the palaces of *Dehli* or *Agra*. It is more than two months since we arrived in this city we have waited for the melting of the snow on the mountains of *Kachemire* in order to obtain an easier passage into that country, our departure is finally fixed, however, for tomorrow, as the King quitted *Lahor* two days ago I have provided myself with a nice small *Kachemire* tent, which I purchased yesterday, as I was advised to do the same as others, and to proceed no further with my old tent, which is rather large and heavy It will be difficult, they tell me, to find room for all our tents among the mountains of *Kachemire*, which besides are impassable to camels, so that requiring porters for our baggage, the carriage of my old tent would be too expensive Farewell!

¹ The old bed of the Ravee is well known to all who have visited Lahore, and it has been proposed in recent years to divert the present stream into its old channel again

² See p 459

³ The Emperor Jähángír, Sháh Jahán's predecessor, frequently resided at Lahore, and after his time it began to decline in population

⁴ Brought about, it is said, by an embankment which Aurangzeb constructed to prevent inundations, but which had the effect of so deflecting the current as to cause the river to alter its course entirely



FOURTH LETTER

TO THE SAME

Written from the Camp of the Army marching from Laker
to Kachemire the fourth day of the March.

MONSIEUR,

I hoped that, as I had survived the heat of Mota near the Straits of Bab-el mandel I should have nothing to fear from the burning rays of the sun in any part of the earth but that hope has abandoned me since the army left Laker four days ago. I am indeed no longer surprised that even the *Indians* themselves expressed much apprehension of the misery which awaited them during the eleven or twelve days march of the army from Laker to Bember¹ which is situated at the entrance of the Kachemire mountains. I declare, without the least exaggeration that I have been reduced by the intenseness of the heat to the last extremity scarcely believing when I rose in the morning that I should outlive the day. This extraordinary heat is occasioned by the high mountains of Kachemire for being to the north of our road they intercept the cool breezes which would refresh us from that quarter at the same time that they reflect the scorching sunbeams, and leave the whole country arid and suffocating. But why should I attempt to account philosophically for that which may kill me to-morrow?

¹ Bhimbhar where the remains of one of the great houses built for the camp of the Mogul Emperor is still used by travellers.



FIFTH LETTER

TO THE SAME

Written from the Camp of the Army marching from Lahor
to Kachemire, the sixth day of the March.

MONSIEUR,

I YESTERDAY crossed one of the great rivers of India, called the *Tchenau*¹. Its excellent water, with which the principal *Omahs* are providing themselves, instead of the Ganges water that has hitherto supplied their wants, induces me to hope that the ascent of this river does not lead to the infernal regions, but that it may really conduct us to the kingdom of *Kachemire*, where they would make me believe we should be gladdened with the sight of ice and snow. Every day is found more insupportable than the preceding, and the further we advance the more does the heat increase. It is true that I crossed the bridge of boats at broad noonday, but I am not sure that my sufferings would have been less if I had remained stifling in my tent. My object was at least attained. I passed over this bridge quietly, while everybody else was resting and waiting to cross toward the close of the day, when the heat is less oppressive. Perhaps I owe my escape from some fatal accident to my prudence and foresight, for no passage of a river, since the army quitted *Dehlî*, has been attended

¹ The Chinab, which is nearly 72 miles from Lahore by Bernier's route. He had therefore marched at the rate of about 12 miles a day

with such dreadful confusion¹ The entrance at one extremity of the bridge into the first boat, and the going out from the last boat at the other extremity were rendered extremely difficult and dangerous on account of the loose moving sand which it was necessary to pass, and which giving way under the feet of such crowds of animals was carried off by the current and left considerable cavities into which numbers of camels, oxen and horses were thrown down and trodden underfoot, while blows were dealt about without intermission. There are guer alle upon these occasions officers and troopers attached to *Omrahs* who to clear the way for their masters and their baggage make an active use of their canes. My Darnab has lost one of his camels, with the iron oven it carried² so that I fear I shall be reduced to the necessity of eating the *bazar* bread. Farewell!

¹ This is the largest river they had yet crossed and the sandy approaches to the main stream were always, until a few years ago when the combined railway and road bridge was built very tedious for travellers, whether mounted or on foot.

² Probably one of those portable ovens, made of sheet iron, so familiar to all Anglo-Indians, called a *Gundalir* in Hindostanee.

THE SIXTH LETTER
TO THE SAME

Written from the Camp of the Army, marching from Lahor
to Kachemire, the eighth day of the March

MONSEUR,

ALAS, my dear Sir ! what can induce an European to expose himself to such terrible heat, and to these harassing and perilous marches ? It is too much curiosity , or rather it is gross folly and inconsideate rashness My life is placed in continual jeopardy Out of evil, however, may arise some good When at *Lahor* I was seized with a flux, accompanied by acute pains in my limbs, in consequence of having passed whole nights on a terrace in the open air, as is commonly done in *Dehlî* without danger My health was suffering , but since we have been on the march the violent perspirations, continued for eight or nine days, have dissipated my bad humours, and my parched and withered body is become a mere sieve, the quart of water, which I swallow at a draught, passing at the same moment through every one of my pores, even to my fingers' ends I am sure that to-day I have drunk more than ten pints Amid all our sufferings, it is a great consolation to be able to drink as much water as we please with impunity, provided it be of a good quality

THE SEVENTH LETTER
TO THE SAME

Written from the Camp of the Army marching from Labor to
Kachemalre on the morning of the tenth day of the March.

MONSEUR

The sun is just but rising yet the heat is insupportable. There is not a cloud to be seen nor a breath of air to be felt. My horses are exhausted they have not seen a blade of green grass since we quitted Labor. My Indian servants notwithstanding their black dry and hard skin are incapable of further exertion. The whole of my face my feet and my hands are flaved. My body too is entirely covered with small red blisters which prick like needles.¹ Yesterday one of our poor troopers, who was without a tent, was found dead at the foot of a tree whether he had crept for shelter I feel as if I should myself expire before night. All my hopes are in four or five lines still remaining for lemonade and in a little dry curl which I am about to drink diluted with water and with sugar². Heaven bless you! the ink dries at the end of my pen and the pen itself drops from my hand.

¹ Prickly heat, so familiar to most Anglo-Indians.

² See p. 354 text, and footnote¹.



THE EIGHTH LETTER TO THE SAME

Written at Bember, the entrance to the Mountains of Kachemire,
after having encamped near that place for two days

A description of Bember, we change our carriage there for that adapted to Hill travelling, incredible number of Men-Porters, and the order of March that has to be observed for five days when going through the Mountain Passes.

MONSEUR,

AT length we have reached *Bember*, situated at the foot of a steep, black, and scorched mountain. We are encamped in the dry bed of a considerable torrent, upon pebbles and burning sands,¹—a very furnace, and if a heavy shower had not fallen opportunely this morning, and I had not received from the mountains a seasonable supply of curdled milk, limes, and a fowl, I know not what would have become of your poor correspondent. But God be praised! the atmosphere is evidently cooler, my appetite is restored, my strength improved, and the first use I make of returning health is to resume my pen. You must

¹ In the higher part of the town of Bhimbhar are the remains of the Sarai, a building about 300 feet square, where the Emperor and his personal staff used to camp. Down in the plain, close to where the present travellers' bungalow stands, was the camping ground in the sands and boulders of the Bhimbhar river which there enters the plains, where the rest of the camp was pitched, as graphically described by Bernier.

now be made acquainted with new marches and fresh troubles.

Yesterday at night the King left these suffocating quarters. He was accompanied by *harchchara Begum* and the other women of the *Seraglio*, the Raja *Ragrat*¹ who acts as *Laiyer* and *Za el-Lan* the High Steward, and last night the grand master of the hent also left the camp with some principal officers of the royal household, and several ladies of distinction. To-night it will be our turn to depart. Besides my *Nawab Darrehmend Khan's* family the party will consist of *Mahmet Lurir Khan* son of the celebrated *Lurir Jemla* of whom I have already spoken so much, of my excellent friend *Dinat Khan* and his two sons, and of several other *Omraks* Rajas and *Mansabdars*. The other *Velles* who are to visit *Kashmir* will depart each in his turn, to less en the inconvenience and confusion that must attend the five days journey between this place and *Kashmir* through difficult and mountainous paths. The remainder of the court, such as *Fedag-Las*² the Grand Master of the Artillery, three or four principal *hajas* and a large number of *Omraks* will continue stationed as guards, in this town and neighbourhood during three or four months, until the great test be over when the King will return. Some will pitch their tents on the banks of the *Tehriaw*³ others will repair to the adjacent towns and villages and the rest will be under the necessity of en camping in this burning *Hember*.

That a scarcity of provisions may not be produced in the small kingdom of *Kashmir* the King will be followed by a very limited number of individuals. Of females he takes only ladies of the first rank the intimate friends of *harchchara Begum* and those women whose services cannot easily be dispensed with. The *Omraks* and military will also be as few as possible and those *Lords* who have per-

¹ Raja Raghu Nath.

² See p. 124, footnote¹

³ Probably close to Gujrat about 30 miles from Bhimbar to the south-east.

mission to attend the Monarch will be accompanied by no more than twenty-five troopers out of every hundred, not, however, to the exclusion of the immediate officers of the household. These regulations cannot be evaded, an *Omiah* being stationed at the pass of the mountains, who reckons every person one by one, and effectually prevents the ingress of that multitude of *Mansebdars* and other cavaliers who are eager to inhale the pure and refreshing air of *Kachemire*, as well as of all those petty tradesmen and inmates of the *bazars*, whose only object is to gain a livelihood.

The King has a few of the choicest elephants for his baggage and the women of the *Seragho*. Though heavy and unwieldy, these animals are yet very sure-footed, feeling their way when the road is difficult and dangerous, and assuring themselves of the firm hold of one foot before they move another. The King has also a few mules, but his camels, which would be more useful, are all left behind, the mountains being too steep and craggy for their long stiff legs. Porters supply the place of camels, and you may judge of the immense number that will be employed if what they tell me be true, that the King alone has no fewer than six thousand. I must myself have three, although I left my large tent and a considerable quantity of luggage at *Lahor*; every person did the same, not excepting the *Omahs* and the King himself, and yet it is calculated that there are at least fifteen thousand porters already collected in *Bembe*, some sent by the Governor of *Kachemire* and by the neighbouring *Rajas*, and others who are come voluntarily in the expectation of earning a little money. A royal ordinance fixes their pay at ten crowns for every hundred pounds weight. It is computed that thirty thousand will be employed, an enormous number, when it is considered that the King and *Omahs* have been sending forward baggage, and the tradespeople articles of every sort, for the last month.



THE NINTH LETTER TO THE SAME

Written in *Kashmire* the Terrestrial Paradise of the Indies,
after a residence there of three months.

An accurate description of the Kingdom of *Kashmire* the
present state of the surrounding Mountains and replies to
six important questions put by a friend

MONSIEUR,

The histories of the ancient Kings of *Kashmire* maintain that the whole of this country was in former times one vast lake, and that an outlet for the waters was opened by a certain pire, or aged saint, named *Kashob*¹ who miraculously cut the mountain of *Barawold*. This account is to be met with in the abridgment of the above-mentioned histories.²

¹ *Kashob* or *Kashuf* is the Persian form for *Kasyapa*, son of *Marich*, son of *Brahma*, the Rishi or sage by whom according to Hindoo tradition, the passage in question was formed.

² By *Hakdar Malik* son of *Hasan Malik* & *Malik Muhammad Naji*, *Charrarah* (also written *Chabbarah* a village near Srinagar) who was of a noble *Kashmiri* family. The work in question a history

made by order of *Jehan-Guyre*, which I am now translating from the *Persian*. I am certainly not disposed to deny that this region was once covered with water the same thing is reported of *Thessaly* and of other countries, but I cannot easily persuade myself that the opening in question was the work of man, for the mountain is very extensive and very lofty. I rather imagine that the mountain sank into some subterraneous cavern, which was disclosed by a

Kashmír from the earliest times till its conquest by Akbar, is mainly abridged, as stated by its author, from the *Rajatarangini* ('The Ocean of Kings') of Kalhana, the Royal Chronicle of Kashmir, but the Hijra dates are substituted for those of the Hindoo era, and some additions have been made to it in the late period. The author in the preface says that he commenced the work in A H 1027=1617 A D, in the twelfth year of Jähángír's reign, but further on A H 1029=1619 A D is mentioned as the current year, and in a very complete MS of this work in the British Museum (Addl 16705) that came from the collection of William Yule, the father of the late Sir Henry Yule, an event of A H 1030=1620 A D is recorded. A portion of the *Rajatarangini*, which is the only piece of history in Sanskrit which has come down to us, and is believed to have been written in the 12th century A D, was translated into Persian by command of the Sultan Zín ul-'abidín of Kashmír, who named this version the *Bahr ul-asnád*, or 'The Sea of Tales.' In A H 1003=1594 A D, the historian Abd ul-Kadir, Al-Badáoni was ordered by the Emperor Akbar to complete the translation, and he tells us how, during the progress of this work, the Emperor 'called me into his private bed chamber to the foot of the bed, and till the morning asked for stories out of each chapter, and then said "Since the first volume of the *Bahr ul-asnád* is in Archaic Persian, and difficult to understand, do you translate it afresh into ordinary language, and take care of the rough copy of the book which you have translated" I performed the *zamindás* [kissing the ground] and heartily undertook the commission' Pp 415, 416 *Muntakhab ut tawarikh Bibl Indica Ed* translated by W H Lowe, M A Calcutta, 1889

All Orientalists must rejoice to know that at last there is every prospect of their possessing a satisfactory edition of the *Rajatarangini*, as Dr Aurel Stein, Principal of the Oriental College at Líhore, has lately been able to secure the *Codex Archetypus* of all extant Kashmir MSS of that work, written in the 17th century. In the Address to the Reader prefixed to the first edition of his *Travels*, Bernier promised to undertake a translation of the Persian text of Haider Malik,

violent earthquake not uncommon in these countries.¹ If we are to believe the Arabs of those parts the opening of Bab-el-mandel was effected in the same manner and it is thus that entire towns and mountains have been engulfed in great lakes.

Kachemire, however is no longer a lake but a beautiful country diversified with a great many low hills about thirty leagues in length and from ten to twelve in breadth. It is situated at the extremity of Hindostan to the north of Lakhor enclosed by the mountains at the foot of Caucasus² those of the kings of Great Tibet and Little Tibet³ and of the Raja Gaman who are its most immediate neighbours.

¹ Bernier's theory has a great deal in its favour. There are authentic records of several severe and destructive earthquakes in 1554, in 1650, and one on the 26th June 1835 on which occasion according to Vigne, who visited Kashmir in 1835 1200 houses were shaken down and 1000 persons killed. The worst earthquake of all was that of the 30th May 1835. The shock was felt over an area of about 130,000 square miles, and its effects were destructive to a considerable degree, over an area of about 500 square miles. It has been estimated that 20,000 houses, 30,000 cattle and 3000 human beings were destroyed. The focus of destruction was near Miramula, where the Fort, the travellers bungalow and three fourths of the houses in the town were totally wrecked.

² The name used by many of the ancient geographers for a supposed continuous range from West to East, through the whole of Asia embracing the Taurus Mountains of Asia Minor the Persian Elburz, the Hindu Kush and the Himalays.

³ Great Tibet was the name then generally applied to what is now known as Ladakh, Little Tibet—a term still applied to Baltistan.

⁴ Raja of Jummoo, the Rajput Rājās whose seat of rule has been established in or near the existing town of Jummoo from a remote period, Hindoo historians say for 5000 years. It was the Mahārāja Galab Singh of Jummoo who in 1846 was able to effect the consolidation of various states, including Kashmir into one kingdom, over which his descendants still rule. Raja Gaman has been identified by Drew (*The Jummoo and Kashmir Territories* Lond. 1875) as the Astor Rājā, but it is difficult to concur in this identification, which, however Mr. Drew does not put forward as an absolute fact. It is most likely that by a typographical error *Gaman* has been printed instead of *Gawm* in the various editions of Bernier's *Itinerary*.

The first mountains which surround it, I mean those nearest to the plains, are of moderate height, of the freshest verdure, decked with trees and covered with pasture land, on which cows, sheep, goats, horses, and every kind of cattle is seen to graze. Game of various species is in great plenty,—partridges, hares, antelopes, and those animals which yield musk. Bees are also in vast abundance, and what may be considered very extraordinary in the *Indies*, there are, with few or no exceptions, neither serpents, tigers, bears, nor lions. These mountains may indeed be characterised not only as innocent, but as flowing in rich exuberance with milk and honey.¹

Beyond the mountains just described arise others of very considerable altitude, whose summits, at all times covered with snow, soar above the clouds and ordinary mist, and, like *Mount Olympus*, are constantly bright and serene.

From the sides of all these mountains gush forth innumerable springs and streams of water, which are conducted by means of embanked earthen channels even to the top of the numerous hillocks² in the valley, thereby enabling the inhabitants to irrigate their fields of rice. These waters, after separating into a thousand rivulets and producing a thousand cascades through this charming country, at length collect and form a beautiful river,³ navigable for vessels as large as are borne on our *Seine*. It winds gently around the kingdom, and passing through the capital, bends its peaceful course toward *Baramoulé*, where it finds an outlet between two steep rocks, being then joined by several smaller rivers from the mountains, and dashing over pre-

¹ Bears are not at all uncommon in Kashmir at the present day, two varieties of the brown or red species and a black bear. Bees are still kept by most cottagers in circular holes in the walls of their huts, especially by those living in the eastern portion of the valley. Milk is 'a drug in the market,' and is excellent in quality.

² These table-lands, called *karewas*, are a great feature in the landscape. See p. 412, footnote.

³ The Jhelum.

opposite it flows in the direction of Aitch¹ and joins the Indus.

The numberless streams which issue from the mountains maintain the valley and the hillocks in the most delightful verdure. The whole kingdom wears the appearance of a fertile and highly cultivated garden. Villages and hamlets are frequently seen through the luxuriant foliage. Meadows and vineyards, fields of rice, wheat, hemp, saffron and many sorts of vegetables among which are intermingled trenches filled with water rivulets, canals, and several small lakes, vary the enchanting scene. The whole ground is enamelled with our European flowers and plants, and covered with our apple, pear, plum, apricot and walnut trees all bearing fruit in great abundance. The private gardens are full of melons, paleques or water melons, winter parsnips, red beet, radishes, most of our pot-herbs, and others with which we are unacquainted.

The fruit is certainly inferior to our own nor is it in such variety but this I am satisfied is not attributable to the soil but merely to the comparative ignorance of the gardeners for they do not understand the culture and the grafting of trees as we do in France. I have eaten however a great deal of very excellent fruit during my residence in Kashmir and should entertain no doubt of its arriving at the same degree of perfection as that of Europe if the people were more attentive to the planting and soil of the trees and introduced grafts from foreign countries.

The capital of Kashmir bears the same name as the kingdom.² It is without walls and is not less than three

¹ Attack. Bernier was probably misled. The Jhelum which leaves the valley of Kashmir at Baramula falls into the Chindd near Jhang about 100 miles above Mooltan the general direction is quite correct.

² Srinagar also known as Pravarapura, is the ancient and the present name of the city. During the rule of the Muhammadans this Hindoo name was disused, but when the Sikhs conquered Kashmir in 1819 they restored the old Hindoo name although some Muhammadans still talk of the capital as *Kashmir* or *Kashgar* in the Kashmiri language.

quarters of a league in length, and half a league in breadth. It is situated in a plain, distant about two leagues from the mountains, which seem to describe a semicircle, and is built on the banks of a fresh-water lake,¹ whose circumference is from four to five leagues. This lake is formed of live springs and of streams descending from the mountains, and communicates with the river, which runs through the town, by means of a canal sufficiently large to admit boats. In the town there are two wooden bridges thrown over the river,² and the houses, although for the most part of wood, are well built and consist of two or three stories. There is, however, plenty of very fine freestone in the country, some old buildings, and a great number of ancient idol-temples in ruins, are of stone, but wood is preferred on account of its cheapness, and the facility with which it is brought from the mountains by means of so many small rivers. Most of the houses along the banks of the river have little gardens, which produce a very pretty effect, especially in the spring and summer, when many parties of pleasure take place on the water. Indeed most houses in the city have also their gardens, and many have a canal, on which the owner keeps a pleasure-boat, thus communicating with the lake.

At one end of the town appears an isolated hill, with handsome houses on its declivity, each having a garden. Toward the summit are a *Mosque* and *Hermitage*, both good buildings, and the hill is crowned with a large quantity of fine trees. It forms altogether an agreeable object, and from its trees and gardens it is called, in the language of the country, *Haryperbet*³ or the Verdant Mountain.

Opposite to this hill is seen another, on which is also

¹ The Dal lake

² There are now (1891) seven bridges across the Jhelum in the city of Srinagar

³ Hari Parbat, on the top of which there is the fort built by the Emperor Akbar

erected a small Mosque with a garden and an extremely ancient building which bears evident mark of having been a temple for idol although named *Takht Suliman*¹ the Throne of Solomon. The *Mahometans* pretend it was raised by that celebrated King when he visited *Achemire* but I doubt whether they could prove that this country was ever honoured with his presence.

The lake is full of island which are so many pleasure-gardens. They look beautiful and green in the midst of the water being covered with fruit trees, and laid out with regular trellised walks. In general they are surrounded by the large leaved a pen planted at intervals of two feet. The largest of these trees may be clasped in a man's arms but they are as high as the mast of a ship and have only a tuft of branches at the top like the palm tree.

The declivities of the mountains beyond the lake are crowded with houses and flower gardens. The air is healthful and the situation considered most desirable they abound with springs and streams of water and command a delightful view of the lake the island and the town.

The most beautiful of all these gardens is one belonging to the king called *Chah Sinar*². The entrance from the lake is through a spacious canal bordered with green turf, and running between two rows of poplars³. Its length is about five hundred paces and it leads to a large summer house placed in the middle of the garden. A second

¹ The Takht i Suliman hill, on the top of which is a Buddhist temple built by Jaka the son of Asoka who reigned about 220 B.C. Part of it was turned into a mosque at the time of the first invasion of Kashmir by the Muhammadans, about 1015 A.D.

² The Shalimar gardens constructed by order of the Emperor Jahangir still retain many of the features described by Bernier. They were the pleasure of the Mogul Emperors.

³ The remains of this entrance can still be traced in the shape of large blocks of masonry as well as the stone embankment which formerly lined the canal throughout.

canal, still finer than the first, then conducts you to another summer-house, at the end of the garden. This canal is paved with large blocks of freestone, and its sloping sides are covered with the same. In the middle is a long row of fountains, fifteen paces asunder, besides which there are here and there large circular basins, or reservoirs, out of which arise other fountains, formed into a variety of shapes and figures¹.

The summer-houses are placed in the midst of the canal, consequently surrounded by water, and between the two rows of large poplars planted on either side. They are built in the form of a dome, and encircled by a gallery, into which four doors open, two looking up, or down, the canal, and two leading to bridges that connect the buildings with both banks. The houses consist of a large room in the centre, and of four smaller apartments, one at each corner. The whole of the interior is painted and gilt, and on the walls of all the chambers are inscribed certain sentences, written in large and beautiful *Persian* characters². The four doors are extremely valuable, being composed of large stones, and supported by two beautiful pillars. The doors and pillars were found in some of the idol temples demolished by *Chah-Jehan*, and it is impossible to estimate their value. I cannot describe the nature of the stone, but it is far superior to porphyry, or any species of marble³.

You have no doubt discovered before this time that I am charmed with *Kachemire*. In truth, the kingdom surpasses in beauty all that my warm imagination had anticipated. It is probably unequalled by any country of the same extent, and should be, as in former ages, the seat of sovereign authority, extending its dominion over all the

¹ The water for these fountains is obtained from a stream which rises in the hills behind the garden, and now on fête days the fountains are made to play, having been restored some years ago.

² Among others, the celebrated legend, ‘If there be an Elysium on earth, it is this, it is this’.

³ The material forming the pillars is believed to be a black and grey fossiliferous marble, the stone doors no longer exist.

circumjacent mountains even as far as Tartary and over the whole of Hindostan to the Island of Ceylon¹. It is not indeed with ut reason that the Mogul call *Kachinure* the terrestrial paradise of the Indies, or that *Ibar* was so unremitting in his efforts to wrest the sceptre from the hand of its native Princes. His son *Jahan Czyre* became so enamoured of the little kingdom as to make it the place of his favorite abode, and he often declared that he would rather be deprived of every other province of his mighty empire than lose *Kachinure*².

I was quite prepared to witness the emulous contest between the *Kachinure* and the Mogul poets. We were no sooner arrived than *verses* /*she* received from the hands of both nations poems in praise of this favoured land which he accepted and rewarded with kindness. They were written in a strain of extravagant hyperbole. One of them I remember speaking of the surrounding mountains observed that their extraordinary height had caused the skies to retire into the vaulted form which we see that Nature had exhausted all her skill in the creation of this country, and rendered it inaccessible to the attack of hostile force because being the mistress of the kingdoms of the earth it was wise to preserve her in perfect peace and security that she might exercise universal dominion without the possibility of ever being subject to any. The poet went on to say that the summits of the higher and more distant mountains were clothed resplendently in white and the minor and more contiguous preserved in perpetual verdure and embellished with stately trees, because it was meet that the mistress of the kingdoms of the earth should be crowned with a diadem whose top and

¹ Surely this may be considered as a very early argument in favour of locating the Supreme Government of India in the Hills.

² Jahanir died on the 25th October 1627 at Changas Sarai (Chingiz Hills) the *Tughra* sketch of Macea's map of *The Empire of the Great Mogul* 1655, between Raffort and Naushahra, three marches from Bhambar when returning to Lahore

rays were diamonds issuing from a base-work of emeralds 'The poet' (I remarked to my Navaab *Danechmend-han*, who wished me to relish these productions) 'might easily have amplified his subject. He could, with a pardonable licence, have included the neighbouring mountainous regions within the kingdom of *Kachemire*, since it is pretended that they were once tributary to it I mean *Little Tibet*, the states of *Raya Gamon*, *Kachgur*, and *Serenaguer*¹ He might then have gone on to say that the *Ganges*, the *Indus*, the *Chenan*, and the *Gemma*, issue from the kingdom of *Kachemire*, rivers which cannot yield in beauty and importance to the *Pison*, the *Gihon* or the two other rivers spoken of in *Genesis*, and that it may therefore be reasonably concluded that the Garden of *Eden* was planted in *Kachemire*, and not, according to the received opinion, in *Armemia*'

The *Kachemirys* are celebrated for wit, and considered much more intelligent and ingenious than the *Indians*. In poetry and the sciences they are not inferior to the *Persians*. They are also very active and industrious. The workmanship and beauty of their *palekys*, bedsteads, trunks, inkstands, boxes, spoons, and various other things are quite remarkable, and articles of their manufacture are in use in every part of the *Indies*. They perfectly understand the art of varnishing, and are eminently skilful in closely imitating the beautiful veins of a certain wood, by inlaying with gold threads so delicately wrought that I never saw anything more elegant or perfect. But what may be considered peculiar to *Kachemire*, and the staple commodity, that which particularly promotes the trade of the country and fills it with wealth, is the prodigious quantity of shawls which they manufacture, and which gives occupation even to the little children. These shawls are

¹ By this Bernier means the Srinagar in British Garhwal, then known as part of Sirmur (Sirmoor), not far from which place are the sources of the Ganges and the Jumna, Gangotri and Jamnotri. See p. 59.

about an ell and a half long and an ell broad ornamented at both ends with a sort of embroidery made in the loom a foot in width. The *Moguls* and *Indians* women as well as men, wear them in winter round their heads, passing them over the left shoulder as a mantle. There are two sorts manufactured one kind with the wool of the country finer and more delicate than that of Spain the other kind with the wool or rather hair (called *takz*¹) found on the breast of a species of wild goat which inhabits Great Tibet. The *takz* shawls are much more esteemed than those made with the native wool. I have seen some made purposely for the *Omraks* which cost one hundred and fifty *rupees* but I cannot learn that the others have ever sold for more than fifty. They are very apt, however to be worn-eaten unless frequently unfolded and aired. The fur of the beaver is not so soft and fine as the hair from these goats.

Great pains have been taken to manufacture similar shawls in *Patna* *Igra* and *Lahor* but notwithstanding every possible care they never have the delicate texture and softness of the *Kashemir* shawls whose unrivalled excellence may be owing to certain properties in the water of that country². The superior colours of the *Vasipatam* *chilles* or cloths painted by the hand [peintes au pince

¹ This is the shawl goat. By Article X. of the Treaty of the 16th March 1846, by which the British Government made over for ever as an independent possession the *Kashmir* territory to the *Maharâja* *Golab Singh* of *Jammu*, he bound himself and his heirs for ever to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and in token of such supremacy to present annually to the British Government, one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed (six males and six females) and three pair of *Cashmere* shawls.

² The *Moguls* were very anxious to introduce shawl-weaving into Hindostan, while not neglecting to encourage the indigenous industry in *Kashmir*. The *Ain* contains some very valuable information on the subject of shawls, from which the following is an extract:—

His Majesty improved this department [*i.e.* of the Shawls, Staffs, etc.] in four ways. The improvement is visible first in the *Tus* shawls, which are made of the wool of an animal of that name. Its

au], whose fleshiness seems to improve by washing, are also ascribed to the water peculiar to that town

The people of *Kachemire* are proverbial for their clear complexions and fine forms. They are as well made as Europeans, and their faces have neither the *Tartar* flat nose nor the small pig-eyes that distinguish the natives of *Kacheguer*, and which generally mark those of *Great Tibet*. The women especially are very handsome, and it is from this country that nearly every individual, when first admitted to the court of the *Great Mogol*, selects wives or concubines, that his children may be whiter than the *Indians* and pass for genuine *Mogols*¹. Unquestionably there must be beautiful women among the higher classes, if we may judge by those of the lower orders seen in the streets and in the shops. When at *Lahor* I had recourse to a little artifice, often practised by the *Mogols* to obtain a sight of these hidden treasures, the women of that town being the finest brunettes in all the *Indies*, and justly renowned for their fine and slender shapes. I followed the steps of some elephants, particularly one richly harnessed,

natural colours are black, white, and red [brown], but chiefly black. Sometimes the colour is a pure white. This kind of shawl is unrivalled for its lightness, warmth, and softness. People generally wear it without altering its natural colour, His Majesty has had it dyed. It is curious that it will not take a red dye' [The second improvement was in the quality of the Alchahs (see p 120), and the third in the gold and silver embroidered stuffs] 'Fourthly, an improvement was made in the width of all stuffs, His Majesty had the pieces made large enough to yield the making of a full dress'

' In former times shawls were often brought from *Kashmir*. People folded them in four folds, and wore them for a very long time. Now a days they are generally worn without folds, and merely thrown over the shoulder. His Majesty has commenced to wear them double, which looks very well. His Majesty encourages in every possible way the manufacture of shawls in *Kashmir*. In *Láhór* also there are more than a thousand workshops'

¹ See pp 3 and 212. Marco Polo bore testimony to the good looks of the *Kashmirs*, and said of the inhabitants of the country, 'The men are brown and lean, but the women, taking them as brunettes, are very beautiful.'

and was sure to be gratified with the sight I was in search of because the ladies no sooner hear the tinkling of the silver bells suspended from both sides of the elephant than they all put their heads to the windows. This is a stratagem with which I often amused myself in Aochemire until a more satisfactory method of seeing the fair sex was devised in an old pedagogue well known in the town, with whom I read the *French* poets. I purchased a large quantity of sweetmeats and accompanied him to more than fifteen hours, to which he had freedom of access. He pretended I was his kinsman lately arrived from Persia rich and eager to marry. As soon as we entered a house he distributed my sweetmeat among the children and then everybody was sure to flock around us the married women and the single girls, young and old with the two-fold object of being seen and receiving a share of the present. The indulgence of my curiosity drew many roupes out of my purse. But it left no doubt on my mind that there are as handsome faces in Aochemire as in any part of Europe.

It remains only to speak of our journey through the mountains, from *Bomber* to this place with which I ought perhaps to have commenced my letter —of the little excursions I have made in the country and finally of all which it has been in my power to collect concerning the other mountainous tracts that encircle this kingdom.

In respect then to the route from *Bomber* I was surprised to find myself on the very first night transported on a sudden from a torrid to a temperate zone for we had no sooner scaled that frightful wall of the world I mean the losty steep black and bare mountain of *Bomber* and begun the descent on the other side, than we breathed a pure mild and refreshing air. What surprised me still more was to find myself as it were, transferred from the *Indies* to *Europe*; the mountains we were traversing being covered with every one of our plants and shrubs, save the hysop, thyme marjoram, and rosemary. I almost imagined

myself in the mountains of *Auvergne*, in a forest of fir, oak, elm, and plane trees, and could not avoid feeling strongly the contrast between this scene and the burning fields of *Hindoustan*, which I had just quitted and where nothing of the kind is seen

My attention was particularly arrested by a mountain, distant between one and two days from *Bember*, covered on both sides with plants¹. The side facing the south, that is, looking toward *Hindoustan*, is full of *Indian* and *European* plants, mingled together, but the side exposed to the north is crowded exclusively with the vegetable productions of *Europe*. It would seem that one side participates equally of the air and temperature of *India* and *Europe*, and that the other feels only the milder climate of the latter quarter of the globe².

I could not avoid admiring, in the course of our march, the successive generation and decay of trees. I saw hundreds plunged and plunging into abysses, down which man never ventured, piled dead one upon another and mouldering with time, while others were shooting out of the ground, and supplying the places of those that were no more. I observed also trees consumed by fire, but I am unable to say whether they were struck by lightning, or ignited by friction, when hot and impetuous winds agitate the trees against each other, or whether, as the natives pretend, trees when grown old and dry may ignite spontaneously.

The magnificent cascades between the rocks increase the beauty of the scene. There is one especially which I conceive has not its parallel. I observed it at a distance

¹ Bernier here refers to the Ratan Mountains, which may be looked upon as the first 'real mountains' met with on the Pír Panjál route. The Ratan Pír Pass, 8200 feet above sea-level, lies between Thanna Mundi and Burungalla, the fifth and sixth stages from Bhimbhar.

² On ascending the Pass, the heat of the sun, which is still felt there, is delightfully tempered by the bracing vir, while on the Burungalla side of the mountain the temperature of the air will be found to be very much colder than anything the traveller has yet experienced on his march from the plains.

from the side of a high mountain. A torrent of water rushing impetuously through a long and gloomy channel covered with trees precipitates itself suddenly down a perpendicular rock of prodigious height and the ear is stunned with the noise occasioned by the falling of these mighty waters. *Jehan Coyre* erected on an adjacent rock which was smoothed for the purpose a large building from which the court might let itself contemplate this stupendous work of Nature which as well as the trees before mentioned bears marks of the highest antiquity and is perhaps coeval with the creation of the world¹.

A strange accident cast a gloom over these scenes and damped all our pleasure. The King was ascending the *Lore prajale* mountains, the highest of all the mountains and from which a distant view of the kingdom of *Achchenre* is first obtained. He was followed by a long line of elephants upon which sat the ladies in their *mudmbers* and *carbours*. The foremost appalled at is supposed by the great length and acclivity of the path before him stepped back upon the elephant that was moving on his track who again pushed against the third elephant, the third against the fourth and so on until fifteen of them incapable of turning round or extricating themselves in a road so steep and narrow fell down the precipice. Happily for the women the place where they fell was of no great height only three or four were killed but there were no means

¹ This is the well known *Akrakshana* (meaning light of the eye) waterfall which can be conveniently visited from Daramgalla. A recent description of this noble fall formed by a huge cleft in a mass of rock bears out Herrier's description very vividly. The upper course of the icy torrent which feeds this fall runs through a most lovely dell down which the stream bounds from rock to rock roaring and splash ing along as if rejoicing at the prospect of the mighty leap before it of nearly 70 feet.

² The Sir Panjil Pass is 11,400 feet above sea level some of the neighbouring peaks are upwards of 16,000 feet high. It is said that on clear days the minarets of Lahore 130 miles distant as the crow flies, can be seen from the top of the Sir Panjil Pass.

of saving any of the elephants. Whenever these animals fall under the tremendous burden usually placed upon their backs, they never rise again even on a good road. Two days afterward we passed that way,¹ and I observed that some of the poor elephants still moved their trunks. The army, which had been marching four days in single file through the mountains, was subjected to serious inconvenience by this disaster. The remainder of the day and the following night, were employed in rescuing the women and in saving other matts, and the troops were under the necessity of halting during the whole of that time. Nearly every man continued pent up in the same spot, for it was impossible, in many places, to advance or recede, and the thieving varlets of porters with the tents and provisions were not within reach. My usual good fortune, however, attended me, I contrived to clamber out of the line of march and find a spot whereon I and my horse slept pretty comfortably. The servant who followed me had a small quantity of bread, which we shared. It was here, I recollect, that in stirring some stones, we found a large black scorpion, which a young *Mogol* of my acquaintance took up and squeezed in his hand, then in the hand of my servant, and lastly in mine, without any of us being stung. This young cavalier pretended that he had charmed the scorpion, as he had charmed many others, with a passage from the *Koran*, ‘but I will not,’ added he, ‘teach you that passage, because the occult power would then depart from me and rest with you, in the same manner as it left my teacher the moment he imparted the secret.’

While traversing this same mountain of *Pire-penjale*, where the elephants tumbled down, three things recalled my old philosophical speculations. The first was that we ex-

¹ The place where this accident happened is believed to be close to the summit of the Pîr Panjâl Pass, about two miles on the Hindostan side, where there are still rather ugly zig zags in the road. In the map of Kashmir in the 1672 Dutch edition, here reproduced, the site of this accident is very graphically shewn.



perenced the opposite seasons of summer and winter within the same hour. In ascending we were exposed to the intense heat of the sun and perspired most profusely but when we reached the summit, we found ourselves in the midst of frozen snow through which a passage for the army had been recently cut a small and congealed rain was falling and the wind blew piercingly cold. The poor Indians most of whom had never felt the severity of winter and saw for the first time ice and snow were in a state of great suffering and lamentation and fled with precipitation.

The second circumstance was, that within two hundred paces the wind blew from two opposite quarters. While climbing toward the summit it blew in my face that is, from the north but I no sooner began to descend on the other side than it blew on my back that is, from the south as if the vapours escaping from all sides, and rising to the summit of the mountain had there condensed and caused the wind which equally attracted by the warm exhaled air below descended into the two opposite valleys.

The third extraordinary appearance was an aged hermit, who had resided on the top of this mountain ever since the time of Jehan-Gayre¹. Of his religion everybody was ignorant but it was said that he wrought miracles, caused strange thunders, and raised storms of wind, hail, snow and rain². His white and uncombed beard was extremely long

¹ This may have been the Fakir who is buried at the top of the Pass, and whose shrine is largely visited at the present day. The Kashmiris sometimes carry up their dead from long distances and bury them close by. At the present day a Fakir is generally to be found close to an octagonal watch-tower at the top of the Pass, who supplies travellers with milk, water and other necessaries. The Persian word *Pir* means an old man or saint and it has always been the common practice for Fakirs or Pirs to establish themselves in such positions for the sake of contemplating the works of the Creator and of receiving the alms of travellers; hence the word *Pir* in Kashmir has now acquired the secondary meaning of a mountain pass. *Panjil* being the name of the lofty range close by the word *Pir Panjil* may be translated as the Pass of the Great Range.

² Or as Marco Polo relates concerning the people of the kingdom of

and bushy , he had somewhat of the savage in his aspect, and was haughty in his manner of asking alms He permitted the people to drink water out of some earthen cups placed in rows on a large stone, making signs with his hand that they should not stop, but hastily leave the summit of the mountain The old man was also very angry with those who made a noise After I had entered his cave, and softened his countenance by means of half a *roupie*, which I humbly put in his hand, he informed me that noise made there stirred up the most furious tempests imaginable It was wise in *Ameng-Zibe*, he added, to be guided by his advice, and to order the army to pass with stillness and expedition His father, *Chah-Jehan*, always acted with the same prudence , but *Jehan-Guy'e* having upon one occasion derided his counsel, and, notwithstanding his earnest remonstrance, having ordered the cymbals to be beaten and the trumpets to be sounded, narrowly escaped destruction¹

In regard to my excursions in different parts of this kingdom, I shall begin by informing you that we no sooner arrived in the city of *Kachemire* than my *Navaab*, *Danechmend-kan*, sent me to the further end of the country, three short journeys from the capital, that I might witness the ‘wonders,’ as they are called, of a certain fountain²

Kashmír ‘They have an astonishing acquaintance with the devilries of enchantment, inasmuch as they make their idols to speak They can also by their sorceries bring on changes of weather and produce darkness, and do a number of things so extraordinary that no one without seeing them would believe them ’

¹ At the present day the bands of pilgrims who visit the Holy Shrines situated in the lofty mountains of *Kashmír*, refrain from chanting their hymns of praise when in the vicinity of banks of snow, as on several occasions the effect of such reverberations of sound has been to dislodge avalanches, which swept away to destruction many men and women

² This is probably the sacred spring at *Bawan* or *Matrin*, about 40 miles to the south east of *Srinigar* The temple was dedicated to the Sun god (*Martand*) The tank mentioned by Bernier is still greatly resorted to by the Hindoos The water from this spring finds its way

I was accompanied by a native and escorted by one of my *Azababs* troopers. The wonders consist in this in the month of May when the melting of the snows has just taken place this fountain during the space of fifteen days, regularly flows and ebbs three times a day —when the morning dawns at noon and at night. Its flow generally continues three quarters of an hour, and is sufficiently abundant to fill a square reservoir ten or twelve feet deep, and as many in length and breadth. After a lapse of fifteen days the supply of water becomes less copious and regular and at the expiration of a month the spring ceases to run unless in the time of heavy and incessant rain when it runs with the ebb and flow of other fountains. The *Cashiers* have a small temple on the side of the reservoir dedicated to *Braze* one of their deities and hence this spring is called *Sind-brary* or water of Braze Pilgrims flock from all parts to this temple for the purpose of bathing and purifying themselves in the sacred and miraculous water. Numberless fables are founded on the origin of this fountain which not having a shadow of truth would be little entertaining in the recital. The five or six days that I remained in the vicinity of *Sind-brary* were employed in endeavours to trace the cause of the wonder. I paid considerable attention to the situation of the mountain at whose foot is found this supernatural spring. With much labour and difficulty I reached the top leaving no part unexplored searching and prying at every step. I remarked that its length extends from north to south and that though very near to other mountains yet it is completely detached from any. Its form resembles an ass's back the summit is of extreme length but the greatest breadth is scarcely one hundred paces. One side of the mountain, which is covered with nothing but green grass has an eastern aspect but the sun, being intercepted by the opposite mountains, does not shine upon it before into the *Sindran* river (*Sind-brary* of Bernier?) which joins the *Jhelam* close to Islamabad, about 35 miles above Srinagar. *Braze* means goddess.

eight o'clock in the morning The western side is covered with trees and bushes¹

Having made these observations, it occurred to me that this pretended wonder might be accounted for by the heat of the sun, combined with the peculiar situation and internal disposition of the mountain

I supposed that the frozen waters, which during the winter, when the whole ground is covered with snow, had penetrated into the inner parts of that portion of the mountain exposed to the morning sun, became partially melted, that these waters running down, little by little, into certain beds of live rock, and being thence conveyed toward the spring, produced the flow at noon, that the sun quitting this part of the mountain (which then becomes cool) darts its vertical beams upon the summit, melting the congealed waters, which descend also by slow degrees, but through different channels, into the same beds of live rock, and are the cause of the flow at night, and finally, that the sun heating the western side of the mountain, similar effects are occasioned, and the morning flow is the consequence That this last is slower than the others may be accounted for by the remoteness of the western side from the spring, by its being covered with wood, and therefore more sheltered from the sun, or simply by the coldness of the night My reasoning may derive support from the fact of the water flowing most copiously during the first days, and that having gradually diminished in quantity it ceases to run altogether as if the waters which had remained frozen in the earth were

¹ The spring at Bawan is situated under the northern side of the *karewa* (the Kashmír name for a plateau of alluvial or lacustrine material) of Islamabad, which is a good specimen of the peculiar formation of the flat-topped type Bernier has described it exactly, and it may be here stated that with reference to Bernier's remark about the irrigation of the *karewas*, or hillocks as he calls them (see p 396), that extensive works in the shape of water channels have in recent years been carried out by the Kashmír Darbar (Government), with the object of bringing water from a higher level to the Islamabad *karewa*, the soil of which till then was arid and difficult of cultivation.

in greater plenty at the commencement than afterwards. It may be observed too that even at the beginning the supply of water as to the quantity is very uncertain and that the flow is sometimes greater at noon than at night or in the morning or in the morning greater than at noon because as I conceive some days are hotter than others, and because clouds sometimes rendering the heat unequal, thus become the cause of inequality in the flow of water.

Returning from *Send-kraty* I turned a little from the high road for the sake of visiting *Achiaral*¹ a country house formerly of the kings of *Kashmir* and now of the Great Mogul. What principally constitutes the beauty of this place is a fountain whose waters disperse themselves into a hundred canals round the house which is no means unseemly and throughout the garden. The spring gushes out of the earth with violence as if it issued from the bottom of some well and the water is so abundant that it ought rather to be called a river than a fountain. It is excellent water and cold as ice. The garden is very handsome, laid out in regular walks and full of fruit trees — apple, pear, plum, apricot, and cherry. Jets-d'eau in various forms and fish-ponds are in great number and there is a lofty cascade which in its fall takes the form and colour of a largo sheet, thirty or forty paces in length producing the finest effect imaginable especially at night when innumerable lamps, fixed in parts of the wall adapted for that purpose, are lighted under this sheet of water.

From *Achiaral* I proceeded to another royal garden²

¹ Achiaral which is about five miles off the high road was one of the favorite resorts of Nūrmahal and the Imperial gardens with their various fountains and pavilions are still a favourite resort of visitors to *Kashmir* and are occasionally used by the Mahrājā, by whom they are maintained in good order.

² Vernag ('the powerful snake') about 11 miles from Achiaral in a direct line. A very lovely place. The gardens described by Bernier were built by Jāhāngīr in 1612-1619 and it is said that they were designed and laid out by his wife Nūrmahal. The pond containing the sacred fish is now in charge of Brahmin priests, and is the head water or source of the river Jhelum.

embellished much in the same manner. One of its ponds contains fish so tame that they approach upon being called, or when pieces of bread are thrown into the water. The largest have gold rings, with inscriptions, through the gills, placed there, it is said, by the celebrated *Nour-Michalle*, the wife of *Jehan-Gupte* grandfather to *Ameng-Zabe*.

Damehment-Jan seemed well satisfied with the account I brought of *Sund-brary*, and wished me to undertake another journey, that I might bear my testimony to what he¹ called a *real miracle* [miracle assure], such a miracle as would induce me to renounce my religion and become a *Musulman*. ‘Listen to *Baramoulay*,’ said he, ‘the distance is not greater than to *Sund-brary*²; there you will see a *Mosque* which contains the tomb of a celebrated *Pire*,³ or *Holy Derviche*, who though dead yet miraculously cures the sick and infirm. Perhaps you may deny the reality either of the disease or of the cure, but another miracle is wrought by the power of this holy man, which no person can see without acknowledging. There is a large round stone that the strongest man can scarcely raise from the ground, but which eleven men, after a prayer made to the saint, lift up with the tips of their eleven fingers with the same ease as they would move a piece of straw. I was not sorry for another little excursion, and set out with both my former companions, the trooper and the native of the country. I found *Baramoulay* a rather pleasant place, the *Mosque* is a tolerable building and the *Saint’s* tomb is richly adorned.⁴ It was surrounded with a great number of people, engaged

¹ The Nizāb desired to be able to explain satisfactorily the reason for the intermittent flow at Brwan, and thus refute, like a good Moslem, the fables of the Gentiles. Bernier’s report having satisfied him, he appears to have resolved upon showing that however the Gentiles might invent stories the Moslem wonders were all genuine.

² The distance from Srīnagar to Barāmula, which is to the south west, is about 32 miles by land.

³ See p. 409, footnote¹

⁴ Or *Zirrat* (shrine), which is still to be seen, also the ‘kitchen’ mentioned by Bernier.

in acts of devotion who said they were ill. Adjoining the Mosque is a kitchen wherein I observed large boilers filled with meat and rice, which I conceived at once to be the magnet that draws the sick and the miracle that cures them. On the other side of the mosque are the apartments and garden of the *Mullahs* who pursue the even tenor of their way under the shadow of the *Pues* miraculous sanctity. They are sufficiently zealous in celebrating his praises but as I am always unhappy on similar occasions, he performed no miracle upon the sick while I remained there. As to the round and heavy stone that was to convert me I noticed that eleven *Mullahs* formed themselves into a circle round it, but what with their long *cabages*¹ or vests and the studied compactness of the circle, I had great difficulty to see the mode in which they held the stone. I watched narrowly however the whole of this cheating process, and although the *Mullahs* stoutly maintained that each person used only the tip of one finger and that the stone felt as light as a feather yet I could clearly discover that it was not raised from the ground without a great effort, and it seemed to me that the *Mullahs* made use of the thumb as well as of the fore finger. Still I mixed my voice with the cries of these impostors and bystanders, exclaiming *Karamet! Karamet!*—a miracle! a miracle! I then presented them with a *rospie* and assuming a look of the deepest devotion entreated that I might have for once the distinguished honour of being among the eleven who lifted the stone. The *Mullahs* were reluctant to comply with my request, but having presented them with a second *rospie* and expressed my belief in the truth of the miracle one of them gave up his place to me. No doubt they hoped that ten would be able by an extraordinary effort, to lift the stone although I contributed no other aid than the tip of my finger and they expected to manage so adroitly that I should not discover the imposture. But they were much mortified to

¹ The *ArM* was a wadded coat or vest.

find that the stone, to which I persevered in applying the end of my finger only, was constantly inclining and falling towards me I considered it prudent at last to hold it firmly with both my finger and thumb, when we succeeded, but with great difficulty, in raising it to the usual height Observing that every person looked at me with an evil eye, not knowing what to think of me, and that I incurred the danger of being stoned, I continued to join in the cry of *Kanamet!*¹ and throwing down a third *roupie*, stole away from the crowd Though I had taken no refreshment since my arrival, I did not hesitate to mount my horse directly, and to quit for ever the *Deriche* and his miracles I availed myself of this opportunity to visit those celebrated rocks that form the outlet of all the waters of the kingdom, and to which I alluded at the commencement of this letter

I was induced to quit the high road for the sake of approaching a large lake¹ that I saw at some distance It is well stocked with fish, particularly eels, and covered with ducks, wild geese, and many other water-birds The Governor comes hither in the winter, when these birds are in greatest plenty, to enjoy the sport of fowling In the centre of the lake is an hermitage, with its little garden, which it is pretended floats miraculously upon the water The hermit passes the whole of his life there, he never leaves the place I shall not fill up this letter by recounting the thousand absurd tales reported of this hermitage, except it be the tradition that one of the ancient Kings of *Kachemire*, out of mere fancy, built it upon a number of thick beams fastened together² The river which runs toward *Baramoulay* passes through the middle of this lake

Leaving this lake, I went in search of a spring, con-

¹ The Wular (Woolar or Volur) Lake, through which the Jhelum flows

² On the 22nd September 1874, the editor of this volume was fortunate enough to discover, near the ruins of a mosque, on the Linka Island in the Wular Lake, to which Bernier refers, a slab of black slate, on which there was a Persian inscription, a rubbing from which has been translated by Major H S Jarrett, B S C , as follows —

sidered an object of curiosity.¹ It bubbles gently and rises with some force bringing with it a certain quantity of very fine sand which returns the way it came after which the water becomes still a moment or two without ebullition and without bringing up sand and then bubbles as before,

May this edifice be as firm as the foundations of the heavens,
May it be the most renowned ornament of the universe
As long as the Monarch Zayn ul Abidin reigns therein
May it be like the date of his own reign — happy

The numerical value of the letters in *Khairat* (happy) is 847 which is the year of the Hijra it is intended to record equivalent to A.D. 1443, 1444 during which Zayn ul Abidin (the Zayn Ibad of the inscription, for both have the same meaning viz. *Ornaments of the Adversaries*) ruled in Kashmir.

According to tradition in the vicinity of the Wular Lake once stood a city of which the Rājī was Sudrauen. By reason of the enormity of his crimes the waters of the lake rose and drowned him and his subjects. It was said that during the winter months, at low water the ruins of a submerged Idol temple might be seen rising from the lake. Zayn-ul-Abidin constructed a spacious barge, which he sank in the lake and upon which he laid a foundation of bricks and stones till it rose high enough to be level with the water. Upon this he erected a mosque and other buildings, and gave the islet the name of Lanka. The expense of the work was defrayed by the fortunate discovery of two Idols of solid gold which had been brought up from the lake by divers. On the completion of Lanka the king ordered a great festival to be held wherein large sums were distributed among the poor. Verses were written by the poets to commemorate this event and among these the inscription under notice by Ahmad Altimah, Kashmiri was engraved upon a stone and placed on the mosque. See pp. 54, 55, *Proc. As. Soc. Bengal* for 1880; also pp. 16-20 *Jour. As. Soc. Bengal* Part I. 1880, *Notes on an inscription found upon a stone lying near the ruins of a Masjid on Lanka Island Wular Lake Kashmir*. By Major H. S. Jarrett B.S.C.

Al Bedaoui alludes to the Lanka Island in his *Ahsannat-hab-al-Tavarikh* as follows: Sultan Zain-ul-abidin, whose history has been written succinctly in my abridgment of the history of Kashmīr [see p. 393 footnote²] had a *fāris* of stones thrown into the water [of the Lake], and built thereon a stone throno so lofty and grand that the like of it has not been seen in all the provinces of India. — Lowe a translation vol. II. p. 398; Calcutta, 1884.

¹ The Wular Lake is partly fed by internal springs, and there are many noted springs in the neighbourhood.

and with the same effect, thus continuing its motion at irregular intervals. But the wonder, they say, consists in this, that the least noise made, either by speaking or knocking the feet against the ground, agitates the water and causes it to run and bubble in the manner described. I discovered, however, that its movements are influenced neither by speaking nor knocking, and that its action is the same whether you make a noise or are silent. As to the real cause of the water rising in this manner, I have not reflected sufficiently upon the subject to give you a satisfactory solution, unless it be that the sand by returning continues to obstruct the narrow channel of this small and weak spring, until the water thus opposed and closed in makes an effort to raise the sand and open a passage, or it may rather be, that the wind pent in the channel of the spring rises at intervals, as is the case in artificial springs¹.

When we had sufficiently examined this fountain, we ascended the mountains, for the purpose of seeing an extensive lake,² in which there is ice, even in summer, which the winds heap up and disperse, as in a frozen sea. We

¹ It is very pleasant to trace in all Bernier's explanations of natural phenomena the influence of his greater master Gassendi, of whom it has been so well said that 'the clearness of his exposition and the manner in which he, like his great contemporary Bacon, urged the necessity and utility of experimental research were of inestimable service to the cause of science.'

² Probably the Gungabal Lake, about 15 miles to the north-east, as the crow flies, from the Wular Lake. A great festival is held here in August attended by pilgrims from all parts of the adjacent country. There are several lakes at Gungabal formed originally by the glaciers of the Haramuk Mountain, 16,903 feet high, and *Sang-i sufaid*, the White Stone, may have been the Persian name given by the Moguls to these and the many other glaciers close by, or to limestone cliffs which are not far from the Gungabal lake. 'The grotto, full of wonderful congelations,' is probably the Amarnath cave where blocks of ice, stalagmites, formed by the dripping water from the roof, are worshipped, by the many Hindoos who resort here, as images of Shiva. Glaciers surround this place, which is considerably to the south east of Gungabal.

then passed through a place called *Sengisaf* that is to say Whitestone remarkable for producing in summer every kind of flower the same as in a well stored garden¹ and for a circumstance said to have been observed from time immemorial that when many persons visit this spot and make much noise and agitate the air a heavy shower of rain invariably descends. Whether this be generally the case or not there can be no doubt that a few years ago when *Sengisaf* was visited by the *Chahar* the whole party was in danger of perishing in consequence of the violent and extraordinary rains which fell although he had issued orders that no unnecessary noise should be made. This fact will remind you of the aged hermit's conversation with me on the summit of *Theroyale*².

I was pursuing my journey in a grotto full of wonderful congection two days journey from *Sengisaf* when I received intelligence that our *Wazir* felt very impatient and uneasy on account of my long absence.

I regret that I can give you only imperfect and scanty information concerning the surrounding mountains. The subject has much occupied my thoughts since my arrival in this country but I can meet with no congenial mind with no person of observation and research who possesses much knowledge of the matters about which I wish to be informed. What I have learnt I shall however communicate.

The merchants who every year travel from mountain to mountain to collect the fine wool with which shawls are manufactured all agree in saying that between all the mountains still dependent upon *Hockmire* there are many fine stretches of country. Among these tracts there is one whose annual tribute is paid in leather and wool and whose women are proverbial for beauty chastity and industry. Beyond this tract is another whose valleys are

¹ An occurrence not uncommon in the mountain chains of the West. A well-known example being the *Jardin de Mont Blanc*.

² See p. 410.

delightful and plains fertile, abounding in corn, rice, apples, pears, apricots, excellent melons, and even grapes, with which good wine is made. The tribute of this tract is likewise paid in wool and leather,¹ and it sometimes happens that the inhabitants, trusting to the inaccessible nature of the country, refuse payment, but troops always continue to penetrate, and reduce the people to submission. I learn also from the merchants, that in the more distant mountains, which have ceased to be tributary to *Kachemire*, there are other beautiful tracts and countries, where the inhabitants are white and well-formed, and remarkable for their attachment to their native land, which they seldom quit. Some of these people have no King, nor even, as far as can be discovered, any religion, though certain tribes abstain from fish, and consider it unclean.

I shall add what was related to me a few days ago by a fine old fellow, who married a descendant of the ancient kings of *Kachemire*. At the period when *Jehan-Guyre* was making a diligent search after all persons connected with the royal family, this old man effected his escape to the mountains last mentioned, accompanied by three domestics, scarcely knowing whether he was going. Wandering from place to place, he found himself at length in the midst of a small but beautiful district, where he was no sooner known than he experienced a cordial reception. The happy man was laden with presents, and in the evening the handsomest girls were presented by their parents, and he was entreated to make his choice from them, that the country might be honoured with his offspring. My friend proceeded to another district in the vicinity and was received with equal kindness and respect; the evening ceremony was different, however, in one particular,

¹ Probably the goat-skins, tanned and coloured red, *Idkhi*, for which there is still a great demand all over these hills, more particularly in *Ladak*, and *Yarkand*, where bright coloured leathers are largely employed in the manufacture of boots, and for bridles and trappings of horses. See Cunningham's *Laddak* London, 1854.

the husbands brought their wives¹ not the fathers their daughters observing that their neighbours were simpletons in having supplied him with the latter because the children might not continue in their household but must follow the footsteps of the daughters future husbands.

Some few years since there existed great dissensions in the royal family of *Little Tibet*² a country bordering on Kackemure. One of the pretenders to the crown having applied secretly to the Governor of this kingdom for assistance, the latter was commanded by *Chah Jhar* to afford all the succour he might need. The Governor accordingly invaded *Little Tibet* slew or put to flight the other competitors and left this prince in undisputed possession of the throne subject to an annual tribute of crystal musk and wool. Thus circumstanced this petty king has not well been able to avoid paying his personal obeisance to *Sarang-shah* bringing with him some of these articles as presents but he is come with so wretched a retinue that I should never have taken him for a person of distinguished rank. My Varanb invited this personage to dinner hoping to obtain some information concerning those mountainous regions. He informed us that his kingdom was bounded on the east by *Great Tibet* that it was thirty or forty leagues in breadth that he was very poor notwithstanding the crystal musk and wool which he had in small quantities and that the opinion generally entertained of his possessing gold mines was quite erroneous.

¹ The system of polyandry strictly confined to brothers, still prevails in Ladik. Each family of brothers has only one wife in common. The most usual number of husbands is two, but three and even four husbands, are not uncommon. This system prevails, of course, only among the poorer classes, for the rich as to all Eastern countries, generally have two or three wives, according to their circumstances. Polyandry is the principal check to the increase of population, and how ever revolting it may be to our feelings it was a most politic measure for a poor country which does not produce sufficient food for its inhabitants. —Cunningham's *Ladik*, p. 306. London, 1854.

² Or Baltistan as it is now called.

The country, in certain parts,' he added, 'produces excellent fruit, particularly melons, but the winters are most severe, because of the deep snows.' The inhabitants heretofore were *Gentiles*, but the great majority have become *Mahometan*, as well as himself, of the sect of the *Chas*, which is that of all *Persia*.

He spoke also of the attempt made by *Chah-Jehan*, seventeen or eighteen years ago, to conquer *Great Tibet*, a country frequently invaded by the Kings of *Kachemire*¹. The army, after a difficult march of sixteen days through the mountains, besieged and took a fortress, which threw the inhabitants into such consternation that the conquest of the kingdom would no doubt have been completed if the army had immediately crossed a certain celebrated and rapid river, and marched boldly to the capital city. The season, however, was advanced, and the governor of *Kachemire*, who commanded the troops, apprehending he might be overtaken by the snow, determined to retreat. He placed a garrison in the fortress just captured, intending to resume the invasion of the country early in the spring, but that garrison most strangely and unexpectedly evacuated the castle, either through fear of the enemy, or from want of provisions, and *Great Tibet* escaped the meditated attack that had been deferred to the next spring. That kingdom being threatened with war by *Aweng-Zebe*, the King despatched an ambassador when informed of the *Mogol's* arrival in *Kachemire*. The embassy was accompanied by various presents, the productions of the country, such as crystal, musk, a piece of jade,² and those valuable white tails taken from a species of cow peculiar to *Great Tibet*, which are attached by way of ornament to the ears of elephants³. The jade stone presented upon this occasion was of an extraordinary size, and therefore very precious.

¹ In 1638 when Ali Mardan Khan was Governor of Kashmfr, &c about twenty-seven years before Bernier visited Kashmir

² Jachen in the original, a corruption of *Yashm*, the Persian name for this mineral, see p 298

³ See p 251.

Jades is in great estimation in the court of the *Hogol*: its colour is greenish with white veins, and it is so hard as to be wrought only with diamond powder. Cups and vases are made of this stone. I have some of most exquisite workmanship, inlaid with strings of gold and enriched with precious stones. The ambassador's train consisted of three or four *cavaliers* and ten or twelve tall men dried up looking and lean with very scanty beards like the Chinese, and common red caps,¹ such as our seamen wear. The

¹ The Red Cap sect of the Tibet Buddhists, called Dukpa or Sham mar in contradistinction to the Yellow Cap or Gelugpa sect, the followers of the great reforming Lama, named Tsong khapa, born in 1358, died 1419. He forbade clerical marriage, prohibited necromancy and introduced the custom of frequent conferences among the Lamas. His reforms led to a schism in the Tibetan Church.

Bogle in his narrative of his mission to Tibet in 1774, pp. 179-180 (edited by Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S. London, 1876) gives an interesting account of an interview he had with a party of Red Caps, in April 1775 when on his return to Bengal: A blind man with a young wife came into the court and serenaded us. He played on the fiddle underhandwise; she sang; and both assisted by a young boy beat time hoppishly with their feet. The object of this compliment I fancy it is needless to explain. Our musicians gave way to a parcel of mendicant priests. It may be necessary to state that there are two sets of clergy in Tibet, distinguished by and classed under the names of, Yellow Caps and Red Caps. The Dalai and Teshu Lamas are at the head of the Yellow Caps; the Red Caps have their own Lamas and monasteries. In times of old there were violent disputes between them, in which the Yellow Caps got the victory as well by the assistance of the Tartars as by their superior sanctity. But as I adhere to the tenets of this sect and have acquired my knowledge of religion from its votaries, I will not here say much upon the subject lest it should be thought spiteful. I may be allowed, however just to mention two things, which must convince every unprejudiced person of the wicked lives and false doctrines of the Red Caps. In the first place, many of the clergy marry; and in the next, they persist, in opposition to religion and common sense, in wearing Red Caps. The priests who now visited us were of the last sect. There might be about eight of them. Each held a staff in one hand and a rosary in the other. They formed into a circle, and began to chant their prayers, which, as I understood they were put up for my welfare I was in no haste to interrupt. At length, to show them that however hostile to their principles I bore them no personal grudge, I dismissed them with a few small pieces of silver.

remainder of the apparel was worthy of their head-gear I rather think that four or five of these gentlemen wore swords, but the others followed the ambassador without staves or sticks He entered into a negotiation with *Aureng-Zebe*, and promised on the part of his master that a mosque should be built in the capital, wherein prayers in the *Mahometan* form should be offered, that the coin should bear on one side the impress of *Aureng-Zebe*, and that the *Mogol* should receive an annual tribute But no person doubts that this treaty will be totally disregarded as soon as *Aureng-Zebe* has quitted *Kachemire*, and that the King of *Great Tibet* will no more fulfil its stipulations than he did those of the treaty concluded between him and *Chah-Jehan*

There was in the suite of the ambassador a physician, said to be from the kingdom of *Kassa*,¹ and of the *Lamy* or *Lama* tribe, a tribe which is the depositary of the law in *Lassa* as that of the *Bichnens* is in the *Indies*, with this difference, that the *Bichnens* of the *Indies* have no *Calife* or *Pontiff*, which these people have, who is not only recognised as such in the kingdom of *Lassa*, but throughout all *Tartary*, and is honoured and reverenced as a divine personage The physician had a book of receipts which I could not persuade him to sell, the writing at a distance looked something like ours We induced him to write down the alphabet, but he did this with so much difficulty, and his writing was so wretchedly bad in comparison with that in his book, that we pronounced him an ignoramus He was an ardent believer in metempsychosis, and entertained us with wonderful tales Among others, he mentioned that when his Grand *Lama* was very old and on the point of death, he assembled the council, and declared to them that his soul was going to pass into the body of an infant recently born The child was nourished with tender care, and when he had attained his sixth or seventh year, a large

¹ Lhasa, the capital of the U province of Tibet

quantity of household furniture and wearing apparel was placed before him mixed up with his own and he had the sagacity to discern which part was his own property and which was not a decisive proof the physician observed, how true is the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. At first I thought the man was speaking in irony but I soon discovered that he was perfectly serious. One day I went to see him at the ambassador's, taking a Kachemirian merchant acquainted with the language of Tibet with me as an interpreter on the pretence that I desired to purchase certain stuffs which he had for sale a species of felt about a foot wide but the real object of the visit was to obtain information concerning those imperfectly known regions. But I learnt little or nothing new he only said generally that Great Tibet would bear no comparison with his own country that the latter was covered with snow more than five months in the year and that it was frequently engaged in war with the Tartars; but which Tartars these were he could not say. At length I found that the time passed with this man was mispent for he was incapable of answering any one of the numerous questions I intended to ask.

The following which I now relate is such a well established fact that no one here doubts it, namely that it is not twenty years since caravans went annually from Kachemir to *Kalay*¹. They used to traverse the mountains of Great Tibet enter *Tartary* and reach *Kalay* in about three months. It is an extremely difficult road, and there are impetuous torrents that can be crossed only by means of cords extended from rock to rock.² The caravans returned with *mukt* *China wood* [bols do Chine],³ rhubarb and

¹ See p. 427 footnote

² This is an early mention of the rope suspension bridges, *yakas* which are common in Kachemir and Tibet, the ropes being made of hemp or willow or birch twigs.

³ Also known as *China-root*, used in the same way as *anemparilla*, to which species it belongs. It is held in great esteem at the present day in the native pharmacopoeias of India and China.

mamiron,¹ a small root in great repute for the cure of bad eyes, and in returning through *Great Tibet* they further loaded themselves with the produce of that country, such as *mush*, *crystal*, *jade*, and especially with a quantity of very fine wool of two kinds, the first from the sheep of that country, and the latter which is known by the name of *touz*, and resembles, as already observed, the beaver, and should rather be called hair than wool. But since *Chah-Jehan's* irruption into *Great Tibet*, the King has not only interdicted the passage of caravans, but forbidden any person from *Kachemire* to enter his dominions. This is the reason why the caravans now take their departure from *Patna* on the *Ganges* so as to avoid his territories they leave *Great Tibet* on the left and proceed directly to the kingdom of slaves, *Lassa*.²

In regard to the kingdom known here by the name of *Kacheguer*, which is in my opinion the same as our maps call *Kascar*, I shall relate all the information I have collected from merchants, natives of that country, who when they heard that *Aureng-Zebe* intended to visit *Kachemire*, brought into this kingdom for sale a great number of young slaves, girls and boys.

They say that *Kacheguer* lies to the east of *Kachemire* inclining somewhat to the northward,³ that the shortest route from one kingdom to the other is through *Great Tibet*, but, that passage being now shut, they were under the necessity of taking the road of *Little Tibet*. The first town they passed in returning was *Gourtche*,⁴ the last town de-

¹ Still, under the name of *Mamiran* : *Chim*, a popular drug in the bazaars of the Punjab. It is ground up with rose-water and then applied to the eyes. See Balfour, *Cyclop of India*, s v

² The route from *Patna* to *Lhasa* was through *Nepál*, and *via* the *Kuti* (*Nialam*) Pass to *Shigatzé*, and thence to *Lhasa*. From *Lhasa* there was a trade-route to *Sining Fu* on the Chinese frontier, north east through *Kokosai* and the *Charing Nor*. This being the *Patna Chin* route mentioned by Bernier on the next page

³ As a matter of fact the town of *Kashgar* is in $76^{\circ} 6' 47''$ E long., and *Srinagar* is in $74^{\circ} 50'$

⁴ *Gurez* or *Gurais*

pended upon *Hachemire* and four days journey from the city of *Hachemire* from *Couricke* they were eight days in reaching *Islerdor¹* the capital of *Little Tibet* and in two days more they came to a small town called *Cheler²* also within the territory of *Little Tibet* and situated on a river celebrated for its medicinal waters. In fifteen days they came to a large forest on the confines of *Little Tibet* and in fifteen days more they arrived at *Hacheguer* a small town which was formerly the royal residence though now the King of *Hacheguer* resides at *Jourkend³* a little more to the north and ten days journey from *Hacheguer*. These merchants added that the distance from the town of *Hache gur* to *Hataj⁴* is not more than a two months' voyage that caravans go thither every year which return laden with the articles I have enumerated and proceed to *Persia* by way of *Ushel* as there are others that go from *Hataj* to *Pase* in *Hindoustan*. They also informed me that the way from *Hacheguer* to *Hataj* is through a small town eight days journey from *Colen* and that *Colen⁵* is the last town on that side in the kingdom of *Hacheguer*. The road from *Hachemire* to *Hacheguer* they said is extremely bad and among other difficult paths there is the place where in every season you must go a quarter of a league over ice.⁶

¹ Skardu, taken by the Maharajah Gulab Singh in 1840. 174 Gores, it is fourteen marches from Srinagar; the marches may have been longer in Herder's time.

² Shigar on the river of that name.

³ Yarkand is to the south-east of the town of *hathgar*.

⁴ It is interesting to note Herder's use of this word here. It is the name for China which would be used by his informants, the merchants from *hathgar* see p. 446, although he was probably under the impression, a very common one at his time that *Hataj* or *Cathay* was a country to the north of China. Father Martini, in his *Actus Atque Historia Sive Historia Actus Missionis Catholicae in Terris Sinensibus* (1655) was one of the first to fully recognise its identity with China. See p. 155 text, and footnote⁷

⁵ Khotan.

⁶ This refers to a route from Skardu to Yarkand, which crossed the Baltoro Glacier which now owing to changes in the ice, is no longer passable.

This is all the information I could collect concerning these regions, it is certainly confused and scanty, but after all will be found tolerably complete considering the ignorance of these people, seldom able to give reasons for anything, and that I had also to deal with interpreters who experienced the utmost difficulty both in clearly stating my interrogatories, and in explaining satisfactorily the answers¹

Here I intended to close this letter, or rather this book, and take my leave of you until our return to *Dehli*, but my inclination for writing is still strong, and I enjoy some leisure I shall endeavour, therefore, to answer the five questions which you put to me in your last letter, on behalf of the industrious and inquisitive *Monsieur Thevenot*,² who makes greater and more important discoveries in his study than others who circumnavigate the globe

His first inquiry is, whether it be true that Jews have for a long period resided in the kingdom of *Kachemire* whether they be in possession of the Holy Scriptures, and, if so, whether there be any discrepancy between their Old Testament and our own

The second request is, that I should communicate whatever observations I may have made concerning the *Moisson*, or *Season* of the periodical rains in the *Indies*

The third, that I make him acquainted with my remarks and opinions upon the singular regularity of the winds and currents in the seas of the *Indies*

The fourth, whether the kingdom of *Bengale* be as fertile, rich, and beautiful as is commonly reported

The fifth, that I give a decisive opinion on the old controversies as to the causes of the *Nile's* increase

¹ Hence doubtless arose the errors in stating the relative bearings of *Kashmir* and *Kashgar*, and *Kashgar*, *Yarkand*

² Melchisedec, the uncle of the *Traveller*, Jean de Thevenot (1633 1667), is the well known *Publisher* of travels (Fol. Paris, 1663 et seq.), and was born about 1620, and died in 1692 He was the French Hakluyt and Purchas

Answer to the first Inquiry concerning the Jews.

I would be as much pleased as Monsieur Theronot himself if Jews were found in these mountainous regions I mean such Jews as he would no doubt desire to find — Jews descended from the tribes transported by Shalmaneser but you may as well that gentleman that although there seems ground for believing that some of them were formerly settled in these countries yet the whole population is at present either *Catholic* or *Mahometan*. In *China* indeed there are probably people of that nation for I have lately seen letters in the hands of our reverend Father the Jesuit of *Dekli* written by a German Jesuit from *Pekin* wherein he states that he had conversed with Jews in that city who adhered to the forms of *Judaism* and retained the books of the Old Testament.¹ They were totally ignorant of

¹ The first settlement of the Jews in China is said to have taken place in A.D. 1163 (*Encyclop. Brit.* 11th ed.). John de Marignoli who was Papal Legate to the court of the Great Khan and was in Peking (Cambaluc) in 1311 states that he had many and glorious dispositions with the Jews and other sectaries and also made a great harvest of souls in that Empire.

The German Jew it referred to was in all probability Father Johann Adam Schall or Schaal as sometimes given, a German from Zell (Celle in Hanover), not Culerne as has been stated by some writers. Father Schall was born in 1591 came to China in 1622, and died at Peking in 1666. He was a great mathematician, and was one of those followers of the doctrine of the *Lord of Heaven* (i.e. Christians) who were appointed to reform the Chinese calendar the calculations of which had fallen into disorder. This was by a special decree of the Emperor and the work was duly finished by means of the new system of the foreigners in 1628. Father Schall was held in great esteem by the Emperor of China, who conferred upon him the Mandarin's button of the first grade and as we know from independent Chinese sources the very great esteem in which this missionary from Je-th-ma-ni (Germany) was held by all classes in the Chinese Empire, at Peking and elsewhere, it is quite likely that the Chinese Jews would ask him to rule over them. Schall was a constant contributor to Kircher's stores of learning and his portrait in Chinese official dress will be found at p. 113 of *China Illustrata*, in which work a copy of the inscription tablets on the Jesuit church at Peking, built by Schall is given at p. 107 from which we learn his birthplace as follows, PATER JOANNES ADAMUS SCHALL A ZELL GERMANUS

the death of Jesus Christ and had expressed a wish to appoint the *Jesuit* their *Kalon*¹ if he would abstain from swine's flesh.

There are, however, many signs of *Judaism* to be found in this country. On entering the kingdom after crossing the *Pre-penjale* mountains, the inhabitants in the frontier villages struck me as resembling *Jews*. Their countenance and manner, and that indescribable peculiarity which enables a traveller to distinguish the inhabitants of different nations, all seemed to belong to that ancient people. You are not to ascribe what I say to mere fancy, the Jewish appearance of these villagers having been remarked by our *Jesuit Father*, and by several other *Europeans*, long before I visited *Kachemire*.

A second sign is the prevalence of the name of *Mousa*, which means *Moses*, among the inhabitants of this city, notwithstanding they are all *Mahometans*.

A third is the common tradition that *Solomon* visited this country, and that it was he who opened a passage for the waters by cutting the mountain of *Baramoulé*.

A fourth, the belief that *Moses* died in the city of *Kachemire*, and that his tomb is within a league of it.

And a fifth may be found in the generally received opinion that the small and extremely ancient edifice seen on one of the high hills was built by *Solomon*, and it is therefore called the *Throne of Solomon* to this day.²

You will see then, that I am not disposed to deny that Jews may have taken up their residence in *Kachemire*.³

¹ Khakan, or more properly Kháqín, the Χαγάρος of the Byzantine historians, the title of the Mogol Chingiz, and those who succeeded him on the throne of Northern China. The Great Carr of the early travellers.

² See p. 399.

³ In recent times visitors to Kashmír seeing the names Rahimju, Lusju, Julju, etc., etc., common ones among the tradespeople who cater for foreign visitors in Srinagar, written up as RAIIM JEW, LUS JEW, JUL JEW, have imagined that the bearers of these names were *Jews* by nationality! The Jewish cast of features of many of the inhabitants of Kashmír is noticed by many modern travellers.

The purity of their law after a lapse of ages, may have been corrupted until having long degenerated into idolatry they were induced like many other pagans, to adopt the creed of Mahomet¹.

It is certain that many Jews are settled in *Persia* at *Lar* and *Hyspos* and in *Hindoustan* towards *Goa* and *Cochin*. I also learn that in *Ethiopia* where they are very numerous, these people are remarkable for courage and military prowess and if I am to believe two ambassadors from the *Ethiopian* King, lately at this court there was a Jew fifteen or sixteen years ago grown so formidable, that he endeavoured to erect an independent Kingdom in a certain small and mountainous district difficult of access.

*Answer to the second Inquiry concerning the
Periodical Rains in the Indies.*

The sun is so strong and oppressive in the *Indies* during the whole year particularly during eight months, that the ground would be completely burnt, and rendered sterile and uninhabitable if Providence did not kindly provide a remedy and wisely ordain that in the month of July when the heat is most intense rains begin to fall which continue three successive months. The temperature of

¹ The Moalem historian known as Alberfini who was born in A.D. 973, says in his description of *Kashmir* talking of the inhabitants:

They are particularly anxious about the natural strength of their country and therefore take always much care to keep a strong hold upon the entrances and roads leading into it. In consequence it is very difficult to have any commerce with them. In former times they used to allow one or two foreigners to enter their country particularly Jews, but at present they do not allow any Hindú whom they do not know personally to enter, much less other people. —P. 206, vol. I. English Ed. by Dr. Edward C. Sachau. London: Trübner 1888.

² It is said that Jews settled in *Cochin* in the first year of the Christian era, and from copperplates still extant it is put beyond doubt that the Jewish church was firmly established there by the eighth century. There is a regular Jews quarter in the town of *Cochin*.

the air thus becomes supportable, and the earth is rendered fruitful. These rains are not, however, so exactly regular as to descend undeviatingly on the same day or week. According to the observations I have made in various places, particularly in *Dehli*, where I resided a long time, they are never the same two years together. Sometimes they commence or terminate a fortnight or three weeks sooner or later, and one year they may be more abundant than another. I have even known two entire years pass without scarcely a drop of rain, and the consequences of that extraordinary drought were wide-spreading sickness and famine. It should be observed too that the rainy season is earlier or later, and more or less plentiful, in different countries, in proportion to their proximity or remoteness from one another. In *Bengale*, for instance, and along the coast of *Koromandel*, as far as the Island of *Ceylon*, the rains begin and end a month sooner than toward the coast of *Malabar*, and in *Bengale* they fall very violently for four months, in the course of which it sometimes pours during eight days and nights without the least intermission. In *Dehli* and *Agra*, however, the rains are neither so abundant nor of such long continuance, two or three days often elapsing without the slightest shower, and from dawn of day to nine or ten o'clock in the morning, it commonly rains very little, and sometimes not at all. It struck me very particularly that the rains come from different quarters in different countries. In the neighbourhood of *Dehli* they come from the east, where *Bengale* is situated, in the province of *Bengale* and on the coast of *Koromandel*, from the south, and on the coast of *Malabar* almost invariably from the west.

I have also remarked one thing, about which, indeed, there is a perfect agreement of opinion in these parts,—that accordingly as the heat of summer comes earlier or later, is more or less violent, or lasts a longer or shorter time, so the rains come sooner or later, are more or less abundant, and continue a longer or a shorter period.

From these observations I have been led to believe that the heat of the earth and the rarefaction of the air are the principal causes of these rains which they attract. The atmosphere of the circumjacent seas being colder more condensed and thicker is filled with clouds drawn from the water by the great heat of the summer and which driven and agitated by the winds, discharge themselves naturally upon land where the atmosphere is hotter more rarefied lighter, and less resisting than on the sea and thus this discharge is more or less tardy and plentiful, according as the heat comes early or late and is more or less intense.

It is also in accord with the observations contained in this dissertation to suppose that if the rains commence sooner on the coast of *Coromandel* than on the coast of *Malabar* it is only because the summer is earlier and that it is earlier may be owing to particular causes which it would not perhaps be difficult to ascertain if the country were properly examined. We know that according to the different situations of lands, in respect of seas or mountains, and in proportion as they are sandy hilly or covered with wood, summer is felt more or less early and with greater or less violence.

Nor is it surprising that the rains come from different quarters; that on the coast of *Coromandel* for example, they come from the south and on the *Malabar* coast from the west because it is apparently the nearest sea which sends the rain and the sea nearest the *Coromandel* coast, and to which it is more immediately exposed lies to the south as the sea which washes the coast of *Malabar* is to the west extending itself towards *Bab-el-mandeb*, *Arabia*, and the *Persian* Gulf.

I have imagined, in fine, that although we see at *Dekli* the rainy clouds come from the east, yet their origin may be in the seas which lie to the sooth of that city and being intercepted by some mountains or lands whose atmosphere is colder more condensed and resisting, they

are forced to turn aside and discharge themselves in a country where the air is more rarefied, and which consequently offers less resistance

I had almost forgotten to notice another fact which fell under my observation while living in *Dehli*. There never falls any heavy rain until a great quantity of clouds have passed, during several days, to the westward, as if it were necessary that the expanse of atmosphere to the west of *Dehli* should be first filled with clouds, and that those clouds finding some impediment, such as air less hot and less rarefied, and therefore more condensed and more capable of resistance, or encountering other clouds and contrary winds, they become so thick, overcharged and heavy, as to burst and descend in rain, in the same manner as it happens when clouds are driven by the wind against some lofty mountain.

Answer to the third Inquiry, concerning the Regularity of the Currents of the Sea, and the Winds in the Indics

As soon as the rains cease, which happens commonly about the beginning of October, the sea takes its course toward the South, and the cold North wind rises. This wind continues four or five months without any intermission. It blows the whole of this time with equal force, unattended with tempests, and always from the same quarter, excepting sometimes for a single day when it changes or lulls. After the expiration of this period, the winds blow for about two months without any regularity. This is called the intermediate season, or, as the *Dutch* have very correctly named it, the time of the doubtful and variable winds. These two months being passed, the sea resumes its course from the South to the North, and the South wind commences and continues to blow and the current continues to run four or five months from the same quarter. There then elapse about two months more, which constitute the other intermediate season. In these intervals Navigation

is extremely difficult and perilous but during the two seasons it is very easy pleasant and safe excepting only the latter part of the south wind season. It ought not, therefore to excite your surprise that the Indians who are a very timid people and ignorant of the art of navigation undertake pretty long and important voyages such as from *Bengal* to *Tambrapuri* *Sikora* *Malabar* *Siam* and *Malacca* or to *Madras* *Ceylon* the *Maldives* *Hoda* and *Bender-Abba*. They are of course very careful to avail themselves of the favourable season for going and the favourable season for returning. It often happens however that they are detained beyond the proper time overtaken by bad weather and wrecked. This is indeed sometimes the case with *Europeans* although they be far better Sea men holder and more skilful and the condition and equipment of whose vessels are so greatly superior. Of the two intermediate seasons the one which follows the south wind is without comparison the more dangerous being much more subject to storms and sudden squalls. That wind even during the season is generally more impetuous and unequal than the North wind. I must not omit to notice in this place that toward the end of the Season of the South wind and during the rains although there be a perfect calm out at sea yet near the coasts for a distance of fifteen or twenty leagues, the weather is extremely tempestuous. The captains of *Europeans* and other vessels should consequently be careful to approach the coast of the *Indies* that of *Serate* or *Madras*, for instance just after the termination of the rains otherwise they incur great risk of being dashed on shore.

Such is the order of the seasons in the *Indies* so far at least as my observations justify me in speaking upon the subject. I wish it were in my power to trace every effect to its true cause but how is it possible to unravel these profound secrets of Nature! I have imagined in the first place that the air by which our Globe is surrounded ought to be considered one of its component parts just as much

as the waters of the sea and rivers, because both the one and the other gravitating on this globe, and tending to the same common centre, are in this manner united to our sphere. The Globe then is formed of three bodies,—air, water, and earth. *Secondly*, our Globe being suspended and balanced in that free and immesiting space wherem it pleased the Creator to place it, would be easily displaced if it came in contact with any unknown body. *Thirdly*, the sun, after having crossed the line, while moving toward one of the Poles, towards the Arctic Pole, for example, darting its beams that way, produces sufficient impression to depress in some measure the Arctic Pole, which is depressed more and more in proportion as the sun advances towards the Tropic, and in the same manner, the sun permits it again to rise gradually in proportion as it returns toward the *Equator*, until the same effect is produced by the power of its rays on the side of the *Antarctic* Pole.

Taking for granted the truth of these suppositions, and considering them conjointly with the diurnal motion of the earth, it is not without reason that the *Indians* affirm that the sun conducts and draws along with it both the sea and the wind, because, if it be true that, having passed the line on its way toward one of the Poles, the sun causes a change in the direction of the earth's axis and a depression of the Pole, it follows as a necessary consequencne, that the other Pole is elevated, and that the sea and air, which are two fluid and heavy bodies, run in this declension. It is therefore correct to say, that the sun advancing toward one Pole causes on that side two great and regular currents,—the current of the sea and the current of the air, which latter constitutes the *Monsoon-wind*, as the sun is the cause of two opposite currents when it returns toward the other Pole.

Upon this theory it may, I think, be said that there are only two main and contrary flows [flux] of the sea, one from the *Northern* and the other from the *Southern* Pole, that if

there existed a sea from one Pole to the other which passed through Europe we should there find these two currents regulated in every respect as in the Indies and that the reason why this regularity is not general is that the seas are intercepted by lands, which obstruct break and diversify their course in the same manner as some persons allege that the usual flux and reflux of the sea is prevented in those seas which like the *Mediterraneum* stretch from East to West. According to this theory it might also in my opinion be maintained that there are only two principal and opposite currents of air or wind and that in regard to them the same regularity would reign generally if the earth were also perfectly and generally smooth and similar throughout.

Answer to the fourth Inquiry, as to the fertility wealth and beauty of the Kingdom of Bengale.

Egypt has been represented in every age as the finest and most fruitful country in the world and even our modern writers deny that there is any other land so peculiarly favoured by nature but the knowledge I have acquired of Bengale during two visits paid to that kingdom, inclines me to believe that the pre-eminence ascribed to Egypt is rather due to Bengale. The latter country produces rice in such abundance that it supplies not only the neighbouring but remote states. It is carried up the Ganges as far as Patna, and exported by sea to Maslipatam and many other ports on the coast of Coromandel. It is also sent to foreign kingdoms principally to the island of Ceylon and the Maldives. Bengale abounds likewise in sugar with which it supplies the kingdoms of Golkonda and the Carnatic where very little is grown. Arabia and Mesopotamia through the towns of Nata and Bassora, and even Persia by way of Bender-Abbas. Bengale likewise is celebrated for its sweetmeats, especially in places inhabited by Portuguese who are skillful in the art of preparing

them, and with whom they are an article of considerable trade. Among other fruits, they preserve large *citrons*, such as we have in *Egypt*, a certain delicate root about the length of *sarsaparilla*, that common fruit of the Indies called *umba*,¹ another called *ananas*,² small *myrobalans*,³ which are excellent, *limes*, and *ginger*.

Bengale, it is true, yields not so much wheat as *Egypt*; but if this be a defect, it is attributable to the inhabitants, who live a great deal more upon rice than the *Egyptians*, and seldom taste bread. Nevertheless, wheat is cultivated in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the country, and for the making of excellent and cheap sea-biscuits, with which the crews of *European* ships, *English*, *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, are supplied. The three or four sorts of vegetables which, together with rice and butter,⁴ form the chief food of the common people, are purchased for the merest trifle, and for a single *roupie* twenty or more good fowls may be bought. Geese and ducks are proportionably cheap. There are also goats and sheep in abundance, and pigs are obtained at so low a price that the *Portuguese*, settled in the country, live almost entirely upon pork. This meat is salted at a cheap rate by the *Dutch* and *English*, for the supply of their vessels. Fish of every species, whether fresh or salt, is in the same profusion. In a word, *Bengale* abounds with every |

¹ See p. 249.

² This is the name, from the Brazilian *nana* or *nanas*, of the pineapple in every country where it has been introduced from its original habitat in America, except England. This fruit is now very common in many parts of India, especially in those places that were Portuguese settlements, or came under the influence of that people.

³ Myrobalans, the dried fruit of *Terminalia Belerica*, *T. chebula*, etc., exported from India from a very remote period, and which had a high reputation in the mediæval pharmacopœia.

⁴ That is, ghee, which is clarified butter. In preparing it, the butter is boiled until all the watery particles and curds have been thrown off by repeated skimmings. When the liquid is clear oil, it is poured into a vessel to cool, which it does in a granulated form, and if originally well boiled, will keep for years without taint.

necessary of life and it is this abundance that has induced so many Portuguese Half-castes¹ and other Christians, driven from their different settlements by the Dutch to seek an asylum in this fertile kingdom. The Jesuits and fugitives who have large churches and are permitted the free and unmolested exercise of their religion assured me that Ogosli alone contains from eight to nine thousand Christians and that in other parts of the kingdom their number exceeded five-and-twenty thousand. The rich exuberance of the country together with the beauty and amiable disposition of the native women has given rise to a proverb in common use among the Portuguese English and Dutch that the Kingdom of Bengal has a hundred gates open for entrance, but not one for departure.

In regard to valuable commodities of a nature to attract foreign merchants, I am acquainted with no country where so great a variety is found. Besides the sugar I have spoken of and which may be placed in the list of valuable commodities, there is in Bengal such a quantity of cotton and silks, that the kingdom may be called the common storehouse for those two kinds of merchandise not of Hindostan or the Empire of the Great Mogol only but of all the neighbouring kingdoms, and even of Europe. I have been sometimes amazed at the vast quantity of cotton cloths, of every sort, fine and coarse, white and coloured which the Hollanders alone export to different places, especially to Japan and Europe. The English the Portuguese and the native merchants deal also in these articles to a considerable extent. The same may be said of the silks and silk stuffs of all sorts. It is not possible to conceive the quantity drawn every year from Bengal for the supply of the whole of the Mogol Empire as far as Laker and Cabol and generally of all those foreign nations to which the cotton cloths are sent. The silks are not certainly so fine as those of Persia, Syria, Sayd

¹ *Mestres*, in the original.

and *Bairut*,¹ but they are of a much lower price, and I know from indisputable authority that, if they were well selected and wrought with care, they might be manufactured into most beautiful stuffs. The *Dutch* have sometimes seven or eight hundred natives employed in their silk factory at *Kassem-Bazar*, where, in like manner, the *English* and other merchants employ a proportionate number.

| *Bengali* is also the principal emporium for saltpetre. A prodigious quantity is imported from *Patna*.² It is carried down the *Ganges* with great facility, and the *Dutch* and *English* send large cargoes to many parts of the *Indies*, and to *Europe*.

Lastly, it is from this fruitful kingdom, that the best *lac*, *opium*, *wax*, *civet*, *long pepper*, and various drugs are obtained, and *butter*,³ which may appear to you an inconsiderable article, is in such plenty, that although it be a bulky article⁴ to export, yet it is sent by sea to numberless places.

¹ Suda and Beirut (Beyrouth), still great silk-producing places, on the shores of the Levant. Suda, close to the ancient site of Sidon, and Beirut about 25 miles to the north.

² One of the principal refineries of saltpetre was at Chuprah, about 25 miles from Patna, where the French, Dutch, and Portuguese had factories.

³ Ghee, see p. 438. There is still a large export trade in this article, and the following table shows the quantity and value of ghee consigned from India, to foreign countries, from recent returns.

Three months, 1st April to 30th June

	1889	1890	1891
Quantity in lbs.,	469,581	611,254	530,543
Value in Rupees,	1,69,905	2,26,940	2,00,117

⁴ On account of the unwieldy nature of the large vessels made of dried skins (*kuppâ* in Hindostanee), in which it was then exported. At the present time ghee is as a rule shipped in iron 'drums' or large tin canisters.

It is fair to acknowledge however that strangers seldom find the air salubrious particularly near the sea. There was a great mortality among the Dutch and English when they first settled in Bengal and I saw in Balasore¹ two very fine English vessels which had remained in that port a twelvemonth in consequence of the war with Holland and at the expiration of that period were unable to put to sea because the greater part of the crews had died. Both the English and Dutch now live with more caution and the mortality is diminished. The masters of vessels take care that their crews drink less punch nor do they permit them so frequently to visit the Indian women or the dealers in arrack and tolakan. Good Vin de Cruse or Canary and Chianti wines taken in moderation are sound excellent preservatives against the effects of bad air therefore I maintain that those who live carefully need not be sick nor will the mortality be greater among them than with the rest of the world. Bowlepong² is a drink composed of arrac a spirit distilled from molasses mixed with lemon juice water and nutmeg it is pleasant enough to the taste but most hurtful to body and health.

In describing the beauty of Bengal it should be remarked that throughout a country extending nearly an hundred leagues in length on both banks of the Ganges

¹ The port of Balasore on the Orissa coast is still frequented by sloops from the Madras coast and Ceylon. In the Balasore District were several considerable ports in Hender's time.

² Bowleponges in the original. A curious combination of the name of the drink and the vessel in which it was brewed. *Bowle Pompey containing the tale of the Buccaneer A Bottle of Red Ink The Decline and Fall of Ghentz and other ingredients 2 vols. 8vo,* was the name adopted in 1853 by H. Meredith Parker a Bengal civilian well known in the Lower Provinces for his literary and dramatic tastes, as the title of a book which he wrote. Bowle is still the German name for punch and the allied drinks.

³ The Bengal arrack was held in great repute in those days. Ovington, in *A voyage to Suratt in the Year 1686* Lond. 1696 says of it, Bengal is a much stronger spirit than that of Gao, though both are made use of by the *En spears* in making punch.

from *Raje-Mehale* to the sea, is an endless number of channels,¹ cut, in bygone ages, from that river with immense labour, for the conveyance of merchandise and of the water itself, which is reputed by the Indians to be superior to any in the world. These channels are lined on both sides with towns and villages, thickly peopled with *Gentiles*, and with extensive fields of rice, sugar, corn, three or four sorts of vegetables, mustard, sesame for oil, and small mulberry-trees, two or three feet in height, for the food of silk-worms. But the most striking and peculiar beauty of *Bengale* is the innumerable islands filling the vast space between the two banks of the *Ganges*, in some places six or seven days' journey asunder. These islands vary in size, but are all extremely fertile, surrounded with wood, and abounding in fruit-trees, and pine-apples, and covered with verdure, a thousand water-channels run through them, stretching beyond the sight, and resembling long walks arched with trees. Several of the islands, nearest to the sea, are now abandoned by the inhabitants,² who were exposed to the attacks and ravages of the *Ariacan*³ pirates, spoken of in another place. At present they are a dreary waste, wherein no living creature is seen except antelopes, hogs, and wild fowls,⁴ that attract tigers,

¹ In the original *canaux*, from which it would almost appear that the artificial river embankments of Bengal led Bernier to believe that the rivers themselves were canals, the work of human agency in times past, although further on, at p. 453, he states that the periodical rains in Bengal obviate the necessity of cutting irrigation canals in that country, as has to be done in Egypt.

² Remains of houses and embankments have been found in isolated parts of this tract, called the Sundarbans, and various attempts, which have been to some extent successful in the northern portion, at reclaiming and cultivating the land have been made from time to time since the British acquired Bengal.

³ In the original, 'Corsaires Franguijs de Rakan,' see p. 175.

⁴ Jungle fowl. In the original, *volaillles devenus sauvages*, Bernier being apparently under the impression that the jungle fowl to be met with in the Sundarbans were descended from domestic poultry that escaped and became wild.

which sometimes swim from one island to another. In traversing the *Canges* in small rowing boats, the usual mode of conveyance among these islands, it is in many places dangerous to land and great care must be had that the boat which during the night is fastened to a tree be kept at some distance from the shore for it constantly happens that some person or another falls a prey to tigers. These ferocious animals are very apt it is said to enter into the boat itself while the people are asleep, and to carry away some victim who if we are to believe the boatmen of the country generally happens to be the stoutest and fattest of the party.

I remember a nine days' voyage that I made from *Pipili* to *Ogash* among these islands and channels which I can not omit relating as no day passed without some extraordinary accident or adventure. When my seven-oared scallop had conveyed us out of the river of *Pipili*¹ and we had advanced three or four leagues at sea along the coast on our way to the islands and channels, we saw the sea covered with fish apparently large carp which were pursued by a great number of *dolphins*. I desired my men to know what was and perceived that most of them were lying on their side as if they had been dead some moved slowly along and others seemed to be struggling and turning about as if stupefied. We caught four and twenty with our hands and observed that out of the mouth of every one issued a bladder like that of a carp which was full of air and of a reddish colour at the end. I easily conceived that

¹ *Pipili* (*Pihli* *saturn* of Black's map) at one time a very famous port and the most important harbour on the Orissa coast, on the Sabarnareka River about 16 miles from its mouth, the earliest maritime settlement of the English in Bengal founded in 1634 on the ruins of the Portuguese factory. Owing to changes in the course of the river not one stone now remains to mark the spot where the famous port once stood. It was probably here that Bernier saw the English vessels he mentions at p. 441. *Sabarnareka* about 12 miles from the mouth of the river now a mere resort for fishing boats, was also at one time a considerable harbour of the Balasore district, after the decay of *Pipili*.

it was this bladder which prevented the fish from sinking, but could never understand why it thus protruded, unless it were that having been long and closely pursued by the *dolphins*, they made such violent efforts to escape, that the bladder swelled, became red, and was forced out of the mouth I have recounted this circumstance to a hundred sailors, whom I found incredulous, with the exception, indeed, of a *Dutch* pilot, who informed me that, sailing in a large vessel along the coasts of *China*, his attention was arrested by a similar appearance, and that putting out their boat they caught, as we did, with only their hands, many of the fish

The day following we arrived, at rather a late hour, among the islands, and having chosen a spot that appeared free from *tigers*, we landed and lighted a fire I ordered a couple of fowls and some of the fish to be dressed, and we made an excellent supper The fish was delicious I then re-embarked, and ordered my men to row on till night There would have been danger in losing our way in the dark among the different channels, and therefore we retired out of a main channel in search of a snug creek, where we passed the night, the boat being fastened to a thick branch of a tree, at a prudent distance from the shore While keeping watch, I witnessed a *Phenomenon* of *Nature* such as I had twice observed at *Dehli* I beheld a lunar rainbow, and awoke the whole of my company, who all expressed much surprise, especially two *Portuguese* pilots, whom I had received into the boat at the request of a friend They declared that they had neither seen nor heard of such a rainbow

The third day, we lost ourselves among the channels, and I know not how we should have recovered our right course, had we not met with some *Portuguese*, who were employed in making salt on one of the islands This night again, our boat being under shelter in a small channel, my *Portuguese*, who were full of the strange appearance on the preceding night, and kept their eyes constantly fixed

boat carefully fastened, yet our cable was broken, and we should have been driven into the main channel, there inevitably to perish, if I and my two *Portuguese* had not, by a sudden and spontaneous movement, entwined our arms round the branches of trees, which we held tightly for the space of two hours, while the tempest was raging with unabated force No assistance was to be expected from my *Indian* boatmen, whose fears completely overcame them Our situation while clinging for our lives to the trees was indeed most painful, the rain fell as if poured into the boat from buckets, and the lightning and thunder were so vivid and loud, and so near our heads, that we despaired of surviving this horrible night.¹

Nothing, however, could be more pleasant than the remainder of the voyage We arrived at *Ogouly* on the ninth day, and my eyes seemed never sated with gazing on the delightful country through which we passed My trunk, however, and all my wearing-apparel were wet, the poultry dead, the fish spoilt, and the whole of my biscuits soaked with rain

*Answer to the fifth Inquiry, concerning the Periodical
Rising of the Nile*

I know not whether my solution of this fifth question will be satisfactory, but I shall impart opinions formed after having been twice a witness of the increase, after having given to the subject the whole of my attention, and after making certain observations in the *Indies* which afford some facilities for the disquisition, which must have been wanting to the great man who has written so ingeniously and learnedly on this interesting topic, although he never saw *Egypt* but in his study

¹ Bernier appears to have travelled from Pipli to Hooghly, not by the main channel of the river, but through minor channels All those who are familiar with the nature of the Sundarban tracts will be able to testify to the vividness of the traveller's description of his journey.

I have already mentioned that while the two Ethiopian ambassadors were at *Delhi* my Agah *Danechmed-Las* whose thirst for knowledge is incessant invited them frequently to his house and that I was always one of the party. His object was to be made acquainted with the state of their country and the nature of its government. Among other subjects we spoke a great deal about the source of the Nile which is called by them *Ibbatul*. They spoke of its source as of a thing generally well known and concerning which no one entertained any doubt. One of the ambassadors had even seen it, accompanied by a *Morul* who had returned with him to *Hindostan*. They told us that the source of the river Nile is in the country of the *Sorous* that it gushes out of the earth by two large and bubbling springs near one another and forming a small lake of about thirty or forty paces in length that the river flowing from this lake is of considerable size and that in its progress it receives many tributary waters, which swell it to an important stream. They went on to observe that this stream pursues a winding course and forms an extensive peninsula and that after descending from several steep rocks, it falls into a large lake in the country of *Dumbia* only four or five days journey from the source and three short journeys from *Couder* the capital of *Ethiopia* that having traversed this lake the river leaves it with the accession of all the waters which fall into the lake passes through *Sonkar* the chief city of the *Fusges* or *Karkars* tributaries to the *Nile* of *Ethiopia* whence tumbling among the cataracts, it pursues its way into the plains of *Neser*¹ that is, *Egypt*.

When the ambassadors had furnished these particulars as to the source and course of the Nile I wished to form some idea of the situation of the country where the source

¹ See p. 134 *et seq.*

² The Arabic *Nis*. This name and the Hebrew *Yisrahim* certainly are of Semitic origin and perhaps mean frontier land (*Encycl. Bibl.* 11th ed., ix. 41).

is found I therefore inquired in what part of *Africa*, relatively to *Bab-el-mandel*, *Dumbia* is situated But they could return no other answer than that it lay toward the *West* I was surprised to hear this observation, especially from the *Mahometan* ambassador, who ought to be better informed than a Christian of the relative bearings of places, because all *Mahometans* are bound, when repeating their prayers, to look toward *Meca* He also persisted in saying that *Dumbia* is situated to the west of *Bab-el-mandel*, so that the source of the river *Nile*, according to these ambassadors, is considerably to the north of the equator, and not to the south, where it is placed by *Ptolemy*, and in all our maps

We inquired further of them when it rained in *Ethiopia*, and whether the rains were periodical in that country as in the *Indies* They answered that it seldom or never rained along the coast of the *Red Sea*, from *Suaken*, *Arkiko*, and the island of *Masouwa*, to *Bab-el-mandel*, any more than at *Moka*, in *Arabia Felix*, on the opposite shore of that sea In the interior of the country, however, in the province of the *Agaus*, in *Dumbia*, and the circumjacent provinces, the rains were very heavy during the two hottest months of summer, those months when it also rains in the *Indies*, and exactly the time when, according to my computation, the increase of the *Nile* in *Egypt* takes place They were quite aware, the ambassadors added, that the swelling of that river and the inundations of *Egypt* were caused by the rains of *Ethiopia*, and that the former country owed its fecundity to the slime conveyed and deposited thither by the *Nile* It was from these circumstances, they observed, that the Kings of *Ethiopia* derived the right of exacting tribute from *Egypt*, and when that kingdom was subdued by the *Mahometans*, and its Christian population became oppressed and exposed to every indignity, the Ethiopian Monarch had thoughts of turning the course of the river toward the *Red Sea*, a measure which would have destroyed the fertility of *Egypt*, and

consequently proved ruinous to the country but the project appeared so gigantic, if not impracticable, that the attempt was never made to carry it into execution.¹

All these particulars I had already been made acquainted with when at *Mota* in the course of various conversations with ten or a dozen *Gonder* merchants, sent every year to that city by the King of *Ethiopia* for purposes of traffic

¹ This is a very curious version of the medieval belief in Europe that the Abyssinian King Prester John, received a large tribute from the Sultan of Egypt to prevent him from diverting the course of the Nile. Simon Sijoli who travelled in the Levant in 1384 states that the tribute was a ball of gold with a cross upon it worth 3000 golden bezants, and many other references to this subject could be quoted, for some of which see *The Catay and the Way Thither* vol. II pp. 348-350. London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society 1866. Ariosto alludes to the belief in his *Orlando Furioso* Canto XXXIII v. 106, as follows:—

The said, the Sultan, Egypt's Sovereign,
As subject to the King, don't tribute pay
Since he the Nile is able to restrain
From its right course, and elsewhere cause it stray
And Cairo, thus afflicted, cause remain,
With famine and the parts that round it lay
Seas upon named, by those his Empire own,
We call him Presto, or else Prester John.

TERENCE HENRY CAOONER'S TRANSLATION,
London, 1733.

In our own time the feasibility of diverting the Nile into the Red Sea so as to put pressure on Egypt has been several times mooted. In 1851 the late Dr. Beke forwarded to Lord Palmerston then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of his *Memorandum on the Possibility of diverting the waters of the Nile so as to prevent the Irrigation of Egypt*.

In *The Times* newspaper of the 9th October 1888 will be found a letter from Sir Samuel W. Baker in which he attributes the then abnormally low state of the Nile to some unexplained interference with the river one of the results in his opinion of the abandonment of the Soudan; and he goes on to reiterate his views as to the immense importance of the Soudan to Egypt, and the necessity for keeping a firm hand upon the basin of the Nile. As an enemy in possession of the Blue Nile and the Atbara River could by throwing a dam across the empty bed prevent the necessary flow towards Egypt. I have seen a spot, about 230 miles from the mouth of the Atbara, where the river might be deflected without difficulty and be forced to an eastern course towards the Red Sea.

with the vessels from the *Indies*. The information is useful, as tending to demonstrate that the *Nile* increases only by means of the rains which fall near its source, and at a distance from *Egypt*. But I attach still greater importance to my own observations, made upon two separate occasions during the overflowing of that river, because they expose the fallacy of some popular opinions, and prove them to be merely vulgar and idle tales, the inventions of a people much given to superstition, and lost in astonishment at witnessing the increase of a river during the heat of summer, in a country where rain is unknown. I allude, among other conceits, to the notion that there is a certain determinate day on which the *Nile* begins its increase, that a particular dew, called the *Goule*, falls on this first day of the increase, which puts an end to the plague, no person dying of that disease when the *Goule* has begun to descend, and that the overflowing of the *Nile* is owing to particular and secret causes. I have discovered that this celebrated stream, like other rivers, swells and overflows in consequence of abundant rains, and that we are not to ascribe its increase to the fermentation of the nitrous soil of *Egypt*¹.

I have seen it rise more than a foot, and become very turbid, nearly a month before the pretended determinate day of the increase.

I have remarked, in the time of its increase, and before the opening of the irrigation channels, that after the water had swollen during some days a foot or two, it decreased little by little, and then began to increase anew, and in this manner the river augmented or lessened, just

¹ The great cold in Western Tartary was attributed to the saltpetre in the soil. 'The saltpetre with which these countries abound may also contribute to this great cold, which is so violent that in digging the ground to three or four feet deep they take out clods quite frozen, as well as pieces of ice,' page 86 of *The History of the Tartar Conquerors of China*. From the French of Père Pierre Joseph D'Orléans, S.J. Translated by the Earl of Ellesmere, with an Introduction by R. H. Major of the Brit. Mus. London Hakluyt Soc., 1854.

according as the rains did or did not fall near its source. The same thing is observable in our *Loire*. It increases or diminishes in proportion to the rains on the mountains whence that river flows.

Once on my return from *Jerusalem* I ascended the *Nile* from *Damietta* to *Cairo* about a month before the day on which it is said that the *Gouda* falls, and in the morning our clothes were soaked in consequence of the dew that had fallen during the night.

I supped with *M de Hermon* our vice-consul at *Rosetta* eight or ten days after the fall of the *Gouda*. Three of the party were that same evening seized with the plague of whom two died on the eighth day, and the other patient, who happened to be *M de Hermon* himself would perhaps have fallen a victim to the disease if I had not ventured to prescribe a remedy, and lanced his abscess. I caught the infection and but for the *bitter* of *antimony*¹ to which I had immediate recourse it might have been seen in my case also that men die of the plague after the descent of the *Gouda*. The emetic taken at the commencement of the disorder performed wonders and I was not confined to the house more than three or four days. A *Bedouin* servant attended me; he endeavoured to keep up my spirits by swallowing, without a moment's hesitation, what remained of the soup I was taking and being a predilectionist he laughed at the idea of danger from the plague.

I am far from denying that this distemper is generally attended with less danger after the fall of the *Gouda*. All I maintain is, that the decrease of danger should not be attributed to the *Gouda*. In my opinion the mitigation of the disease is owing to the heat of the weather then become intense, which opens the pores and expels the pestiferous and malignant humours that remained confined in the body.

Moreover I have carefully inquired of several *Rays*² or

¹ Now called antimony trichloride.

² Read *rāsīt* the Arabic for a captain of a boat, a pilot.

masters of boats, who have ascended the *Nile* to the extremity of the plains of *Egypt*, as far as the rocks and cataracts. They assured me that when the river overflows the Egyptian plains, the soil of which is represented as nitrous and fermentative, the *Nile* is greatly increased between the mountains of the cataracts, which it inundates in a surprising manner, although the soil upon those mountains is not apparently impregnated with nitre.

I was also very particular in making the necessary inquiries of the *Somar* negroes who repair to *Cairo* for employment, and whose country, tributary to the King of *Ethiopia*, is situated on the *Nile* among the mountainous tracts to the south of *Egypt*. These negroes all agreed in asserting, that at the time when the *Nile* inundates the plains of *Egypt*, it is swollen and impetuous in their own country, because of the rains which then fall, not only in their mountains, but higher up, in the region of *Habeche* or *Ethiopia*.

The observations made by me on the periodical rains of the *Indies*, which fall during the time that the *Nile* is increasing in *Egypt*, throw considerable light upon this subject, and will lead you to imagine that the *Indus*, the *Ganges*, and all the other rivers in this part of the globe are so many rivers *Nile*, and the countries contiguous to their mouths so many lands of *Egypt*. Such were the ideas which suggested themselves to my mind when in *Bengale*, and the following is, word for word, what I then wrote concerning this matter.

The numerous islands in the gulf of *Bengale*, at the mouth of the *Ganges*, which the course of ages has united together,¹ and at length has joined to the continent, recall

¹ Or, as so well described in *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 'The country' [i.e. the Sundarban district] 'is one vast alluvial plain, where the continual process of land-making has not yet ceased. It abounds in morasses and swamps now gradually filling up, and is intersected by large rivers and estuaries running from north to south. These are connected with each other by innumerable smaller channels, so that the whole tract is a tangled network of streams, rivers, and water-courses, enclosing a large number of islands of various shapes and sizes.'

to my mind the months of the river Nile. When in Egypt I remarked the same process of nature and as it is often said in the language of Aristotle that Egypt is the workmanship of the Nile so may it be observed that Bengal is the production of the Ganges. There is only this difference between the two rivers, that the Ganges being incomparably larger¹ than the Nile it carries toward the sea a much greater quantity of earth and thus forms a number of islands more numerous and larger than those of the Nile. The islands of the Nile too are destitute of trees but those of the Ganges are all covered with them owing to the four months of regular and excessive rains that fall in the midst of summer. These rains obviate the necessity of cutting canals in Bengal as is done in Egypt, for the

¹ This statement and in fact the entire passage is a striking example of Bernier's wonderful powers of correct observation; the ordinary low water discharge of the Nile being 51,500 cubic feet per second while that of the Ganges is 207,000; although the length of the stream of the Nile greatly exceeds that of the Ganges, the figures being 3370 and 1557 miles respectively. As has been so well and graphically stated by Sir W. W. Hunter in *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*—

After the lapse of twenty centuries, and the rise and fall of rival religions, veneration for the Ganges still figures as chief article of the creed of modern Hindooism.

To bathe in the Ganges, especially at the great stated festivals will wash away the stains of sin; and those who have thus purified themselves carry back bottles of the sacred water to their less fortunate relations. To die and be buried on the river bank is a passport to eternal bliss. Even to exclaim Ganga, Ganga, at the distance of a hundred leagues, will atone for the sins committed during three previous lives.

The river that reverenced by the Hindus deserves their homage by reason of its exceptional utility for agriculture and navigation. None of the other rivers of India approach the Ganges in beneficence. The Brahmaputra and the Indus may have longer streams, as measured by the geographer but the upper courses of both lie hidden within the unknown recesses of the Himalaya. Not one of the great rivers of central or Southern India is navigable in the proper sense of the term. The Ganges begins to distribute fertility as soon as it reaches the plains, within 200 miles of its sources; and at the same point it becomes to some sort navigable. Thenceforward it rolls majestically down to the sea in a bountiful stream, which never becomes more destructive torrent in the rains, and never dries up even in the hottest summer. If somewhat diminished by irrigation, its volume is forthwith restored by numerous great tributaries; and the wide area of its river-bank receives annually a sufficient rainfall to maintain the supply in every part. Embankments are in few places required to restrain its inundations, for the alluvial silt which it spills over its banks year by year affords to the fields top-dressing of loaddust this fertility. If one crop be drowned by the flood, the cultivator calculates that his second crop will abundantly recompense him.

purpose of irrigating and enriching the land. They could indeed be made with as much facility in the one country as in the other, the *Ganges* and other rivers of *Hindoustan* increasing, the same as the *Nile*, in summer in consequence of the rains which regularly fall at that season. There is this difference between the two countries that in *Egypt* no rain is known, neither in summer nor scarcely at any other time, excepting occasionally in a small quantity toward the sea. It is only near the source of the *Nile*, in *Ethiopia*, that rain falls, whereas throughout the *Indies* it rains periodically in the countries through which the rivers flow. It should be observed, however, that this is not the case universally, for in the kingdom of *Scymdy*, toward the *Persian Gulf*, where the mouth of the *Indus* is situated, there are years during which no rain whatever falls, although the *Indus* be greatly swollen. The fields are then irrigated, as in *Egypt*, by means of *khals*,¹ or artificial channels.

In regard to the wish expressed by *Monsieur Thevenot* that I should send you a detailed narration of my Adventures in the *Red Sea*, at *Suez*, *Toi*, *Mount Sinai*, *Gidda* (in that pretended holy land of Mahomet, half a day's journey from *Meca*), in the island of *Kamarane* and at *Louhaya*,² together with all the information which I obtained at *Moka* concerning the Kingdom of *Ethiopia*, and the best route for entering therein, it is my intention to gratify that wish when I have had time to put in order, God helping me, my *Papers*.

¹ *Khdl*, the name in Bengal for an inlet of the sea or of a large river, a creek, the water being baled from the *khdl*, and then distributed over the fields by means of small artificial channels.

² Kameran, now a British possession, off the coast of Arabia, in the same latitude as Annesley Bay in Abyssinia. Loheia, a town on the mainland of Arabia, about 20 miles to the north of the island of Kameran.



EXPLANATION OF THE MAP

A MEMORANDUM omitted to be included in my first Work to complete the Map of Hindostan and make known the revenues of the Great Mogol.

IT will better to understand what follows it is necessary to know the signification of the following terms.

- 1 *Sarkar*¹ that is to say Government and Province.
- 2 *Pargan*² that is the chief City Burgh or Village which has many others subordinate to it, and where the Rents are paid to the King who is the absolute Lord [Souverain] of all the lands of his Empire.
- 3 *Treasury*³ that is the Exchequer of the King's Income from all sources [Tresors du Roy].
- 4 *Karim*⁴ that is Treasury
- 5 *Roupee*⁵ the money of the Country worth about thirty sols

¹ *Sultak* derived from the Arabic originally a heap of money or a granary hence a Province.

² *Pargan* a tract of country comprising the lands of many villages; there are several Pargans in a Zilla (or Subje) and several Zillas go to make up a Province.

³ *Se Kair* more familiarly *circar* as the Northern Circars. The word literally means a chief a superior; Bernier seems to use it in the sense of a sub-division of a Province in which a treasury for rent collection was situated.

⁴ *Khanda* Bernier's rendering is the original meaning It may also be translated as the public revenue, the land-tax or rent.

⁵ Which is the value assumed by孟加拉 and Tavernier and makes the rupee then = 2L. 3d.; see page 200, footnote¹

6 *Lecque*,¹ that is, one hundred thousand.

7 *Kourour*,² a hundred *Lecques*

1	<i>Jehan-Abad</i> or <i>Dehli</i> is the first <i>Soubah</i> , it has sixteen <i>Serkars</i> dependent upon it, and two hundred and thirty <i>Pragnas</i> It yields to the King in <i>Roupies</i>	³ 1,95,25,000
2.	<i>Agra</i> , otherwise called <i>Akber-abad</i> , is the second, it comprises fourteen <i>Serkars</i> , two hundred and sixteen <i>Pragnas</i> , and yields to the King	2,52,25,000
3	<i>Lahor</i> has fourteen <i>Serkars</i> , and three hundred and fourteen <i>Pragnas</i> , yielding to the King	2,46,95,000
4.	<i>Hasmer</i> , which belongs to a <i>Raja</i> , ⁴ pays to the King a tribute of	2,19,70,000
5.	<i>Gusarate</i> , of which the capital is <i>Ahmedabad</i> , has nine <i>Serkars</i> and one hundred and ninety <i>Pragnas</i> , yielding to the King	1,33,95,000
6.	The Kingdom of <i>Candahar</i> belongs to the King of <i>Persia</i> , but the <i>Pragnas</i> which still remain united to the Kingdom of the <i>Great Mogol</i> are fifteen, and yield him a rental of	19,92,500
	Carry forward,	<u>10,68,02,500</u>

¹ Lack, from the Hindostanee *lakh* from the Sanskrit *laksha*, originally meaning a mark

² Crore, from the Hindostanee *karor* *Arb* is the name for 100 crores

³ For facility of reference the totals have been extended in this form, Bernier giving the figures in words only, which are difficult to add up

⁴ Ajmere, although nominally a province of the Mogul Empire in Bernier's time, was also to a great extent under the influence of the Rahtor Princes of Márwár. It was with the object of consolidating the Mogul power there, that Ajmere was made the capital of the Empire during several years of Jähángir's reign

	Brought forward	10 69 02,00
7 <i>Maloī</i> comprises nine <i>Sekars</i> one hundred and ninety <i>Pragnas</i> yielding	91 62 500	
8 <i>Pota</i> or <i>Batra</i> has eight <i>Sekars</i> two hundred and six <i>Pragnas</i> yielding	95 60 000	
9 <i>Elañi</i> has seventeen <i>Sekars</i> two hundred and sixteen <i>Pragnas</i> and yields	94 70 000	
10 <i>Haoñd</i> comprises five <i>Sekars</i> one hundred and forty-nine <i>Pragnas</i> yielding	68,30 000	
11 <i>Mowton</i> has four <i>Sekars</i> ninety-six <i>Pragnas</i> and yields	1,18 40 .00	
12 <i>Jagannat</i> In which is included <i>Begal</i> has eleven <i>Sekars</i> twelve <i>Pragnas</i> and yields	72 70 000	
13 <i>Kachemire</i> has five <i>Sekars</i> forty-five <i>Pragnas</i> and yields	(sic) 2 9 50 000	
14 <i>Caloul</i> has thirty-five <i>Pragnas</i> yielding a rental of	32 72 500	
15 <i>Tala</i> ³ has four <i>Sekars</i> and fifty-four <i>Pragnas</i> yielding a rental of	23,20 000	
16 <i>Aurangabad</i> formerly called <i>Dawid abad</i> has eight <i>Sekars</i> seventy-nine <i>Pragnas</i> and yields a rental of	1 72 27,.00	
17 <i>Jaroda</i> ⁴ comprises twenty <i>Sekars</i> one hundred and ninety-one <i>Pragnas</i> yielding	1,58 75 000	
Carry forward	20 00 00,500	

¹ By *Jagannat* is meant Orissa, the Province in which is situated the celebrated Juggernaut (or Jagannath) temple. A tax upon the offerings at that Hindoo shrine was probably very remunerative to the Mogols.

² Apparently a clerical error for 35 00,000. In a *Dastur ul Amal* (Revenue Manual) of the third year of Aurangzeb 1654 55, quoted by Thomas, in the work cited over leaf the Revenue of Kashmir is given as Rs. 28,59 750. ³ Sind. ⁴ Berar

	Brought forward,	20,00,00,500
18	<i>Candeys</i> , of which the chief town is <i>Brampour</i> , has three <i>Serkars</i> , three hundred <i>Pragnas</i> , yielding	1,85,50,000
19	<i>Talengand</i> , ¹ which marches on the King- dom of <i>Golkonda</i> , in the direction of <i>Maslipatam</i> , has forty-three <i>Pragnas</i> , yielding a rental of	68,85,000
20	<i>Baganala</i> , ² which borders the territory of the Portuguese and the mountain strongholds of <i>Seva-gi</i> , the <i>Raja</i> who plundered <i>Sourate</i> , has twelve <i>Ser- kars</i> , and eight <i>Pragnas</i> , and yields a rental of	5,00,000
	TOTAL,	22,59,35,500

According to this Memorandum, which I do not believe to be very exact or credible, the Great Mogol has an annual revenue from his lands alone of more than two [sic] Kouroures³ of Roupies

NOTE on the foregoing Memorandum

The late Mr Edward Thomas, F R S , formerly in the service of the Honourable East India Company in Bengal, in his exceedingly valuable work, *The Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire in India, from A D 1593 to A D 1707* (London, Trübner, 1871) estimates the value of the above return very highly, although Bernier is apologetic for the table itself and expresses his distrust of the grand total, which he clearly considered to be far too large in amount Mr Thomas then goes on to say that 'so far from any excess in the grand total, I am disposed to impute a deficiency, especially in the complete omission of any

¹ *Telingana.*

² *Bíglín* or *Biglána*; now a subdivision of the *Násik* District, *Bombay* (see *Imp. Gazr*, 1908, s v)

³ In the original, *plus de deux Kouroures*, the word *twenty* being omitted This mistake has been copied by all Bernier's subsequent editors and translators, but see No 5 of the *Bibliography*

return for the Province of Bengal, and the manifest absence of a nought in the sum assigned for Kashmir. I would venture, however to point out that Bernier distinctly states (Item 12) that the revenue from Bengal is included in that for Jug annat which I hold to be Orissa. Rs. 7., 0,000 is certainly a comparatively small sum for the combined revenues one of the Provinces, Bengal, being, according to Bernier's own showing (pp. 437 446) the richest in all the Indies; but it should be borne in mind, that in his time Bengal had revolted, under Prince Shujah (see pp. 80 and 92), and it is not likely that the Emperor derived a large revenue from that Province during the period of rebellion. Bernier however does not tell us anything of the source from which he derived his figures, nor the exact period to which they refer but as Mr. Thomas says 'they bear the stamp of a certain degree of authenticity and allowing for deficiencies, they fairly fit in with the prior and subsequent returns. It would be quite beyond the scope of the present publication to even attempt to deal tentatively with such an important subject as the revenues of Hindostan under the Moguls, but I believe that the following table, compiled from Mr. Thomas's masterly work, may be of considerable interest to many. It would be quite possible to explain the variations approximately as due to the changing boundaries of the Empire at various periods, or to the agricultural advance or retrogression of the several Provinces, the result of famines or other causes. The effect of the residence of the Court upon the material prosperity of the favoured locality as pointed out by Mr. Thomas, might also be learnt by an exhaustive analysis of the Provincial totals—the latter a factor of prosperity or otherwise, which Bernier with his keen insight has not failed to notice, as may be learnt from pp. 220, 271 381 and 384 of this volume.

THE GROSS PROVINCIAL REVENUES OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

PERIOD.	A.D. 1741. Akinch.	A.D. 1748. Shah-Jahan.	A.D. 1751. Aurangz.	Some year between 1750 and 1760. SHAHJAHAN'S PERIOD.	Date uncertain, but held to be between 1760 and 1770. Official re-	A.D. 1767. Aurangz.	A.D. 1788. AAMBER
RUPPIES.	24,00,00,000	20,00,00,000 (1)	26,7 44	26,26,25,000 (2)	26,46,1,300 (3)	26,46,4,000 (3)	26,47,4,000 (3)

Increases and decreases may then be accounted for, broadly, as follows —

1, 2 Increases due to gradual consolidation of Akbar's conquered Provinces

3 Decrease accounted for by the effects of the Rebellion, the richest Province, Bengal, in partial revolt for several years

4, 5 Returning prosperity, and conquests in the Deccan, adding new Provinces to the Empire

6 The Mogul rule waning, the Marathás increasing in power, and incessantly harrying many of the Mogul Provinces, 'levying *chauth*¹ and *sar desmukhi*² with the alternative of fire and sword cutting off the sources of revenue, and wearying out the disorganised armies of the Empire' A C Lyall, *Berar Gazetteer*, Bombay, 1870, p 122

¹ A payment equal to one fourth, hence the name, of the actual revenue collections of the State, demanded as the price for forbearing to ravage, blackmail in fact. In Robert Mibon's *Sketches Illustrative of Oriental Manners and Customs*, Calcutta, 1797, will be found (plate vi) a very graphic illustration of the levying of *chauth*, entitled 'Mahratia Pendurees returning to camp after a plundering Excursion'

² The proportion of ten per cent exacted from the revenues of the Muhammadan territories of the Deccan, in addition to the *chauth*. It was originally claimed by Sivaji as head *Desmukh* (a hereditary native officer who exercised the chief police and revenue authority over a district), whence the name.



Abridgment of the above Letter

By the Excerpted Licensee (the 1st) dated the 25th April 16 or
given at Paris and signed MARCHALAY, The Sure Breveire (per
mitted to print, will act &c.) for a book entitled *Moral et hygie
Sous forme de la Législation du Grand Vérité* and it is during the
time and space of ten years; all persons of whatever rank and occu-
pation they may be are hereby ful... to print, sell or otherwise be
disposed of any other & other than it is of the said Sure Breveire, or
others which he may add also under a penalty of a fine of three
thousand francs and other penitentiary which are set forth at length
in the Letters of the said Licence.

The said Sure Breveire has disposed of his Licence to Claude Marbin
for his benefit in terms of an agreement entered into between them.

*Registered in the Book of the Society of Booksellers & Printers of
Paris, the 13th August 1670. Signed Louis SEVESTRE, Syndic.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX L

Regarding Dryden's Tragedy of AURENG-ZEBE

Aureng Zebe A tra edy Acted at the Royal Theatre Written by John Dryden, Servant to his Majesty—is entered in the Stationers Register on November 29th 1675, and Malone is of opinion that it had probably been acted in the spring of that year. The *dramatis personæ* and plot are as follows from which, and from what follows, will be seen what poëta, licence the Author has taken with the text of the History he used :

THE OLD EMPEROUR [in love with Indamora].

AURENG ZEBE, his son [in love with Indamora].

MORAT his younger Son [son of Noormahal].

ABIMANT Governoor of Agra [in love with Indamora].

DIANET

SOLTMAN AGAH

MIR BARA,

ABRAS,

ASAPH CHAWN

FAZEL CHAWN

NOURMANIAL¹ the Empress.

INDAMORA, a captive Queen [of Cashmere, in love with Aureng Zebe].

MELESYDA, wife to Ursal

ZATDA, favourite Slave to the Empress.

SCENE, Agra, In the year 1660.

The Emperour who is 70 years of age had been so ill that his death was expected—his four sons had taken up arms to contend for the Empire—Aureng Zebe who remains loyal to his Father defeats

¹ Mir Mahal was the wife of the Emperor Jaldugir and died, aged 72, in 1645. Munis Mahal was Shah Jahan's wife, and she died in 61; and is buried in the Tj. Many copyists of books of Indian History have confounded the one with the other. Dryden has of course walled himself off from Boece

two of his brothers and enters Agra, but without his forces, the Emperour endeavours to persuade Aureng-Zebe to resign Indamora to him—he refuses—and the Emperour admits Morat and his troops into the City, Aureng-Zebe is placed in confinement—Morat falls in love with Indamora—Nourmahal makes love to Aureng-Zebe—he rejects her advances with horror—she, in revenge, summons her mutes and offers him a cup of poison—Morat enters and takes away the cup This is a passage which most of the critics who have discussed this Tragedy, but apparently without any knowledge whatever of Bernier's book, have thought unworthy of its Author I do not think, however, that, after a careful perusal of Bernier's narrative, their verdict will be generally concurred in, especially when it is borne in mind that Bernier's *entire work* formed the *leit motif*, nay a good deal more than that, of Dryden's drama In support of this opinion, the passage in question, in Act iv, is here given —

As he is going to drink, enter Morat, attended

- Mor* Make not such haste, you must my leisure stay
 Your Fate's deferr'd, you shall not die to day
 [Taking the Cup from him]
- Nour* What foolish pity has possess'd your mind,
 To alter what your prudence once design'd ?¹
- Mor* What if I please to lengthen out his date
 A day, and take a pride to cozen Fate?
- Nour* 'Twill not be safe to let him live an hour
- Mor* I'll do't, to show my Arbitrary pow'r
- Nour* Fortune may take him from your hands again,
 And you repent th' occasion lost in vain
- Mor* I smile at what your Female fear foresees,
 I'm in Fate's place, and dictate her Decrees
 Let Arimant be called

Morat and his father quarrel—the Emperour reconciles himself to Aureng Zebe—the latter defeats the forces of Morat—Nourmahal is going to stab Indamora, but is prevented by Morat—Morat dies of his wounds—Melesinda determines to burn herself on his funeral pile—Nourmahal poisons herself, and dies mad—the Emperour resigns Indamora to Aureng-Zebe

Dryden has of course taken great liberties with history, the manners and customs of the Indies, and so forth, but it is pleasing to see his keen appreciation of the genius of Bernier, which is well illustrated in a passage which will be found at the end of the Tragedy, Act v,

¹ Compare Raushan Ará Begum's conduct towards her brother Dárá, when his fate was being decided, at p 100.

where More's wife is about to become a *Sister*. With this may be compared p. 375-315 of Beaumont's narrative:—

A Precious Diamond Lost, or, the Melancholy White.

Inq. Alas! what means this pump?

Antr. Tis th' I receiv'd of a General Vow
Which cruel Laws to *Inq.* & *Wi.* do allow
When fatally their Virtue they app're;

Chearsel in Sables, and Martyrs of their love

Inq. Oh my sweetest bg heart! th' event I fear;

And see! *in* *Leah's* does appear

Antr. You wrong my love; what grieves do I betray?
This is the Triumph of my joyful day
My better Nap'lis; which, in spite of Fate
For ever joyn me to my dear *Venus*
Now I am pleased; my jealousies are o'er
He's mine; and I can love him now no more

Env. Let no falsehood of Fame your reason blind
Inq. You have no right to die; bew's not kind.

Antr. Had he been kind, I could no love have shown:
Each vulgar Villain would as much ha'e done.
My love was such it needed no return;
But evill though he supped no feel born.
Rich is it self, like Elemental fire
Whose partners do no Aliment require.
In vain you would bereave me of my Lord;
For I will die; Die is too base a word;
I'll seek his breast, and kindling by his side
Adored with flames I'll mount a glorious Bride.

[End.]

Davies in his *Dramatic Miscellanies* London 1784 pp. 157-158 vol. III. styles it Dryden's last and most perfect tragedy in rhyme:— In this play the passions are strongly depicted the characters were discriminated, and the diction more familiar and dramatic than in any of his preceding pieces. The Court greatly encouraged the play of *Aureng-Zebe*. The Author tells us, in his dedication, that Charles II. altered an incident in the plot, and pronounced it to be the best of all Dryden's tragedies. It was revived in 1708, 1709, and 1721 when it was performed on the 11th December at Drury Lane.

Addison considered *Aureng-Zebe's* complaint of the vicissitudes and disappointments of life Act IV. Scene 1. the best lines in the play:—

Antr. When I consider Life 'tis all a cheat;

Act. fool'd with hope men favour the deceit;

Trust on and think to-morrow will repay ·
 To morrow's falser than the former day ,
 Lies worse , and, while it says, we shall be blest
 With some new joys, cuts off what we possest.
 Strange couzenage ! none would live past years again,
 Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain ,
 And, from the dregs of life, think to receive
 What the first sprightly running could not give.
 I'm tired with waiting for the Chymick Gold,
 Which fools us young, and beggars us when old

Davies tells us that he had heard Dr Johnson highly commend the full and pertinent answer given by Nourmahal —

Nom. . 'Tis not for nothing that we life pursue ,
 It pays our hopes with something still that 's new :
 Each day's a Mistris, unenjoy'd before ;
 Like Travellers, we 're pleas'd with seeing more
 Did you but know what joys your way attend,
 You would not hurry to your journey's end

As stated in our Preface, Dryden founded his play on the English translation, 1671-72, of Bernier's Travels, and even a cursory perusal of his Tragedy will show many passages which are mere paraphrases, so to speak, of Bernier's text—a remarkable instance being met with in Act i Scene 1, where Arimant, Asaph Chawn, Fazel Chawn, and Solyman Agah are discussing the situation of affairs In the course of their councils, they thus give their opinions as to the character of the Emperor's rebellious sons —

- Asaph* The name of Father hateful to him grows,
 Which, for one Son, produces him three foes.
- Fazel* *Darah*, the eldest, bears a generous mind ,
 But to implacable revenge inclined
 Too openly does Love and hatred show ;
 A bounteous Master, but a deadly foe
- Solym* From *Sujah*'s valour I should much expect,
 But he 's a *Bigot* of the *Persian Sect*,
 And, by a Foreign Int'rest seeks to Reign,
 Hopeless by Love the Sceptre to obtain
- Asaph* *Morat*'s too insolent, too much a Brave,
 His Courage to his Envy is a Slave
 What he attempts, if his endeavours fail
 T' effect, he is resolved no other shall.
- Arim*. But *Aureng-Zebe*, by no strong passion sway'd,
 Except his Love, more temp'rare is, and weigh'd

This *Atlas* must our sinking State uphold ;
 In Council cool, but in performance bold ;
 He sums their Virtues in himself alone
 And adds the greatest of a Loyal Son
 His Father a Cause upon his Sword he wears,
 And with his Arms, we hope his fortune bears.

Selym Two vast Rewards may well his courage more
 A parent a blessing and a Mistris Love.
 If he succeed his recompence we hear
 Must be the Captive Queen of *Cassimere*.

Which may be compared with pp. 6-11 of Bernier's text.

APPENDIX II.

On the identity of the Great Mogul's diamond with the Koh-i-nur

Cairoo states that Mirra Mula (otherwise Mengi Mola) served for some time in the army of the Mogul (i.e. Shah Jahan) and rose to high command but that, disgusted with the contempt of Prince Dara, he entered the service of the King of Golconda, by whom he was appointed superintendent over the customs and the traffic of the King. Profiting by so advantageous a post and trading on his own account, he soon amassed immense wealth which at first he used to gain the good graces of his master procuring for him as presents rarities from Europe cabinets from China, and elephants from Ceylon. His magnificence caused him to be taken notice of at Court, and as soon as he became known he attained to the first distinctions. What brought him into chief notice was an intrigue of gallantry which he carried on in private with the mother of the King. She was a princess who still preserved her beauty at a rather advanced period of life. The King's acquaintance with the irregular conduct of his mother served only to advance the fortunes of Mirra Mula. He was sent to a distance from the Court, that the queen-mother might be prevented from giving occasion to scandal; and the government of the province of the Carnatic was bestowed upon him. The artful Persian knew how to turn his disgrace to his advantage. The diamond mine which adds so much to the wealth of the kingdom of Golconda, was within the limits of his government. He consequently determined to make the best use of his time. He retained for his own use the largest and the most perfect

Muhammad Shah, by Nadir Shah when he sacked Delhi, and carried it away with an immense amount of other loot to Persia. On first beholding it he is reported to have conferred upon it the title *Kas-i-kasr* (Mountain of Light or Lustre) a most suitable name for the stone described by Tavernier as "a round rose," very high at one side of beautiful water and a splendid stone.

Dr Hall then traces its history through the hands of Ahmed Shah Duran in 1731, Shah Zamin in 1793, Shah Shujah in 1795 Ranjit Singh, in 1813 and on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 to the custody of the British Government by whom it was sent — John Lawrence afterwards Lord Lawrence, having been for a short time its custodian — to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It then weighed 186½ carats English and Dr Hall ascribes the loss in weight about 83 carats, to mutilation to which it was subjected as he proves by the marks of cleavage apparent when it was received in England, and which took place he believes, when in the possession of either Shah Rukh, Shah Zamin or Shah Shujah, whose necessities may have caused them to have had pieces removed to furnish them with ready money.

In 1851 the *Ash-i-kasr* was exhibited in the first great Exhibition, and in 1852 the re-cutting of the stone was intrusted by Her Majesty to the Messrs. Garrards, who employed Voonanger a diamond-cutter from M. Couper's atelier at Amsterdam. The actual cutting lasted thirty-eight days, and by it the weight was reduced to 106½ carats. The cost of the cutting amounted to £8000.

APPENDIX III.

Tavernier's description of the Peacock Throne of the Great Mogul.

It should be stated that the GREAT MOGUL has seven magnificent thrones, one wholly covered with diamonds the others with rubies, emeralds, or pearls.

The principal throne which is placed in the hall of the first court, is nearly of the form and size of our camp-beds; that is to say, it is about 6 feet long and 4 wide. Upon the four feet, which are very massive, and from 20 to 25 inches high are fixed the four bars which support the base of the throne, and upon these bars are ranged twelve columns, which sustain the canopy on three sides, there not being any on that which faces the court. Both the feet and the bars, which are more

than 18 inches long, are covered with gold inlaid and enriched with numerous diamonds, rubies, and emeralds In the middle of each bar there is a large *balass*¹ [*balet* in orig.] ruby, cut *en cabuchon*, with four emeralds round it, which form a square cross Next in succession, from one side to the other along the length of the bars there are similar crosses, arranged so that in one the ruby is in the middle of four emeralds, and in another the emerald is in the middle and four *balass* rubies surround it The emeralds are table cut, and the intervals between the rubies and emeralds are covered with diamonds, the largest of which do not exceed 10 to 12 carats in weight, all being showy stones, but very flat There are also in some parts pearls set in gold, and upon one of the longer sides of the throne there are four steps to ascend it Of the three cushions or pillows which are upon the throne, that which is placed behind the King's back is large and round like one of our bolsters, and the two others that are placed at his sides are flat There is to be seen, moreover, a sword suspended from this throne, a mace, a round shield, a bow and quiver with arrows, and all these weapons, as also the cushions and steps, both of this throne and the other six, are covered over with stones which match those with which each of the thrones is respectively enriched.

I counted the large *balass* rubies on the great throne, and there are about 108, all *cabuchons*, the least of which weighs 100 carats,² but there are some which weigh apparently 200 and more As for the emeralds, there are plenty of good colour, but they have many flaws, the largest may weigh 60 carats and the least 30 carats I counted about one hundred and sixteen (116), thus there are more emeralds than rubies

The underside of the canopy is covered with diamonds and pearls, with a fringe of pearls all round, and above the canopy, which is a quadrangular-shaped dome, there is to be seen a peacock with elevated tail made of blue sapphires and other coloured stones, the body being of gold inlaid with precious stones, having a large ruby in front of the breast, from whence hangs a pear-shaped pearl of 50 carats or thereabouts, and of a somewhat yellow water On both sides of the peacock there is a large bouquet of the same height as the bird, and consisting of many kinds of flowers made of gold inlaid with precious stones On the side of the throne which is opposite the court there is to be seen a jewel consisting of a diamond of from 80 to 90 carats weight, with rubies and emeralds round it, and when the King is seated he has this jewel in full view But that which in my opinion

¹ A corruption of *Balakhshaf*, a popular form of *Badakhshaf*, because these rubies came from the famous mines on the Upper Oxus, in one of the districts subject to Badakhshán A C

² Rubies of good quality weighing 100 carats would be worth more than diamonds of equal weight, but it is probable that these were not perfect in every respect. V B

is the most costly thing about this magnificent throne is, that the twelve columns supporting the canopy are surrounded with beautiful rows of pearls, which are round and of fine water and weigh from 6 to 10 carats each. At 4 feet distance from the throne there are fixed on either side two umbrellas, the sticks of which for 7 or 8 feet in height are covered with diamonds rubies and pearls. The umbrellas are of red velvet, and are embroidered and fringed all round with pearls.

This is what I have been able to observe regarding this famous throne commenced by Tamerlane and completed by SULJU JAHAN; and those who keep the accounts of the king's jewels, and of what this great work has cost, have assured me that it amounts to one hundred and seven thousand lakhs of rupees [sic] (Ls. 10,700,000,000), which amount to one hundred and sixty millions five hundred thousand *lives* of our money (i.e. 160,500,000).¹

Behind this grand and magnificent throne there is placed a smaller one, which has the form of a bathing tub. It is of an oval shape of about 7 feet in length and 5 in breadth and the outside is covered over with diamonds and pearls, but it has no canopy — *Travels* vol. I pp. 381-385.

APPENDIX IV

Note on the letter to Mouscigneur Colbert concerning the absorption of the precious metals in India.

Numberless writers have treated on the subject of the buried treasure of India, among others, Tavernier who in his account of the *Belief of the Idolaters touching the Condition of the Soul of man after Death* explains the reason for treasure being hoarded as follows :—

There are some among them who are foolish enough to bury their treasures during their lifetime as, for instance nearly all the rich men of the kingdom of ASSAM so that if they enter after death, the body of any poor and miserable mendicant, they can have recourse to the money which they have buried in order to draw from it at necessity. This is the reason why so much gold and silver and so many precious stones are buried in INDIA, and an Idolater must be poor indeed if he has not money buried in the earth. — *Travels* vol. II pp. 204, 205.

All recent authorities agree in stating that within the last fifty years

¹ As Dr. V. Bell has pointed out, there appears to be a clerical error here. The figure should be 107,000,000, namely one thousand and seventy lakhs, which at 1/- of a rupee to the *liver* would be equal to 107,000 *livers*, or £12,357,300, the rupee being as. jd. and the *liver* 1d. 6d.

there has been an enormous increase to the amount of capital lying idle in India, in the shape of hoarded treasure and in the ornaments used by the people in all parts of that country, and one of the greatest of all Indian economic problems is the provision of means whereby the owners of this wealth could be induced to utilise part of it in such a way as would materially benefit themselves and others

Mr Clarmont J Daniell, the well known advocate for remonetising gold in India, estimates¹ that at the beginning of the year 1889 there was 'lying in India a stock of gold bullion wholly useless for commercial purposes, and increasing at the rate of nearly three millions annually, of the value of not less than £270,000,000 at the market, being probably two and a half times as great as all the gold money in circulation in the United Kingdom'—P 249, *op. cit.*

In 1886 87 the Indian Government was able to utilise for coining purposes 31,837,783 obsolete silver coins which had been buried in pits and wells in the palace of the Mahárájá Scindia, and were thus credited as part of the sum forming the Gwalior Durbar loan, yielding interest, instead of remaining useless as they had done for a very long period

Bernier did not fail to observe the large consumption of gold and silver in India for the making of jewellery, and in other articles of personal adornment, see pp 223, 224. Of late years such a use of the precious metals has largely increased, and reliable and convincing evidence of this, as regards the Punjab, may be found in a recent account of the gold and silver works of the Punjab,² compiled by Mr E D MacLagan, B C S, who finds after careful investigation that the forty years' peace that Province has now enjoyed under British rule has brought about a threefold change in the goldsmiths' trade in that part of India, viz 'a decrease in the merely ostentatious class of work an increase but a concentration of the better forms of ornament industry, and a large development of the simplest and coarsest kinds'—Para 12

Mr MacLagan concludes his very valuable and exhaustive Monograph as follows—

THE FUTURE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS—'The use of ornaments appears in this country so universal, and to most minds so excessive, that the subject has attracted some attention from a social point of view. The Punjábí is probably as profuse in ornamentation as the native of any other part of the plains of India, foreigners in this Province at any rate, such as Parsis, Bangálís, and the like, are far

¹ *The Industrial Competition of Asia An Inquiry into the Influence of Currency on the Commerce of the Empire in the East* London 1890

² *Monograph on the Gold and Silver Works of the Punjab* 1888 89. Published by Authority Lahore. 1890

any such changes can only be most gradual, and there are obstacles in their way. The "female vote" is one. The enormous respect for jewellery among the people as a criterion of respectability is another. And the distinctly agricultural, and the commercially unenterprising character of the class which mainly upholds the system is another. There is no fear, therefore, of the practice of ornamentation dying out; and the position of the *sundars* [workers of gold or silver jewellery] appears a fairly assured one. European competition has as yet had little influence on the articles prepared for native custom. False jewellery, except in large towns or among the very poorest classes, is not largely sought after. The general character of the popular type of gold and silver work is rough and unfinished, it is more likely to improve than to deteriorate, and for its improvement it is at present being left to itself.'

Manucci, the Venetian Doctor, from whose Memoirs I have frequently quoted, gives a very graphic picture of the buried treasures of the Emperor Sháh Jahan in the following words —

'As the Emperor grew old, his passions changed with his years. Avarice took the place of prodigality. It may be said, that this passion equalled, or even surpassed, all his other vices. He rewarded the principal officers of his court and of the armies by permitting them to plunder the people with impunity, and as soon as the Omrhas [*sic*] had become enriched by their extortions, the Emperor seized on their wealth, and appropriated to himself the spoil. In order to preserve with greater security the immense wealth, which tributes and extortions augmented every year, he caused to be constructed, under his palace of Dely, two deep eaves, supported by vast marble pillars. Piles of gold were stored in the one, and of silver in the other, and to render more difficult any attempt to convey away his treasure, he caused, of both metals, pieces to be made of so prodigious a size as to render them useless for the purposes of commerce [*i.e.* currency]. In these eaves Cha-Jaham passed a great part of the day, under the pretence of enjoying their refreshing coolness, but, in reality, for the purpose of feasting his eyes on the prodigious wealth he had accumulated.'

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, held at Calcutta on the 3d January 1883, the Vice President, the late Hon Mr Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., exhibited a drawing and an estampage of a 'two hundred gold mohur piece' struck by the Emperor Sháh Jahan 'in the Palace of Shah Jehanabad' [Delhi, see my text, p 241] A.H. 1064 [A.D. 1653]. The drawing and estampage were sent by General Cunningham, who, in a note accompanying them, was of opinion that the coin was a piece used for the purpose of presentation to the Emperor by a Noble as a *muzzar* (or ceremonial present from an inferior to a superior). Manucci's account, which I believe has been hitherto over-

locked, it, as will be seen, somewhat different. For a facsimile drawing of the two hundred gold mohur piece intrinsically worth, probably £450 sterling see p. 3, *PA. At See* *Bengal* for 1833.

APPENDIX V

Some particulars relating to Mr. H[enry] O[ldenburg].

For a long time I was unable to discover the name of the Translator of the first English edition 1671 167 of Bernier's Travels simply stated as H. O on the title-page thereto. At last when examining the 1684 edition No. 10 of the Bibliography I found out that it was Henry Oldenburg.

Other researches followed and at length I identified the translator as the first Secretary of the Royal Society. By the gracious permission of the President and Council of that Society I was permitted to examine the Oldenburg (for so he spells his name) MSS. in their posse-
ses, where in a letter book—Vol. 1 and indexed as 62—I found a transcript, 6 pp. folio, of the portion of the letter from M de Monceaux which is printed in the first volume of the History of the late Revolution, etc., London, 1671 as giving a character of the book here Englished, and its author and which I have reprinted at pp. xliv. &c. of my edition.

This transcript in a contemporary hand not that of Henry Oldenburg however is headed *Extrait d'une Lettre de | Monsieur De Monceaux | A Monsieur Oldenburg Secrétaire—De la Société Royale |* and is dated Paris, 26th July 1670, not 16th as printed in the London edition of 1671 an error which has been copied in all subsequent issues.

I am also permitted by the Council of the Royal Society to reprint the following biographical sketch of their first Secretary which was compiled in 1860 by Charles Richard Welch Assistant Secretary and Librarian, in connection with a descriptive catalogue of the portraits in the possession of the Society:—

Henry Oldenburg F.R.S. Painted by John van Cleef born at Bremen 1626, died at Charlton, Kent 1676.

Oldenburg descended from the Counts of Oldenburg in Westphalia, from whom he derived his name. He came to England as Counsel for Bremen and on losing that appointment undertook the education of Lord O'Brien. In 1656 he entered as student in the University of Oxford and while there made the acquaintance of those philosophers who originated the Royal Society. On the incorporation of this

Institution Oldenburg was appointed Secretary. He performed the duties of his office with extraordinary zeal, carried on an extensive correspondence with learned foreigners, and published the Philosophical Transactions from 1664 to 1677, contributing largely to them himself. His constant epistolary communication with foreign *savants*, sometimes carried on under the anagrammatic name of Grubendol,¹ led to his being suspected of treasonable practices, and to his imprisonment in the Tower. He was, however, quickly liberated. His correspondence, so far as preserved, has been of the greatest importance in all questions relating to the scientific history of the time.

'Towards the close of his life he was much distressed by a controversy with Hooke respecting the mechanism of watches, which was terminated by the Council deciding in his favour. His portrait represents him holding a watch in his hand, probably in allusion to this controversy.'

For the following account of the Oldenburg portrait I am indebted to Mr George Scharf, C B, the Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, who, through his assistant Mr L G Holland, caused it to be examined for the purpose, and whose description is as follows —

'A life sized figure, seen to the waist, turned to the right [spectator's], face seen in three-quarters to the left, his dark chestnut eyes look piercingly at the spectator, with a severe expression, thick aquiline nose, thin dark grey eyebrows, tanned complexion, fat cheeks and full neck, double, cloven chin, compressed thin lips and peculiar long scanty dark moustaches, which only cover the middle space between his nostrils and upper lip. His dark auburn hair is parted in the middle and hangs down in masses on each side to his shoulders. His dress is of sombre black, only relieved by a broad lie-down collar and cuffs of blue grey. His right hand rests on a table holding a gold watch case, the upper lid of which is open, by a handle, while his left hand, displaying a ring on the little finger, is raised to his left breast. The shadows are very dark, and background plain dark brown.'

¹ When examining the Oldenburg MSS I chanced to find the following passage in the 'office copy' of a letter, dated London, June 30th, 1669, and addressed to Mr George Cotton in Rome, concerning a philosophical correspondence — 'And I would desire that the Inscription of your Letters to mee may only run thus — A Monsieur Monsr Grubendol, à Londres. No more but soe, and all will come more safely to my hands, than if they were directed to my owne name' A C.



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IN PAOINIB HISOE INVENERIB
QVOD REI TANTAE TAMQVE
NOBILIS DIGNVM VIDEATVR
ILLVD QVIDQVID EST EXEMPL
VIRORVM QVINQVE ADDO HBD
TO ET HY QVI IAM QVIETE
AETERNA FRVVNTVR DEBITVM

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Printed by T and A CONSTABLE, Printers to His Majesty
at the Edinburgh University Press

